OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 27, 1934 — Number 1

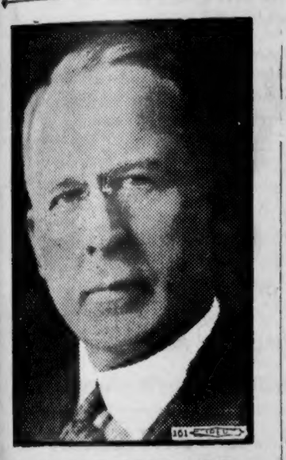
BARBER TRADE CODE SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

Affects More Than 300,000 Craftsmen.

LOCAL MEETING SET FOR MONDAY NIGHT

J. B. Robinson Will Advise With Local Bosses on Operation.

Fought for Code



JAMES C. SHANESSY
President Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

All barbers of Chattanooga, union or non-union, journeyman or "boss," are urged to be present Monday night at 7:30, at Roosevelt hall, Seventh and Market streets, to discuss operation of the industry under the code just signed by President Roosevelt.

President George W. Perry, of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, has issued the call, and will preside at the meeting. Mr. Perry said Thursday that J. B. Robinson, international representative of the Barbers, who is in the city, has been prevailed upon to remain over for the meeting and advise the local craftsmen as to details of the code. Mr. Robinson is said to have been in close touch with developments during discussions of the code, and his knowledge of details is expected to prove of value to the Chattanoogans.

Washington, April 26.—President Roosevelt has approved a code of fair competition for the barber shop trade, affecting more than 300,000 barbers, manicurists and other employes in addition to providing for the determination of fair, minimum prices by local administrative boards.

The code, however, will not become fully effective until trade areas have been designated by the code authorities, administrative boards for each area have been created and the minimum prices proposed by such local boards have been approved by at least 70 per cent of the members of the trade in the respective areas. In all cases the local price schedules will be subject to the approval of National Recovery Administrator Johnson.

The code establishes a 48-hour work week for all employes and provides that owners of one-chair shops may render barber services not to exceed 52 hours a week. The opening and closing hours of shops will be determined for each area by the local administrative board subject to approval of the administrator.

Barbers will receive as heretofore commissions based on their gross weekly receipts for services rendered, but in no event shall they receive less than a minimum wage ranging from $17 weekly in the larger northern cities to $12 in smaller southern towns and villages. Manicurists are to be paid not less than 50 per cent of their gross weekly receipts with a guaranteed minimum ranging from $5.50 in the south to $8.50 weekly in the north according to population of the city or town.

Transmitting the code to the president, Administrator Johnson reviewed the present demoralized condition of the trade as a result of price wars with the result that "neither barbers nor shop owners are making a living wage."

"The general improvement characterizing other industries has not been felt by the barber shop trade," the administrator's report continued. "This can be explained by the trade's inability to establish reasonable prices. The inability to obtain a fair price for services rendered has compelled the barbers and shop owners to live on starvation wages or appeal to various charitable organizations for relief. No immediate relief in the barber shop trade can be expected until prices for the several barber shops services have been established at a level that will permit living wages for barbers and legitimate profits for shop owners."

Harriman Mill Barons Branded By Eagle's Flight

Emblem of Fair Dealing Removed by Order U. S. Government.

SCENE OF REVOLT IS SHIFTED TO HARRIMAN SECTOR

Revolt against the United States government, which began some two weeks ago in the camp of southern coal mine owners, has spread to Harriman, Tenn., and the Harriman mills, which have displayed such amazing arrogance in their relations with agents of the United States government, are now sponsoring a movement in the East Tennessee town to boycott the Blue Eagle, insignia of fair dealing with employes and of co-operation with the United States in its efforts to bring the nation out of chaos and restore a measure of prosperity to the people.

Although merchants and business men in the strike-ridden city made no protest when employes of the mill were forced to strike in support of the code, a "special" to the Chattanooga Times declares sixty merchants have discarded the Eagle and a movement is on, doubtless ordered by the mill barons, to boycott those who display the government's emblem.

Local workingmen, however, are inclined to doubt the extent of the "rebellion," and suggest the possibility that the Times' correspondent may have been under the influence of the mill magnates—and the average citizen knows what that means in a small town.

Washington, April 24.—The Blue Eagle took wing and flew away from the notorious Harriman mill Monday.

Word that the eagle was removed was flashed here to the national labor board by W. R. Massie, assistant postmaster of Harriman, Tenn.

Till this week the bitter fight of the Harriman mill management, among the very worst of the southern textile barons defying the NRA, the labor boards, the compliance boards and all the other agencies set up by the government had managed to detain the eagle.

For over a half year, in the very shadow of the eagle's wings, the Harriman mill owners had not only refused to consent to the principle of collective bargaining, recognition of the union, the right of workers to representation of their own choosing, but had attempted to starve 600 strikers into submission to autocracy of the worst sort, had refused to allow the representatives of the government and the labor and compliance boards to arbitrate, and even refused the kind offer of the governor of Tennessee, the Hon. Hill McAlister, to mediate the dispute.

The company, on the basis of a decision which was rendered against them by the regional labor board, so twisted the verbiage that they obtained from the local judiciary a stringent injunction prohibiting the workers from even laughing and talking together and jailed the strikers on their return from Washington, where they had testified against the company, just as they stepped off the train. At one time, at the behest of the company, over a hundred and fifty strikers were lodged in a jail made to accommodate seventy-five at capacity. Among the jailed were Fred G. Held, organizer for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and Roy L. Gossage.

The company will protest the removal of the eagle, it was intimated.

LABOR WORLD PUT ON SPOT BY RAILROADER

Chides Failure to Comment on "Home Store" Suit.

OFFERS ITEM FROM LOCAL DAILY PAPER

Story Alleges Spoiled Meat Caused Death of Woman Customer.

A correspondent who desires his name to be signed simply "Railroader" chides The Labor World for alleged failure to give publicity to an item in the Times some two weeks ago reciting that a lawsuit was filed aginst the Home Stores charging one of the units of the chain concern sold meat allegedly admitted to be "unfit for human consumption," and from the effects of which it is charged that a woman was poisoned and later died.

The correspondent's letter follows:

Editor The Labor World:

Several days ago I noticed an item in a local daily stating that the Home Stores concern has been sued for $10,000 damages following the death of a local woman who is alleged to have been poisoned by "rotten" meat bought at one of the local units of the chain store concern.

In the knowledge that The Labor World has always been on the alert to protect its readers, I believed the item would be published in our paper, but waited for it in vain. The incident also recalled to mind another suit filed some time ago, details of which were not published because, according to the papers, the attorneys "did not wish to hurt the Home Stores."

We railroaders are wondering, also, why the health department does not investigate such matters, and if meats or other products "unfit for human consumption" are being sold, those responsible should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The item which I refer to was published in the Times, as follows:

"Suit for $10,000 damages was filed against the Home Stores, Inc., by E. E. Counts, administrator of the estate of Dollie Wilkerson, through Attorney R. W. Kemmer in circuit court yesterday.

"The administrator's suit charged that Charlie Wilkerson, husband of the deceased woman, bought some hog jowl at an East Ninth street Home Store April 10, which his wife cooked and ate, allegedly causing ptomaine poison, from which she died April 18. It is claimed that the husband returned a portion of the meat to the store and the agent allegedly admitted that it was 'unfit for human consumption.' The suit was brought for benefit of the husband and five surviving children."

Trusting that you will give this matter a little publicity, and thanking you in advance,

RAILROADER.

Chattanooga, April 24, 1934.

In defense of its failure to note the item above referred to, The Labor World submits that it has for many months past endeavored to explain to working people of Chattanooga that the management of these so-called "Home Stores" is unfriendly to organized labor, and we believe that this is as far as our duty goes.

However, it might be stated as the opinion of this paper that if Roy McDonald's meat is as rotten as his business policies, it is to be wondered that many of his customers have not died from eating it.

TURBINE PLANT EMPLOYES STRIKE FOR PAY INCREASE

Hartford, Conn.—Employes of the Terry Steam Turbine company of this city, 1,100 in number, went on a strike when their demand for a 50 per cent wage increase was refused by the management, which is operating under the Electrical NRA code.

SECRETARY OR LABOR UNIVERSITY GUEST FOR PUBLIC ADDRESS

Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor in the Roosevelt cabinet, will be a guest of Dr. Alexander Guerry, president of the University of Chattanooga, Saturday, and will deliver an address at the university chapel at 11 a.m., on the topic, "New Challenge to Industry." The address will mark the close of the Valley institute conducted by the university, which has brought a number of outstanding national leaders to Chattanooga during the past two weeks.

A buffet luncheon at noon, at the home of Dr. Guerry, will honor the distinguished guest, and in the afternoon she will be entertained by members of the Kosmos and Business and Professional Women's Clubs. A conference with a delegation from Chattanooga Trades and Labor council is also scheduled for the afternoon.

Miss Perkins will probably return to Washington Saturday night.

Tribute to Memory Of E. L. Barringer

Tribute to the life and character of E. L. Barringer, member of Chattanooga Typographical union, who died recently at his home on Missionary ridge after a service of more than a quarter-century on the local dailies, was paid by his associates in the composing-room of the Times, when at a special meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and made a part of the chapel records:

Whereas, it has pleased the Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and co-laborer, E. L. Barringer (by death, on April 6, 1934), who for forty-eight years had occupied a prominent place in the ranks of Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89, and of the Times chapel; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Barringer we have lost a friend whose fellowship it was an honor and a pleasure to enjoy; that we gladly testify to his many virtues, to his untarnished character and irreproachable reputation, to his unquestioned sincerity and exemplary life; that we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and pray that Infinite God may comfort their broken hearts. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be hung in the Times chapel, and that copies be sent to the bereaved family, to The Labor World, and to the Chattanooga Times.

Done by order of the Times chapel, Chattanooga, Tenn., this the 15th day of April, 1934.

S. J. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS SHADRICK,
FRANK E. DAY,
Committee.

DANISH SAILORS END STRIKE.

Copenhagen.—Danish seamen and firemen have ended a strike which began on April 12. A court of arbitration directed slaughter house workers, who struck in sympathy with the seamen, to resume work.

OFFICIAL ORDER SAYS OWNERS ACTED "IN BAD FAITH"

The text of Gen. Johnson's order directing removal of the Blue Eagle from the Harriman mills, sent by telegraph, follows:

"The national labor board has made a recommendation that your Blue Eagle be withdrawn, based upon the board's findings and its conclusion that 'the Harriman Hosiery mills has infringed the rights of its employes to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, as recognized by Section 7-A of the National Industrial recovery act, by entering negotiations in bad faith with the definite intention not to make any agreement with the representatives of its employes.' The compliance board has concurred in this recommendation. In accordance with these recommendations, I hereby direct you to surrender all your Blue Eagles to the postmaster at Harriman and to refrain hereafter from using the Blue Eagle at your plant or in advertising or in any other manner."

DALTON STRIKE IS DESCRIBED AS 'IMPRESSIVE'

Mill Is Picketed 24 Hours a Day.

FELLOW UNIONISTS OFFER ASSISTANCE

Cuthbert Advises Pickets to Protect Property and Their Jobs.

Dalton, Ga., April 26.—The Real Silk Hosiery mill in Dalton, Ga., is really and truly down tight—as we have heard politicians tritely boast, it is "100 per cent." Some 400 union employes decided to go to bat when a demand for a wage increase and union recognition was denied them, and now the immediate territory around the mill resembles a war camp. Pickets patrol the mill vicinity twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

The most impressive aspect of the strike is the silence attending it. There is no loud yelling here, no drinking and boisterous horseplay. Each striker wears a quiet but grim face. One reads in them the determination that this union will secure recognition and that nothing but victory will be thought of.

The strikers themselves are not alone in the fight. The textile union of the cotton mills in Dalton, with an intensely union-minded membership of over 1,000 members, have told the strikers that if they will stay on the picket lines that food will be brought to them. This message was sent out to the strikers from a meeting attended by representatives from the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and the Chattanooga Typographical union, which was so well attended that at least 450 were jammed into the hall. After the meeting a parade was formed that extended some four blocks long, four abreast, and a line of march was drawn around the mill, relieving the pickets on duty there long enough to assemble in the front of the mill to listen to T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, who talked briefly.

"Protect your job in this mill. But do not forget to also protect the mill. Let no one injure it. Keep it in good shape, for you will be going back to work in it. But most of all, protect your investment in this mill. The owners of it have dollars tied up in it—you have your lives and your familes' lives invested in it, and it is only natural that you should fight bitterly to make that investment pay dividends just as much or more than the dividends that the dollar investors receive," Mr. Cuthbert said.

While in Dalton the enthusiastic unionists there (and there are few in Dalton now who are not in the union or who are not hunting for some union to join) told the Chattanooga Typographical union that they would take up the case of the Home Stores. The way the owner of the Home Stores treated the working people was retold, his trouble with NRA, his arrogant attitude and his business practices were received with pledges that the Home Stores will hear the protest of the Dalton workers.

Dalton seems to be a union camp. The chief of police here is not in the employ of the Real Silk mill. He has told the strikers that he will be square with them, and he has been. The conduct of the strikers has been such that there has been no disorder and it is reasonable to predict that there will be none.

DALTON BARBERS ALL JOIN A LOCAL UNION

A new local of the Journeymen Barbers' International union was formed this week at Dalton, when J. B. Robinson, representative of the parent body, and George W. Perry, president of Local 415, visited the North Georgia city at the request of a number of the craftsmen and instituted the local.

"There are fourteen shops in Dalton," Mr. Perry said, "and fourteen union shop cards have been placed. The sentiment was unanimous for organization, and the new local is 100 per cent. Working rules, etc., have not yet been completely worked out, but this matter will be taken care of in the immediate future.

"First official act of the union was to send a message of confidence and good-will to the strikers at the Real Silk mills, and the local bids fair to be a tower of strength to the rapidly growing movement in our thriving neighboring city."

Municipal Power Plant Upheld By U. S. Court

Paragould, Ark., Wins Public Ownership Fight Against Utility Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—The right of a municipality to construct an electric light and power plant transcends the franchise rights of a private utilities company already serving that municipality, the United States circuit court of appeals held here recently in a far-reaching decision.

By its decision the court reversed the eastern United States district court of Arkansas, which had issued an injunction enjoining the city of Paragould, Ark., from building such a plant because the city had granted a franchise to the Arkansas Utilities company, which contended that the proposed public plant would violate its rights.

The decision read in part:

"When private rights of an indefensible nature are sought to be derived from regulatory powers, the case is peculiarly one for the application of the universal rule that grants of special rights and privileges are to be strictly construed in favor of the public right, and nothing is to be taken for granted concerning which any reasonable doubt may be raised."

History of the case showed that Paragould granted a franchise to the predecessor of the utilities company in 1915. In 1919 the state legislature created a commission to grant such a franchise. Thereafter the the original company surrendered its franchise and was granted an indeterminate one. Five years later, the Paragould properties of the original company were sold to the Arkansas Utilities company, including the franchise.

Branch 53 Changes Dates for Meetings

Branch 53, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, announces a change in meeting schedule, to take effect Saturday. The local union has heretofore met on the first and third Saturday afternoons of each month, at 2 p.m. Beginning tomorrow (Saturday), however, the schedule calls for a session every other Saturday at the same time and place, Roosevelt Hall, Seventh and Market streets, over Liggett's.

Local 1744, Seamless Hosiery Workers, recently voted to consolidate with Branch 53, and increased business matters, it is explained, made necessary the bi-weekly meetings.

Mrs. Alice White Goes to Reward

Mrs. Alice White, 34, passed away at a local hospital last Saturday. She is survived by her husband, J. O. White, member of the Woolen Workers' union, and three daughters, Lucile, Katherine and Ruth. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Hicks; a brother, Abe Hicks; three sisters, Mrs. Vergas Emory, Mrs. Polly Ann Thompson and Mrs. Bertie Witt, of Athens, Tenn., also survive. Remains were taken to Athens, her former home, for interment.

The Labor World joins the fellow-workers of Brother White in extending to him and other surviving relatives sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

WORKERS PROTEST.

Allentown, Pa.—Resolutions protesting against the NRA code for the women's handbook industry were adopted at a meeting here of 500 pocketbook workers from Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and Stroudsburg. Copies of the resolution were sent to Gen. Johnson, national recovery administrator, and other officials at Washington.

WISE UNCOVERS POLITICS IN WIRT CHARGES

Gary Educator Dubbed "Steel's Baby."

FAITHFUL RETAINER OF CORPORATION

Correspondent Finds Illuminating Facts Behind "Kerensky" Incident.

Worries Wirt

JOSEPH A. WISE
Special Correspondent International Labor News Service.

Believing that the truth of the influences behind Dr. William Wirt and his charges that revolution is being plotted at Washington had not been revealed, International Labor News Service commissioned Joseph A. Wise, Chicago ILNS correspondent, to go to Gary, investigate Dr. Wirt's background and tell the facts through the labor press. Mr. Wise has unearthed some startling facts, not known to the country at large. The first of Mr. Wise's articles is presented herewith. The second will appear next week.—Editor, ILNS.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Gary, Ind., April 26.—There was a lot of buck passing on the floor of the house of representatives at Washington the other day as to who owned Dr. William A. Wirt, superintendent of schools at Gary. The statesmen were eager to declare that "he is not our baby."

Almost any citizen of Gary, if assured that he or she will not be quoted, will tell the inquirer that Dr. Wirt is the "baby" of the United States Steel corporation. Strange it is that none of the solons at Washington, many of of whom certainly are familiar with that fact, did not mention it in the debates on the issue raised by the Wirt charge that communists are using the so-called "brain trust" as a means to "bore from within" and plan to use President Roosevelt as the Kerensky of "the revolution."

Citizens of Gary are afraid to say anything out loud about the truth of the matter because of the certain vengeance of the U. S. Steel corporation, which owns and governs Gary as a feudal barony. Are our congressmen influenced by this same fear?

Dinner Party Talk Unimportant.

Out this way it is not considered important whether a handful of so-called intellectuals did or did not indulge in certain loose talk at a dinner party in Virginia. It is not of deep national concern even if a few individuals of communistic tendencies really have wormed their way into the inner circles of the recovery administration. Their services can be dispensed with when found out, just as were the services of a woman lieutenant of Dr. Wirt's curtailed a few years ago when it was learned that she was using her official government position to further the interests of Dr. Wirt's brand of U. S. Steel corporation education.

The important points to establish, say my informants, are to fix Dr. Wirt's status in the scheme of things and to ascertain why he hurled verbal "pineapples" at the time that he

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
830 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7563
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE ..... Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Is organized labor supporting proposed old-age pension legislation in congress?

A.—Yes. The American Federation of Labor has indorsed the Capper-Norton bill.

* * *

Q.—When were tailors first organized in the United States?

A.—The organization of tailors began before the nineteenth century. Three unions existed in 1806, one of which, that in Boston, celebrated a century of continuous existence in 1906.

* * *

Q.—What big railroad labor organization was formed at Oneonta, N. Y.?

A.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, organized Sept. 23, 1883.

What Next!

Hammers, chisels, wrenches and other tools strike sparks that are dangerous where there is a fire or explosion hazard, as in the petroleum and chemical industries, grain elevators, coal mines, etc. The problem is now being solved by making the tool itself of beryllium copper. This new alloy can be worked into shape, whether hot or cold, and has hardness and durability enough for cold chisels.

Wisdom

True virtue cannot exist where pomp and parade are the governing passions. It can only dwell with the people, the great laboring and producing classes, the form, the bone and sinew of our Confederacy.—Andrew Jackson.

Stretch-Out, Eviction Bills Killed in S. C. Legislature

Spartanburg, S. C.—The house bill to abolish the "stretch-out" system in the textile plants of South Carolina, which flared up in the senate a few days before adjournment, died on the senate calendar, along with several house measures to prevent eviction during strikes and requiring sanitary sewerage in mill villages.

Feels a Lot Better When Black-Draught Relieves Constipation

From many states come reports like the following from Mr. W. M. Henderson, of Jasper, Fla: "I have been taking Thedford's Black-Draught twenty years. I take it for constipation that gives me a dull, tired, aching feeling, and I have headache, too. Black-Draught relieves me of this trouble. After a few doses, I feel as good as new. I keep it in my home. I have a big family. When one of us is ailing (from constipation), we take Black-Draught and almost always feel a lot better. It has been worth its weight in gold to my family." . . . Sold in 25¢ packages. "Children like the Syrup."

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Congratulations Due County Court

Patrons of the public schools owe a debt of gratitude to members of the county court for the splendid manner in which that body met the assaults of the so-called "economy experts" at the adjourned session of the court last Monday.

Anticipating the attack, a large number of progressive citizens gathered at the courthouse to protest against this latest effort of enemies of education to further cripple the public schools.

Opposition to adoption of the budget, it is reported, was confined principally to remarks by Mr. R. E. L. Cook, president of the Hamilton County Taxpayers' league, which had recommended reduction in the teaching personnel and in salaries in the amount of $30,000.

We repeat, the members of the court should be congratulated on their firm stand to protect the schools of the county, and the incident will go far toward checking the campaign to compel the schools to bear the brunt of depressed economic conditions.

NRA Hampering Co-operatives

Co-operatives in the United States are running afoul of the codes. Groups of families who have escaped the status of unemployment by joining together into a self-supporting society on the barter basis have had some of their barter arrangements curtailed by code authorities. Their system of production and distribution doesn't conform to the one approved by the administration. Hence difficulties.

For instance, one colony has been cutting lumber and trading it for wheat in an adjoining state. Code authority intervened. Why? Non-observance of code hours, code wages, price-fixing, price maintenance, cost accounting formula, ond so on. Unfair competition, it is held.

A conference of representatives of co-operative and self-help groups has been unable to get any definite assurances of help in solving their problems from any of the departments of government. They have gone through the alphabet. They are not regular business, so the RFC and the NRA can't help them. They are not unemployed and they are not asking for relief as individuals, so the relief organizations can't help them. They feel, however, that they are doing a permanent service for the unemployed of the country which the government should recognize; consequently they are planning to enlist the support of congress. There seems no reason why they should not have it.

Company Unions Trounced

Joseph B. Eastman, federal rail co-ordinator, gave company unions a trouncing railroad managements won't soon forget in testifying before a senate committee in support of the Dill bill to put "teeth" in the railway labor act.

Eastman told the senators railroad managers support company unions because they can control them, whereas that is not the case with genuine unions organized by the free will of the workers. Of course what he said applies with equal force to company unions in all industries. Yet employers go on pretending they have no interest in the form of organization their employes adopt and company unions are organized because the workers want them.

Eastman argued for statutory provisions proposed in the Dill bill guaranteeing independence of railroad labor organizations and freedom of choice to employes in selecting their labor representatives. Such legislation is in line with national policy as expressed in Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act and should be speedily adopted.

Profits and War Making

Adoption by the senate of the Nye-Vandenberg resolution for a sweeping investigation of the activities of the munitions making interests should do much to tear the veil of mystery from profit as a factor in the promotion of war.

The committee of seven which is to make the investigation inquiry is charged with the duty of investigating the extent to which munition makers encourage war through propaganda, what their profits are and whether it is desirable to set up a government monopoly to manufacture the weapons of war. Broad powers have been given the committee and in all likelihood it will be able to throw a big light on the munitions interests and their profits and activities.

If the committee can find out whether or not, in Senator Vandenberg's words, we shall be permitted "to live at peace among ourselves and with our neighbors without artificial encouragement to friction and misunderstanding, then to conflict and then to disaster," it will have well spent the $15,000 placed at its disposal.

Economic Balance Imperative

The American Federation of Labor continues to point out that an economic structure cannot endure when the forces of production and consumption are out of balance.

Management is now trying to evade this principle, the federation charges. This is a dangerous factor in the present situation and should be brought to the attention of the entire nation. The federation says:

"Last summer, when business was on the verge of bankruptcy, employers joined willingly in the re-employment program, to shorten hours, raise wages and put men to work. This spring, although they are more able to raise wages, when the president urged a 10 per cent cut in hours and 10 per cent increase in wages, the only large industries to respond were those where labor organizations were strong or strikes were feared: automobiles, steel, bituminous coal.

"Cases where wages were raised to prevent unionization, as in steel and automobiles, and numerous cases where workers were laid off for joining a union are striking evidence of how ownership is trying to evade the principle of balance and the purpose of NRA."

COMPANY PAYS 'UNION'S' EXPENSES

Washington, April 26.—At a NRA hearing on a proposed code for the telephone industry, Chas. Cooper, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, admitted that the Bell system pays the "reasonable expenses" of company unions. Minutes of the meetings are sometimes disclosed to the management, he said, though not all the proceedings are made known.

"Would employers pay the expense of sending employes to this code hearing?" Cooper was asked.

"That is a question for individual employer divisions to answer," Cooper replied. Personally, he said, he thought the employers would pay the "reasonable" expenses, but added that to his knowledge no employes had been sent to Washington with that understanding.

Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Labor Committee, made an unscheduled appearance at the hearing and reminded those present that Congress intended to have company unions "definitely outlawed" under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

After quoting from sections of the Congressional Record relative to the passage of the act, the Congressman flatly declared that any form of company union which is allowed to remain in existence "is against the intent and law of the congress of the United tates."

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Natural are the objections raised by school teachers of New York to the statement made by Dr. Emil Altman that of the 36,000 teachers in New York City's public school system 1,300 of them are somewhat unbalanced, extremely nervous, subject at times to hallucinations and in consequence arouse nervous irritability among pupils.

The teachers' organizations are aroused, are really mad at the doctor. Despite their indignant denials there is probably some foundation for the charge. Why wouldn't there be? Conditions in many cities are such that a teacher would be justified in going stark mad. In many places the meager pay of teachers has been reduced, the hours of work lengthened and burdens otherwise added. Many have been discharged, others threatened with disemployment, payment made in script that must be heavily discounted if cashed, and salaries unpaid for months or years.

Possibly the hallucinations of teachers may take the form that sometime there will be social justice for them; that they may be well paid; that their great service to humanity may be recognized; that they may be relieved from tyrannies of ignoramuses on school boards, and that, in fact, they will be treated with consideration and justice.

* * *

Love of human nature for familiar scenes is interfering with the planned economy and transplantation of stranded populations projected by Federal Relief Director Hopkins. The Hopkins idea has been to move idle persons from towns and areas where there is no work into sections where there is work and they can become self-supporting. But this involves breaking home ties, acquaintanceships and familiar environments, and Hopkins is meeting with difficulties. Again men and women do not turn easily to unfamiliar occupations; what they want is the old job back.

So Hopkins is not making much headway and admits there are still a lot of stranded people. He would like to move a lot of coal miners, for instance, to places where steel mills, lumber camps, road building and other things need more workers, but he faces the resistance of old homes, old friends and old environment. He says thusly: "The more I see of this the more I feel these people will have to have some kind of economic adjustment right where they are. Home ties, hillside homes, state lines and every other factor enters into it. We had hoped to move a million people from stranded industrial districts to farms, but we haven't found the million yet who will consent to be moved."

Hopkins is still working on his problem; he is debating whether to apply it to the young fellows "who are not so tied down to things as they are," or launching some kind of a new homestead plan that will attract the old folks into new locations.

* * *

President Roosevelt is right, not Mussolini, the London Sunday Express points out in an editorial.

"Mussolini cuts all food prices and rents on all dwellings," said the Express. "He cuts, too, salaries in excess of £2 ($10) a week.

"Roosevelt works the opposite way by raising wages and prices all around. Mussolini wants to reduce the cost of living. Roosevelt seeks to increase purchasing power. Roosevelt is right. What the people need is a means to buy themselves back to prosperity."

Eastman Urges Ban on Railway Company Unions

Managements Oppose National Unions Because They Can't Readily Control Them, Tells Committee.

Washington, April 19.—Railroad managements prefer company unions because they can more readily influence their policies than would be the case with national organizations, Joseph B. Eastman, federal railroad co-ordinator, told the senate interstate commerce committee, in urging support of the Dill bill to strengthen the railway labor act.

The standard railroad labor organizations are supporting the bill, which would abolish company unions. The measure contemplates creation of a national adjustment board for adjustment of disputes and reorganization of the present United States board of mediation into a national mediation board and reduction of the membership from five to three.

Eastman said the railway labor act had been tried for eight years, that it had served a good purpose, but was lacking in that it provided "no penalties or other specific means of enforcing the duties which it imposed." He sharply criticized company unions and said in part:

"To understand this 'company union' question you must realize the influence which a company is able to exert over its employes, if it cares to use it, particularly in a time when jobs are not to be had for the asking. It is like the power of life and death: for it means the power to deprive a man of the very means of subsistence.

"The influence may be exerted at the time when a man wants a job, by making him agree to limit his freedom of choice in the matter of labor organizations, or it may be exerted after he becomes an employe, by instilling in him the fear that if he does not do as the company wishes, he may lose his job.

"Bear in mind that there are any number of plausible reasons which may be conjured up for demotion or dismissal, and that the real reason need not be brought out into the open. In addition to this use of fear, which is a most potent instrument of influence and easy to employ, there is the hope of gain. This is utilized by paying the salaries of officers or in other ways meeting or helping to meet the expenses of favored organizations and extending concessions of this sort to them which would not be extended to organizations which are not favored.

"In the investigations which my staff has made, I have gone rather exhaustively into this matter, and I entertain no doubt whatsoever that the chief reason why railroad managements prefer so-called company unions is because they can more readily influence their policies and management than would be the case with national organizations. Nor do I have any doubt as to the fact that they have in the past played a larger part in both the initial organization and the subsequent operations of these company unions. Proof of this fact can be supplied, if necessary, but for present purposes I do not believe it to be necessary."

STRIKE SETTLED.

Fall River, Mass.—A strike of 2,200 workers at the American Printing company, the largest cotton print plant in Fall River, has been settled, with workers and plant officials agreeing to submit their disputes to arbitration. The workers struck in protest against the discharge of an employe.

"SUNNY MAID" SLICED BREAD
Large Loaf 10c
"SUNNY MAID" Cinnamon Rolls . . . 5c package of 6
"SOUTHERN DINNER" ROLLS . . . 5c package of 12
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Eleven years in the Shoe Rebuilding business—not one dollar paid to a non-union building trades craftsman.
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We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:
1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.
— and —
Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise where possible.
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"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

MARTIN'S
CENTRAL LUNCH
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PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
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For the NRA—and for Organized Labor

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FOOD STORE
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Phone 3-0079

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...y virtue of the power and authority vested ...e as Trustee, in a Deed of Trust, execut... by T. J. Capps and wife, Annie Capps, on ... 18th day of December, 1931, and registered ...il 4, 1934, in Book D, Vol. 27, Page 18, ... the Register's office of Hamilton county, ...nessee, and default having been made in ... payment of the monthly notes from July ... 1932, to this date, being 21 months, the ... notes being in the principal sum of $12.60 ... month, nothing having been paid on said ...btedness for 21 months, in violation of ...terms and provisions of said Deed of Trust; ...the default in the payment of said 21 ..., or twenty of them having existed and ...tinued for more than thirty days next be... this date, and the holder and owner of ... outstanding unpaid notes demands and ...ests the foreclosure of said indebtedness ...et forth in said deed of trust, to satisfy ... payment of said indebtedness, I, J. A. ..., Trustee named in said deed of trust, ...

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1934

...in lawful hours, in front of the west door ...the courthouse in Chattanooga, Tennessee, ...e for sale, and sell to the highest and best ...der at public outcry for cash in hand and ...ar of the equities of redemption, dower ... homestead, the following described real ...te in Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit: ...In the Second Civil District of said ...unty, being lot number six in block ...mber 64, East End Land Company's ...dition No. 1, as shown by plat of rec... in Plat Book No. 2, page 22 of the ...gister's office of Hamilton county, Ten...ssee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the east ...e of Avenue F (formerly Barker ave...e) and extends eastwardly of uniform ...dth 140 feet to an alley.

...id deed of trust warrants the title as ...e, free and unincumbered, but said sale ...l be made by me as Trustee only.

...is the 4th day of April, 1934.

J. A. LONG, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49573
...e of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lizzie Brown vs. Will Brown

...appearing from allegations in complain... bill, which is sworn to, that Will Brown ... a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, ...at the ordinary process of law cannot be ...ed upon him, it is ordered that publica... be made for four successive weeks in ... Labor World, a newspaper published in ...milton county, notifying said non-resident ...appear at the next June rules of said ..., to be held at the courthouse in Chat...nooga on the first Monday in June next, ...same being a rule day of said court, and ...e defense to said bill or the same will be ...en for confessed, and the cause set for ...ring ex parte as to him.

...is 17th day of April, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

...A. Bachman, Atty. 5-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49581
...e of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Venda Alverson vs. Barnie Alverson

...appearing from allegations in complain... bill, which is sworn to, that Barnie Al... is a non-resident of the state of Ten..., so that the ordinary process of law ...not be served upon him, it is ordered that ...ication be made for four successive weeks ...The Labor World, a newspaper published ...Hamilton county, notifying said non-resi... to appear at the next June rules of said ..., to be held at the courthouse in Chat...nooga on the first Monday in June next, ...same being a rule day of said court, and ...e defense to said bill or the same will be ...en for confessed, and the cause set for ...ring ex parte as to him.

...is 19th day of April, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

...W. Hargraves, Atty. 5-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49539
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Stanley Roberts vs. Leona Flora Roberts

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Leona Flora Roberts is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 4th day of April, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. W. Hixon, Atty. 4-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49546
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Elizabeth Margaret Davis vs. John W. Davis

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John W. Davis, whose residence is unknown so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This sixth day of April, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

W. J. Troutt, Atty. 5-4

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 18396.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned as Trustees by deed of trust executed the 14th day of May, 1928, by C. W. Ross and wife, Neita Pearl Ross, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered May 15, 1928, in Book "Y," Vol. 22, page 327 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness and interest due May 14, 1933, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, we, W. A. Sadd and T. R. Durham, Trustees, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1934,

the following described land situated in the Second (2d) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The south fifty (50) feet of Lot No. four (4), Block No. one (1), Oak Park, as shown by plat of record in plat book 9, page 19 in the Register's office of said county. Said part of lot makes one tract of ground fronting fifty (50) feet on the east line of West End Avenue and extends back eastwardly along the north line of North Street a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet to the west line of Lot No. eight (8) in said Addition.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This, the 20th day of April, 1934.

W. A. SADD and T. R. DURHAM,
Trustees.

5-18.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49600
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Earma (Ermie) Rose vs. Virgil Rose

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Virgil Rose is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of April, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

5-18

Amoskeag Weavers Walk Out.

Manchester, N. H.—One hundred and fifty weavers in the bag mill of the Amoskeag Manufacturing company went on strike, forcing the unit to shut down. Other units of the plant were not affected.

WARNING!
CITY TAXPAYERS!

All unpaid taxes covering 1932 levy will be turned over to the back-tax attorney on May 1.

Please pay now to avoid attorney's fee of 5 per cent.

ALVIN SHIPP,
Treasurer.

Jobs, Payrolls, Show Continued Gains in March

Employment Increase of Over 400,000 Reported by Labor Department—Job Index Rises.

Washington, April 26.—Continued gains in employment and payrolls were announced by Secretary of Labor Perkins in making public the figures gathered by the bureau of labor statistics for March.

The total increase in employment over February for all the private industries reporting to the bureau was estimated at 419,500 and the total gain in weekly payrolls was estimated at $12,904,000. This means a return to private industry of approximately 2,750,000 workers since March, 1933, and an estimated increase of $79,000,000 in weekly wages. The gains in employment and payrolls were widely distributed among the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, Miss Perkins said.

"The ninety manufacturing industries showed an estimated increase of 255,000 employes, and a payroll increase of approximately $8,475,000," Secretary Perkins announced. "There was also an estimated increase of 163,600 in the number of workers employed in the non-manufacturing industries reporting and an estimated rise of $,437,000 in their weekly payrolls.

"Employment in the manufacturing industries increased 4 per cent and weekly factory payrolls rose by 6.9 per cent in March.

"The index of employment represented the highest point recorded since December, 1930, and payrolls advanced to the highest level since August, 1931. While gains in factory employment from February to March have been shown in twelve of the last fifteen years for which data are available, last month's gain of 4 per cent in employment is much more pronounced than the increase reported in March of any previous year."

The increases in factory employment and payrolls over the month interval were particularly pronounced in the "durable" goods group, these industries showing an increase of 5.6 per cent in employment from February to March, coupled with an increase of 10.3 per cent in payrolls. The other manufacturing industries showed gains of 2.7 per cent in employment and 4.2 per cent in payrolls, according to the report.

PURE OIL REFINERY RECOGNIZES UNION

Port Arthur, Tex.—Officials of the Pure Oil refinery at Smith's Bluff, near here, recognized Local No. 228, Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, as the collective bargaining agency for the men in the plant. The agreement is regarded as a big victory for organized labor. The Pure Oil refinery is the first refinery in the Sabine district to recognize an American Federation of Labor union as the proper representative of refinery employes in negotiating contracts covering wages, hours and work conditions.

Officials of the Pure Oil refinery took action favoring the union during the visit of Dr. Stocking, of the petroleum labor policy board to this territory. Employes in the plant were organized almost 100 per cent and had requested recognition by the management. Following a hitch in this they circulated a petition for an election of representatives. On the arrival of Dr. Stocking he and J. L. Coulter, international secretary of the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, conferred with the management of the refinery at Port Neches, with the result that recognition was granted without the formality of an election.

Reflecting the prevalent enthusiasm over the unionization of the Pure Oil refinery, Local No. 23 of the Refinery Workers here initiated 150 members at its last meeting, with fifty applications held over.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 18455.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustees by deed of trust executed the 31st day of May, 1928, by T. L. Clary and R. W. Ward, as Tenants in Common, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered June 2, 1928, in Book "X," Vol. 22, page 604 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness due May 31, 1933, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, we, W. A. Sadd and T. R. Durham, Trustees, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1934,

the following described land situated in the Second (2d) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot No. five (5), in Block "A," Kelly Gardens, West Section, as shown by plat of record in plat book 9, page 39 of the Register's office of said county. Said lot being triangular in shape and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the west line of the Germantown Road at the northeast corner of Lot No. four (4) of said Block; thence westwardly along the north line of said Lot No. four (4) 150 feet to the southeast line of a 14-foot alley; thence in a northeasterly direction along the southeast line of said alley to the west line of the Germantown Road; thence southwardly along the west line of the Germantown Road a distance of 110 feet to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This, the 20th day of April, 1934.

W. A. SADD and T. R. DURHAM,
Trustees.

5-18.

NEW SCHEME TO GIVE COMPANY UNIONISM MORE POWER PRESSED BEFORE LABOR ADVISORY BOARD

Washington, April 12.—A definite campaign to hamstring the effect of the president's encouragement of employe organization in industry is apparent in Washington. Privately antagonism toward the A. F. of L. is as vociferous and as illogical as at any previous time in history, expressed chiefly by corporation attorneys. Publicly there is more subtletry. The company union is still the wedge of the attack.

Battle lines were formed at a meeting of the NRA labor advisory board against the inclusion of company union representatives on the industrial relations board to be set up under the code for the shipbuilding industry. Gen. Johnson favored inclusion of the company union on the board. He thinks it should have one of the three labor representatives, all of them to be nominated by the labor advisory board and appointed by him. Labor objects.

Johnson argues that only 25 per cent of the workers in the industry pay union dues; that the other 75 per cent should have a representative; that the company union should be recognized as their representative. The Johnson-Richberg interpretation of the president's executive order on employe representation seems to support his position.

Labor argues that the company union was organized many years ago as a strike-breaking tool of the employers and has always been company dominated. Acceptance of Johnson's argument, they say, would mean the end of genuine collective bargaining, would emasculate the effectiveness of the industrial relations board. With four of the six members representing the companies, the appointment of a company chairman would probably follow, and negotiations regarding labor conditions would be a farce. It is believed the A. F. of L. will refuse to accept Johnson's argument.

A. F. of L. spokesmen are also outraged at the future prospect of being forced, as a result of the Johnson-Richberg interpretations, to sit down in arbitration disputes with communists. With A. F. of L. unions asking for wage scales graduated according to skills, training and experience, and communist representatives asking for a flat wage for all workers, collective bargaining is again a farce.

Labor is asking whether industry and the communists are joining hands against the A. F. of L. and whether as a result it will be forced to carry on its fight for collective bargaining even against the NRA.

A resident in a street undergoing repairs protested about a pile of broken paving outside his front gate.

Resident (shouting to one of the men on the job)—Can't you take this away?

Good-natured Irishman—Where will I take it?

Resident (clearly and forcefully)—You can take it to hades!

Irishman—Hadn't I better take it to heaven. It would be more out of your way there.

* * *

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$1.90 Per Gallon
Chattanooga's Largest Stock of Reasonably Priced Wallpaper, Priced as Low as ..... 5c Per Roll
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LABOR'S SHOPPING GUIDE

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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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Maximum Penalty for Code Violator Drastically Reduced by Sympathetic Court.

Trenton, N. J.—The inclination of federal judges and attorneys to deal leniently with employers caught red-handed in flouting the labor section of NRA codes was strikingly illustrated here in the case of the Allied Dye and Print Works, Inc., of Clifton, whose officials pleaded guilty to a bill of complaint charging them with eleven specific violations of the code for the silk dyeing and printing industry which stipulates that production must be halted from 6 a.m. Saturdays to 6 a.m. Mondays.

Three counts of the information charged Saturday employment. The other eight allegations were that the company employed its workers more than eight hours a day on eight days in January. Counsel for the defendant said the violations were due to lack of co-ordination between dyers and printers. He claimed silk run through the printing machinery Friday nights had to be placed on the drying machinery Saturdays or the materials would be spoiled, and the Saturday work which the management forced on the employes was caused not by wanton determination to violate the law but merely to save the profits that would be lost from spoiled materials caused by running the printing machinery on Friday nights, implying that the machinery just ran itself without human volition.

United States district attorney recommended leniency to Federal Judge Phillip Forman. Besson admitted that the national industrial recovery law provided a maximum fine of $500 on each count, but under the circumstances he suggested that a fine of $120 be imposed for each of three counts and $80 each, for the other eight, $1,000 in all, instead of $5,500 maximum provided by the letter of the new law. Judge Forman reflected Besson's sympathy for the company and let the concern off with a $1,000 fine, which the officials paid with the promise never to violate the code hours again.

The case was said to be the first criminal prosecution of its kind in the United States.

Jerry—You loved her very much?
Perry—So much that when her first husband died I married her that I might share her grief and so lessen it.
Jerry—And how did it work?
Perry—Fine! I'm sorrier now for his death than she is.

TEXTILE WORKERS OFFER LABOR PLAN FOR WOOLEN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Wages of 1929, 35-Hour Week and Code Authority Representation Demanded.

New York.—A six-point program asking the restoration of wages to the 1929 level, the 35-hour week, the setting up of uniform standards throughout the wool industry, immediate action on the question of the machine load, representation on the wool code authority, and the setting up of machinery for the arbitration of labor disputes was presented to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers by officials of the United Textile Workers after a series of conferences between officials of the two associations here.

Labor was represented by Francis J. Gorman, Thomas F. McMahon, William J. Dunlap and George M. Jabor. The program was presented to Arthur Beese, president of the association.

The program presented by the the United Textile Workers follows:

1929 Wages, Not Wage Rates.

1. We are asking for the restoration of wages paid in 1929. This does not mean the hourly rate, but means the restoration of the full purchasing power of 1929. This, of course, means a substantial increase in hourly rates because of the reduced number of hours under the N. R. A.

2. In connection with this wage demand, it is also essential that we have a leveling out process and the setting up of the uniform standards throughout the industry.

3. Immediate action on the part of the wool textile code authority on the question of the machine load in order that all employers engaged in the production of wool products can be placed on the same basis.

4. Reduction in hours of labor to no more than thirty-five hours in any one week.

Code Authority Representation Necessary.

5. We reiterate our insistence for representation on the code authority in the industry in order that labor at all times may be informed of the developments and may assist in combating the damaging effects of employers who are still chiseling and practicing cut-throat competition.

6. Some machinery for the purpose of settling strikes is becoming more essential day by day. While this industry at the present time is more or less free from labor disputes, it is the aim and purpose to keep it so. However, we, the representatives of the workers, feel it cannot be done unless the proper machinery is set up for the adjustment of any differences that might arise.

RECRUITER OF STRIKE-BREAKERS ARRESTED IN NORTH CAROLINA

Los Angeles, April 26.—A spirited and enthusiastic strike is being conducted here against the Mission Hosiery mills by Branch 43 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

The company, despairing of securing any local strikebreakers, has its agents in the east and the south recruiting the scum of the industry in an effort to start the mill up with non-union help. None of the strikers have deserted the ranks.

Greensboro, N. C.—A. J. Cobert, "scab-herding" for the Mission Hosiery mills of Los Angeles, was jailed here for hiring a crew of thirty-five knitters to break the strike at the California mill.

North Carolina requires anyone hiring workers for jobs out of the state to secure a state license which costs $500. In addition a city license costing $300 is required.

Colbert was held by the police until he could raise the needed $800 but the strikebreakers were permitted to leave for California in a specially chartered bus.

Colbert's arrest was brought about by the prompt action of labor men here including active members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

MOLDERS WIN WAGE RAISE IN RENEWING 42-YEAR-OLD STOVE INDUSTRY AGREEMENT

Washington, April 19.—Successful conclusion of a collective bargaining agreement, providing for a 10% wage advance to molders and coremakers, has been reported to the national labor board by the International Molders' union and the Manufacturers' Protective and Development association.

The association is the manufacturers' organization in the stove industry, which together with the Molders' union promoulgated forty-two years ago the first national wage wage agreement announced in this country.

This year the parties reported to the national labor board that they were unable to make an agreement. At a hearing held on Jan. 23 they requested the board to impose a uniform wage scale on the industry as a whole, particularly on manufacturers not members of the association. The board on March 2 notified the parties that it was without power to do this and deprecated any interruption by the parties of their long established practice of collective bargaining. The board recommended renewal of the wage conference which began in New York on April 6.

The new agreement with the wage increase goes into effect June 18 to the end of the year.

In notifying the board, Lawrence O'Keefe, president of the International Molders' union, stated "this was satisfactory to both sides and our agreement of over forty years' standing is again renewed."

LOUISIANA LABOR PUSHES BILL TO TAKE OVER PUBLIC UTILITY

New Orleans, April 26.—A bill backed by New Orleans labor organizations giving the city power to take over the properties of New Orleans Public Service, Inc., and operate them in place of the private corporation, will be introduced in the Legislature, and Mayor Walmsley has assured representatives of labor that he will support it, it was announced at a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Mayor Walmsley, at a conference attended by A. P. Harvey, president of the council, and members of a municipal ownership committee named for this purpose, "told us that he couldn't do anything but approve such a bill," Harvey declared.

The Louisiana Federation of Labor already has approved the plans of the next session of the Legislature, Edward Veillon, chairman of the municipal ownership committee, announced.

CODE CHISELERS COMPELLED TO PAY $20,000 BACK WAGES

New York.—Every employe of every company in New York state operating under NRA codes who has not been receiving code wages was urged by Nathan Straus, Jr., state director of the National Emergency council, to file complaints with his office.

He said that in two weeks about $20,000 had been turned over to his office in back pay due to employes not receiving wages stipulated under the codes, and that these wages had been given to the workers. In one day his office paid out $1,500 in back wages due workers and withheld by chiseling employers.

Old Dame—Now, then, what would a little boy say to a lady who's given him a penny for carrying her parcels?

Boy—I'm too polite to say it, madam.

Lady Says She Took CARDUI for Cramps; Was Soon Relieved

Women who suffer as she did will be interested in the experience of Mrs. Maude Crafton, of Belleville, Ill., who writes: "For several years, I suffered from irregular trouble and cramping. There would be days when I would have to stay in bed. I would get so nervous, I was miserable. My aunt told me to try Cardui. She believed it would build me up, regulate me and help the nervous trouble. I knew after taking half a bottle of Cardui that I was better. I kept on taking Cardui and found it was doing me a world of good. I am in good health, which means a lot to me." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. . . . Price $1.

MORE ABOUT

WISE DISCOVERS

(Continued from First Page)

chose, or rather that was chosen for him.

Wirt Is Well-to-Do.

Dr. Wirt is not a humble, hard-working, low-paid Hoosier schoolmaster, a hero and a martyr in a sacred cause. He is said to receive $15,000 a year salary as the directing head of the public schools of this city of 110,000 population, and that his wife is on the payroll for $6,500 a year. Aside from that he is alleged to have received substantial fees for professional services rendered in the inauguration of the Gary educational system in more than 200 other American cities since the beginning of the depression.

Dr. Wirt lives in regal style in a castle set amidst a beautiful estate in the famous Dunes on the shore of Lake Michigan about nine miles from the center of the business district of Gary. It is said that Dr. Wirt also owns a beautiful villa on the picturesque Hudson river, where he lavishly entertains his friends during the summer months.

Is Retainer of Steel.

Dr. Wirt has acquired his commanding position by being a faithful retainer of the U. S. Steel corporation for the last quarter of a century. He holds his position as head of the Gary schools through the good will of the board of education, which is selected by the city councilmen, whose election is dictated and manipulated by Bill Gleason, superintendent of the steel corporation's Gary mills and political boss for the corporation.

Dr. Wirt's charges are characterized here as "U. S. Steel corporation politics." Indiana holds a state-wide primary election May 8. Illinois held a primary election April 10. Dr. Wirt hurled his charges well ahead of the Illinois primaries. The U. S. Steel corporation has huge mills in both states. There will be primary elections and political conventions between now and September in various other states where U. S. Steel has vast holdings.

Candidates Galore in Gary.

There are more than 500 candidates for office in Gary at this writing. There are seven candidates for mayor alone, three of whom are said to be U. S. Steel men. There are 1,800 candidates in Lake county, of which Gary is a part. It is charged that U. S. Steel always runs "splitters" when deemed necessary; "divide and conquer," its policy.

U. S. Steel longs for the "good old days" when it did not have to bother about unions, collective bargaining, codes, NRA or any other interference.

Dr. Wirt was sent in as a pinch hitter and proved a flop. The question arises, Will U. S. Steel, a hard taskmaster, reward or punish Dr. Wirt?

SHIPYARD STRIKERS REJECT 6 PER CENT PAY INCREASE

Camden, N. J.—An offer of a 6 per cent pay increase by the New York Shipbuilding company was refused by representatives of the 3,000 striking employes.

Union leaders replied that they would not consider an increase of less than 25 per cent. Their original demands were for a 37½ per cent raise.

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Ready-Made Suits
Kahn's
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They All Carry the UNION LABEL
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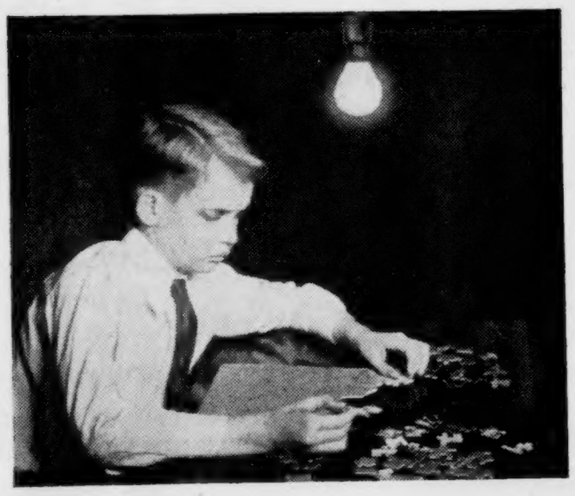
Why Not Try
DURAND'S
2 East Ninth St.
Lunches, Sandwiches
Beer on Tap
Patronize a Friend of Labor

Poor Lighting BREEDS POOR EYESIGHT



Just as insanitary conditions breed poor health, so does poor lighting breed poor eyesight. Here is a boy working on a jig-saw puzzle under an unshaded lamp of a low wattage. He is doing serious damage to his eyes by straining them.

It is simple to substitute a lamp of 75 watts and to see that it is properly shaded. Check all the lighting in your home right now. Remember that good lighting is CHEAP. With reduced electric rates and extra electricity available to nearly every home at no added cost, you can use more lighting at little or no increase in your electric bill. For reading, studying, sewing . . . change the bulbs in your lamps to the 75-watt size. They cost no more.

One of our Home Lighting Advisors will gladly go over the lighting in your home and assist you in providing proper lighting for every purpose. This service is free to our customers.

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To Have Insurance and Not Need It, or
To Need Insurance and Not Have It?
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PHILCO
The Radio That Outsells All Others . . .
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MODEL 60B
A fine radio for any home at a price that most any home can afford . . . brings in all regular broadcasts . . . and gets police and airplane calls, too
$39.50 All Carrying Charges Included
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MODEL 89L
(Right)
It has the famous Philco balance unit, superheterodyne chassis. Philco high efficiency tubes, with tone and automatic volume control . . . Hand rubbed cabinet.
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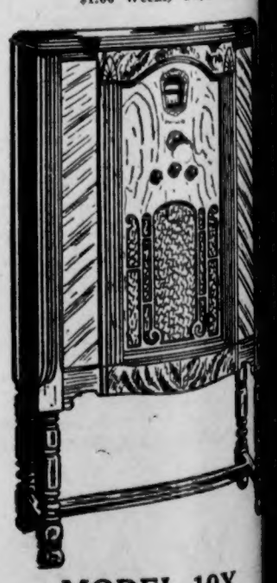

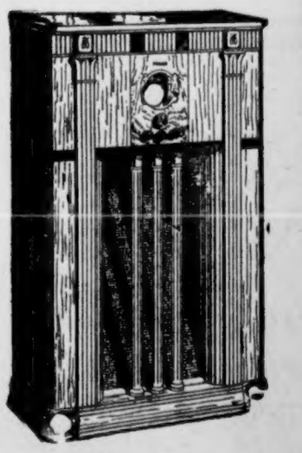

MODEL 19X
(Left)
With Philco patented inclined sounding board, brings in all programs with unusual ease and glorious tone, beautiful hand-rubbed cabinet . . . A quality radio, reasonably priced.
$84.50 All Carrying Charges Included
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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 4, 1934 — Number 2

State Labor Forces Faced With Major Problems at Meet

Thirty-seventh Convention Opens Monday at Memphis.

R. SPENCER MILLER TO HOLD INSTITUTE

Indications Point to Largest Attendance in Years at Annual Sessions of Organized Workers in Bluff City.

W. E. CHEEK

One of the most important gatherings—if not, indeed, the most epochal in the history of Tennessee organized labor will open Monday at Memphis, with headquarters at the Gayoso hotel.

Reports from every section of the state indicate that a record attendance of delegates will be present to discuss many major problems which have arisen within recent months, and which call for the best thought of active workers for their intelligent solution.

A feature of the sessions will be a round-table institute under leadership of Spencer Miller, Jr., on the subject of the National Recovery program. It was tentatively agreed at a conference here last Saturday between Dr. Miller and state labor officials that the institute will be held Monday, subject to change should the program of the Bluff City unionists interfere. In such case, the date will probably be set for Tuesday morning or afternoon. Delegates may look forward to an interesting and profitable session in the institute, as Dr. Miller is recognized as one of the nation's foremost authorities on economic affairs. Members of the state labor body recall with pleasure a similar session held under leadership of Dr. Miller at the Nashville convention two years ago.

Secretary W. E. Cheek, in Chattanooga for the address of Secretary Perkins Saturday, said he is constantly receiving credentials for delegates from various central bodies and local unions throughout the state. From the large number which have already been returned, Mr. Cheek said, it is almost certain that the convention will be the biggest from the standpoint of attendance held in many years. Each of the five principal cities, he declared, will have unusually large delegations, and many of the smaller towns and communities, some of which have never sent a representative, have filed credentials for one or more delegates.

It is understood that the Memphis labor movement is preparing to care for the guests in the usual manner, which means that the "playtime" of the visitors will compensate for the many hours of serious thought necessary to meet the problems which will be brought up for consideration.

Chattanooga delegates will leave Saturday afternoon and Sunday, some going by rail and others in cars.

Local organizations to be represented, with those named as delegates,

(Continued on Last Page)

Electrical Worker Compares Rates On Domestic Power

McDaniels Figures T. V. A. Charge Less Than Half Now Exacted.

By E. E. McDANIELS
Business Manager Local 175, Electrical Workers.

The question of how we will face the power issue seems simple to me. We have had several years of experience with private ownership, and we should know by this time that the prices we pay per K. W. H. are out of reason. Still it is legal, according to the decision of the state board of public utilities. It seems that the proper way to express these decisions would be "legalized robbery." Why should we support any corporation that pays its employes wages far below that paid in other similar lines?

Now permit me to give you some facts about the policy of the Tennessee Power company. First, I wish to remind you of the prices that you are now paying for power and lights in comparison with those which will be charged by the T. V. A.

On a minimum bill of $1.00 the Tennessee Electric Power company's rate for 60 K. W. H. would cost you $3.38.

To obtain the above cost the bill was figured on the basis of:

First 25 K. W. H. @ 6½c	=$1.62½
Next 35 K. W. H. @ 5 c	= 1.75
Average cost per K. W. H. 5.6 cents. Total	$3.37½

On a minimum bill of 75c the Tennessee Valley Authority rate for the same 60 K. W. H. would cost you $1.70.

To obtain this cost the bill was figured on the basis of:

First 50 K. W. H. @ 3c	=$1.50
Next 10 K. W. H. @ 2c	= .20
Average cost per K. W. H., 2.8 cents. Total	$1.70

The average cost to you, Mr. Consumer, on the Tennessee Valley Authority rate would be $3.38—minus $1.70, which equals $1.68. In plain figures, the Tennessee Valley Authority power would cost you for the same 60 K. W. H. approximately half of what the Tennessee Electric Power company charges you.

The Tennessee Electric Power company has another rate which they call their promotional rate (in reality, a "come along rate"), which is based on the consumer using as much or more K. W. H. per month as he did the same month the past year. Provided the consumer uses as much this month as he did the same month last year, the Tennessee Electric Power company will give him a few extra K. W. H. at no cost. The few K. W. H. they give serve as a big advertising scheme in order to get the consumer to add additional lights or appliances in order to benefit from the few K. W. H. given. What they are trying to do, Mr. Consumer, is to lead you into using enough light or K. W. H. to increase your bill year by year.

The Tennessee Electric Power company could give you twice as many K. W. H. for the same amount of money as they now charge and raise their employes to a living wage.

The Tennessee Valley Authority will give you approximately twice the number of kilowatts for the same money as the Tennessee Electric Power company now does and, at the same time, pay the workingman double the wage that the power company pays.

The Tennessee Electric Power company pays linemen 58 cents per hour. At 40 hours per week this would be $23.20.

Tennessee Valley Authority linemen receive $1.00 per hour; for a 40-hour week this would amount to $40. All skilled mechanics are paid $1.00 per hour.

All I ask is that you study this set-up, then when the time comes vote for Tennessee Valley Authority power and public ownership.

The Issue at Harriman

During last summer employes of the Harriman Hosiery mills, main industry in a town of some 4,700 in upper East Tennessee, organized a union, depending on the law of the land, as expressed in the National Recovery Act, to protect those who joined against discharge, which they doubtless knew would be inevitable were it not for the protection afforded by Section 7-a of the Act.

As a result of their temerity, twenty-three of the leaders were immediately stricken from the company payrolls, and a strike of some 500 to 600 other employes followed. The Regional Labor Board at Atlanta, after hearing the evidence, ruled against the mill heads, and set out plans for ending of the strike.

Assuming an arrogance seldom displayed against an arm of the United States government by any citizens, the mill management and its attorneys refused to comply with the board's ruling, and when the National Labor Board, after numerous hearings and the taking of voluminous evidence, sustained the verdict of the Regional Board, the company officials became even more defiant, and eventually a virtual rebellion against the United States Government, presumably initiated by them, caused perhaps half the business firms in the town to remove the Blue Eagle, insignia of fairness and patriotism, from their stores and shops.

At this writing personal representatives of Gen. Hugh Johnson have just completed another effort to adjust the difficulty, and settlement may have been made before this issue of The Labor World reaches its readers.

However, it is well to remember that the National Labor Board, representing the United States Government, said:

> **The Harriman Hosiery mills has infringed the rights of its employes to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, as recognized by Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act, by ENTERING NEGOTIATIONS IN BAD FAITH, with the definite intention not to make any agreement with the representatives of its employes.**

The issue at Harriman, therefore, is not altogether a case of union or non-union, but the immediate task of Gen. Johnson is to decide whether a country lawyer who parts his name in the middle and a board of small-town mill barons, drunk with an unbroken reign of master-and-man power over employes in the mill, can successfully defy the government of the United States, thus opening the way for a complete collapse of the Recovery Program instituted by one of the greatest Presidents the country ever had, and backed by practically every real American, whatever section he may reside in, or whatever may be his political inclinations.

Commissioner Jacobs Urges Closer Co-Operation Between Labor, Social Worker Groups

In a message to the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, which opens in Memphis Monday, released Thursday for readers of The Labor World, William E. Jacobs, commissioner of labor for the state of Tennessee, urges upon the organized workers of the state that they take such action as will insure continuation of various labor laws, and advises closer co-operation with the railroad brotherhoods and the state and national departments of labor.

Mr. Jacobs points out the necessity of constant contact among various forces working for social legislation, and recalls the nation-wide conference held in Washington in February under direction of Secretary Perkins. Plans were made at this conference, the official reports, for regional and state organizations for the promotion of uniform labor and social laws, and he urges the Tennessee Federation to indorse this movement and take an active part therein.

Commissioner Jacobs' message follows:

To the Editor of the Chattanooga Labor World, Officers and Members of the Thirty-seventh Convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, Memphis, Tenn. Greetings:

Realizing the seriousness of the present economic situation and the importance of the salaried people's taking advantage of the great opportunity afforded them by the president of our country to organize for self-preservation and advancement in the same manner and to the same extent as was granted to the employers of labor under the National Recovery Act, I urge you to take such action as you may deem necessary to continue the present female and child labor laws under the National Recovery Act permanently in effect. Improve all state labor laws, and strengthen the present very friendly relations that exist between the Transportation Brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor.

The United States department of labor held a conference in Washington this spring which was composed of delegates from the various departments of labor and representatives of the

WILLIAM E. JACOBS

American Federation of Labor from all forty-eight states in the Union.

Tennessee was represented in this conference by myself and Brother R. M. Cooke, a representative of the American Federation of Labor.

The purpose of this conference was to agree, if possible, on a plan of uniform laws, which, it is hoped, will be adopted by all states in the Union. This would be a very desirable thing to bring about as it would eliminate the old stock argument (can't compete) used by the opposition to defeat proposed labor legislation introduced in the various state legislatures for the betterment of the salaried people.

It is a recognized fact that labor legislation, nationwide in scope, such as has been achieved under the codes of the National Recovery Act, has been productive of great good to the working people of the country and has brought about the reduction of unsound competition between the states, and a resolution was passed at this conference approving the continuance of the female and child labor regulations in the codes beyond the present terms of the National Recovery Act as a permanent part of our national economic structure; and that all labor laws be strictly enforced; and be it further resolved, first, that there be regular contact between the labor department officials, representatives of employers, and representatives of workers from competing states for the purpose of discussing and proposing labor laws which will tend to raise and unify standards for the states participating in such conferences. Second, that such conferences include representatives of the federal department of labor. Third, that such conferences be held semi-annually on a regional basis, to include the following regions: Southeast, northeast, middle west, far west and the southwest. Fourth, that such conferences consider the adoption of interstate compacts, providing uniform labor legislation or any other practical devices to achieve this objective. Fifth, that this conference urge the prompt ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution by all of the states which have not yet done so. Sixth, that all states accept the Wagner-Peyser act and establish free employment offices.

A regional conference as described above will be held in the late spring or early summer in the southeast district which will include Tennessee. I suggest that the state convention indorse the proposed legislation and name a representative to attend this meeting upon my invitation.

Much progress has been made in this state in the enforcement of the laws pertaining to labor, even though the department of labor has been badly handicapped on account of a 50 per cent cut in the budget for their operating expenses.

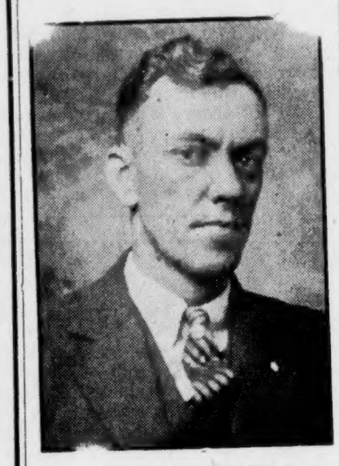
The labor laws are being enforced for the first time in the history of the state and the salaried people are being given every consideration possible by the present administration. This was brought about by the hearty co-operation of Gov. Hill McAlister, who received your indorsement in his race for governor.

My wish is that this thirty-seventh convention will be the greatest and most progressive one ever held.

Unionism Distasteful To Southern Bosses Three Decades Ago

Death Angel Calls Ernest L. Blair, Well-Known Painter

Former Central Body Official and Active Unionist Succumbs at Hospital.



ERNEST L. BLAIR

Ernest L. Blair, known to hundreds of friends throughout Hamilton county as "Bully," passed away Wednesday morning at Erlanger hospital, where he had been taken on Sunday for treatment after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Blair had been in bad health for the past two or three years, and his passing was the result of complications.

Ernest Blair was unusually active and energetic in the work of organized labor, having served for several terms as recording secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. He was formerly business agent of His local union, the Painters and Decorators. As a delegate to the Tennessee Federation of Labor at several conventions, he had become well known throughout the state, and numbered many friends in every city in Tennessee.

Mr. Blair was born Jan. 14, 1891, and came to Chattanooga twenty years ago. He immediately became identified with the union of his craft, and was a continuous member until his death. He was recognized as an unusually competent craftsman, and many of the finer homes and buildings in Chattanooga were made beautiful through his skilled hand.

He is survived by his widow, three children, Mrs. Lawrence Brinkley, Ty Cobb and Fred Blair, all of Chattanooga; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Blair; three brothers, O. N. Blair, of Douglasville, Ga.; C. F. Blair, of Piedmont, Ala., and Cecil Blair, of Sycamore, Ala.; two sisters, Mrs. W. A. Amos, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. K. M. Newby, of Dayton, O., and a grandchild.

Funeral services will be held from the Chapman funeral home Friday afternoon at 3:00, with interment at the National cemetery. A firing squad from the army post will accord full military honors.

Pallbearers, all members of Local 226, will be the following: Fred Falk, George Goode, Walter O'Donald, Homer Tarwater, George Sivley and C. F. Weidner.

DEATH CALLS FATHER OF MEMBER OF LOCAL 1785

Funeral services for Mr. Hugh Parker, father of Luther Parker, of Local No. 1785, were held Wednesday, April 25, at the home of his son.

The local extends to the family their deepest sympathy.

EDITH NUCKOLLS.

BENJAMIN SCHWEITZER DIES.

New York.—Benjamin Schweitzer, a charter member of the United Garment Workers of America and for many years a member of the general executive board of that organization, died at his home here.

He took an active part in the struggle of the employes in the men's clothing industry for improved work and living conditions, and was widely known among garment workers for his unselfish devotion to their cause.

Asbury Wright Ordered Organizers Out of Rockwood.

"BRUSH" SMITH DIGS UP SOME HISTORY

Veteran Mine Worker Goes Into Archives for Interesting Dope on Small-Town Labor Haters.

Up at Rockwood, Tennessee, sister city of Harriman, the board of mayor and aldermen, thirty years ago, found a threat of unionism distasteful and "dangerous" to the main institution of the community—coal mines—and organizers for the United Mine Workers of America were notified by the then mayor, T. Asbury Wright, that their presence in the city was not wanted.

Wright is the same man who has been so active as attorney for the Harriman Hosiery mills in their defiance of the United States government during the present troubles.

Among the reasons given for official action against the Mine Workers' union was that organization of a local "might result in closing the mines"—an awful thought—thus causing a "serious blow to the business of the town." And further, the organizers were notified by the city officials (Mr. Wright, mayor), that the coal miners had a "union of their own," and were well satisfied until outside agitators came in to disturb the picture.

"The company has positively declared," recites a resolution approved by Wright and his fellow-officials, "that it will not employ the union as an organization in its mines, and therefore the efforts of the union would be futile should it control all the miners, for it would result only in the stoppage of the coal mine." Another awful thought.

Because "The Roane Iron company now has watchmen guarding its property, for fear organizers or officers of the union may incite someone to destroy property," and all other premises considered, organizers of the union, Rice and Vaughn, were notified that their presence in the town was against its interests, and they were advised to "leave to the miners and the workmen of the town the management of their own affairs."

Thus it is made plain that the "company union" is not a new thought, and that efforts of the workers to unite for self-protection were accompanied in the old days by as great opposition as is the case today.

Also it is shown that "the leopard cannot change his spots," and the T. Asbury Wright of 1934 is the T. Asbury Wright, mayor, of 1904.

The letter from the mayor to the union organizers, together with the resolution which was approved, makes interesting reading in the light of recent events in upper East Tennessee, and The Labor World is indebted to Mr. Thomas Jefferson Smith, of Graysville, veteran mine union organizer and former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, for the unusual privilege of passing it on to our readers. Mr. Smith, who has devoted a long and useful career to an effort to make easier the lot of those compelled to dig their living from the bowels of the earth, recalls vividly, he told The Labor World, the circumstances described in the documents.

The correspondence follows:

Rockwood, Tenn.,
April 16, 1904.

Messrs. Rice & Vaughn,
Rockwood, Tennessee.
Gentlemen:

I enclose you herewith a copy of a petition that was presented on yesterday evening to the board of mayor and aldermen at their meeting, and which was signed by a very large number of citizens and business men of the town. After consideration of the matter, a resolution was passed by the board reciting that the board took the same view of the matter as

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
830 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When was the International Union of Elevator Constructors organized?

A.—July 18, 1931, in New York City. The organization was called the International Union of Elevator Constructors of the United States. The jurisdiction was later extended to Canada and the name changed to International Union of Elevator Constructors.

* * *

Q.—Was there an organization of blacksmiths before the Civil war?

A.—Yes. An organization called the Grand Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths was formed in Philadelphia in 1859 but it did not survive the war.

* * *

Q.—What was the Federal Society of Journeymen Cordwainers?

A.—It was the first union of shoe workers in the United States to attain any degree of permanency, organized in Philadelphia in 1794.

What Next!

Among scores of other wood products which have come out of the department of agriculture's forest products laboratory at the Wisconsin is a cattle food made of wood. Sawdust is cooked under pressure with diluted sulphuric acid. This action converts a portion of the cellulose and allied substances into sugar—and the cows like it!

Wisdom

Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness.—Grover Cleveland.

WAGE INCREASE PREVENTS GRAIN SHOVELERS STRIKE

Buffalo, N. Y.—Acceptance of a compromise increase by members of the grain shovelers here averted immediate possibility of a waterfront strike. They accepted a 6½ per cent rise over the scale adopted at the close of navigation last summer.

"Pains Gone," Says Lady, After She Had Taken CARDUI

In describing how her health improved after she had taken Cardui, Mrs. Ralph R. Courtney, of Wytheville, Va., said: "I was run-down and suffered from pain in my side. I wanted to feel well and get rid of the pain in my side, so I sent for Cardui and began taking it. By the time I had taken three bottles of Cardui, I was feeling much better. The pains had gone. I am very glad to recommend Cardui to other young women." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.
$1 a bottle, at drug stores.

BAUER
Quality Tailored SUITS

Hundreds of Spring patterns in all the new colors and designs.
Tailored to your individual measure at
$30 and up
ASK FOR THE LABEL

J. J. BAUER
Quality Tailoring
825 Broad St.

E. M. FRAKER
DRY GOODS AND SHOES
26 S. Hamilton St. Dalton, Ga.

Unionism is Strength

The necessity of the workers organizing in strong bonafide unions to secure without question the right of collective bargaining guaranteed to them by the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act is well illustrated by two recent decisions of the Petroleum Labor Policy Board.

Seventy employes of the Col-Tax Refining company, Colorado, Texas, filed a petition with the board requesting that an election be held to choose by secret ballot representatives for collective bargaining.

An investigation by Joseph S. Meyers, of the U. S. Department of Labor, indicated that a large number of the employes belonged to the local union of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America. To put the facts on an incontrovertible basis, Mr. Meyers, with the consent of both the company and the union, suggested that in lieu of an election the union's membership list be checked against the company's payroll. The check showed that 85 out of the 106 employes were union members and desired to have the union as their collective bargaining agency.

On receiving Mr. Meyers' report the Labor Policy Board declared:

> "On the basis of this report and in accordance with the decisions approved by the Petroleum Administrator, the Petroleum Labor Poliby Board certifies that a majority in excess of 94 per cent of the employes of the Col-Tex Refining company, at Colorado, Texas, have duly chosen as their accredited representatives for collective bargaining Local Union No. 260 of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America as authorized by Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act and Article II, Section 7, of the Code of Fair Competition for the Petroleum Industry."

In the case of the Empire Oil and Refining company, East Chicago, Ind., a check of the list of union members against the company payroll showed that 316 employes out of 327 were on the union list. Without the formality of an election the Labor Policy Board thereupon declared that "a majority in excess of 96 per cent" of the employes of the company had chosen the local union of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America as "their accredited representative for collective bargaining."

These two instances are striking proofs of the American Federation of Labor's persistent slogan that only through strong unions can working men and women safeguard their rights guaranteed by the Recovery Act.

In both cases it was the large percentage of the employes enrolled in the union which presented indisputable evidence that the formality of an election was not necessary to determine whom the workers desired to represent them in negotiating agreements with the employers.

War Prevention Made Easy

The formula for the prevention of wars is absurdly simple. It is so simple—and so far-reaching—that it will not be applied.

If all the nations whose citizens are engaged in the manufacture of war materials were suddenly to be prevented from selling any of their products to the nations who are known to be itching for war—there would be no wars.

Germany is generally thought to be desiring to get ready for war. Under such conditions, of course, it is unthinkable that England or France—or even the United States of North America—should tolerate the furnishing of military armaments to Germany by citizens or corporations of these peace-loving nations.

Quite so! And for that reason, the great British munitions makers have set up offices in Berlin. For a similar reason, French gun makers and ammunition manufacturers have their representatives in the German capital.

Nothing is said in the reports of our commerce department—not very openly, at any rate—about business opportunities in Germany that include the furnishing of machine guns and TNT and the like, to the present Hitlerized German government. Nevertheless it would be surprising to find that American salesmen of such articles of international commerce were not putting in their bids for such business.

Wars are expensive business. That is why there have been so many millionaires made in the business.

Co-operation and Farm Recovery

Farm recovery can come about only through sound economic planning. The co-operative division of the Farm Credit Administration reports that a million more animals were handled by farmers' co-operative sales agencies operating on terminal live stock markets in 1933 than in 1932. The value of the increase is placed at $7,000,000. That record is similar to those made by other major co-operative groups last year.

The cotton producers, the dairymen, the fruit farmers of various sections—all of them showed an increasing faith in the necessity and efficacy of the co-operative plan. And the result was, in a disorganized and chaotic year, that the American agriculturist made genuine progress in building for a prosperous future.

Co-operation is the keystone of agriculture—precisely as it has been the keystone of industry for many years. All the Government relief in the world, no matter how well intentioned and how expertly administered, can be of but temporary benefit. It can aid—but it can not cure a problem. It may carry farmers over lean periods—but it can not assure fat ones.

The co-operatives are permanent. They are unaffected by political considerations. They do not go out of business with a change of administration. They are here to stay—and their work never stops, never wavers. Loyal support of the co-operatives and their extension means that real farm recovery is on the way.

THEATRICAL UNIONS OPPOSE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BOARD

Washington, May 3.—A proposed amendment to the code for the establishment of an industrial relations board to arbitrate labor disputes in the legitimate theater industry drew sharp protests from representatives of trade unions who insisted that collective bargaining always had worked out well in the theatrical industry and that they wished to continue this method of settling differences with managers.

Virtually all the witnesses who testified on behalf of the unions said they would not accept the industrial relations board and that they would not consent to anything except collective bargaining.

Speaking for the American Federation of Musicians, Gen. Samuel T. Ansell said acceptance of the proposal made by the League of New York Theaters for an industrial board would mean "involuntary servitude" for the members of the crafts. He said:

"The very moment you confer power on a court in the industrial world you unnecessarily take away the most cherished thing the American worker has—the right to bargain collectively. As far as the members of the union I represent are concerned, they need no interference by the government."

John Casey, of Stage Union No. 1, of New York City, and Fred J. Dempsey, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, both stated flatly that their organizations would not consent to the proposed industrial relations board. Frank Gilmore, head of the Actors' Equity association, was even more blunt.

"If the proposed provision is inserted into the code, it will be my duty," Gilmore said, "to ask the governing board of the Actors' Equity to withdraw from the code authority. I say with all deference that an industrial relations board would bring danger to our organization."

RAIL PAY DEDUCTION CUT.

Washington.—Agreement was reached April 26 on the railway wage dispute. Basic rates of pay will remain as of Jan. 1, 1932. Present 10 per cent deduction is reduced to 7½ per cent, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1934 and 5 per cent from Jan. 1, 1935, until March 31, 1935.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Better housing for millions of people is a social problem that cannot be ignored. Throughout the land there is an increasing demand for better homes as a guarantee of better citizens. This movement, however, is not confined to this country only. Germany is moving rapidly in the same direction and England is developing a five-year program that aims to eliminate slum regions from England to Wales. The plan, of course, does not merely call for demolishment. It constructs better homes at low rentals in substitution.

Northern cities are now wideawake to the connection between slums and crime. Virtue and honesty find it hard to flourish where misery, extreme poverty and grime prevail. By far one of the best preventives for crime is to see to it that citizens are decently housed. The Wallace-Tugwell program has in view the gradual remedying of the wretched conditions of so many rural homes. Farm life and farm homes are in prospect of readjustment.

The United States must see to it that American citizens lead the world in the comfort of their homes. Slums in cities must go and rural homes should be decent and not hovels unfit for human habitation.

* * *

What are fair rates on public service utilities? The question has complexities and it will be well if the federal trade commission can clarify matters in the investigation it is about to make, upon the order of congress. The investigation will cover both private and public utility rates, one of the aims being to get a line on fair rates for such government utility projects as the Tennessee Valley enterprise. No such inquiry has ever been made, it is reported at Washington.

The Pennsylvania public service commission has issued an order for a revision of all utility rate structures on a basis of 6 per cent return. Some years ago the United States supreme court fixed a rate in an important case before the court in such a way as to lead to the interpretation of "fair return" as meaning as much as 8 per cent. Other states have recently made orders fixing the rate at 7 per cent, which has been the rule in Pennsylvania.

* * *

Fixing earnings of utility companies would be a simple matter if investment factors were really determinable. It is at this point that the difficulty arises. The federal trade commission in various inquiries and hearings has accumulated a great deal of data on that question and its general investigation will throw further light on it.

The public would have less prejudice in the matter of utilities if it knew more about what these institutions have invested. The public is bewildered by capital structures so intricate, complicated and pyramided that it is doubtful if the builders of these structures know exactly what they represent in the way of property values.

Railroad capitalization, complicated as it is, is simple in comparison with that of utilities.

The public has no objection to fair charges, but expects commissions and courts to inform it what fair charges are.

LABOR POLICY BOARD CREATED BY JOHNSON

New Group Will Handle All Questions Involving Workers Under NRA Codes.

Washington.—A labor policy board will be one of the essential features of the new organization of the national recovery administration for handling labor questions in connection with codes of fair competition, according to an order issued by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

The labor policy board, the office order states, "will consider all problems involving the labor provisions of codes and all questions of labor policy."

"Typical problems within the fields of this board," it adds, "are those involving hours and wages, differentials, conditions of labor, inconsistencies in codes for similar industries, etc."

The board is to include a chairman appointed by Gen. Johnson and "one representative each from the labor, industrial and consumers' advisory boards, and from the legal and planning and research divisions."

In a brief comment on the new board, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that the fact that labor would have but one of five members would appear to make the board one-sided in the handling of labor policies. He said that labor was of the impression that the new board seemed to usurp authority already delegated to other agencies.

Howard Becomes Labor Advisory Board Member

Typographical Union President Says Workers Should Support Roosevelt's Recovery Program and Back Up NRA.

Miami, Fla.—Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical union, enjoying a short vacation at Miami beach, was notified by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, that he had been appointed a member of the NRA labor advisory board at Washington. Mr. Howard's appointment was recommended by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

In addressing a special meeting of Miami Typographical union, Mr. Howard admitted there are many things in the codes of fair competition established under the national industrial recovery act that are not satisfactory to labor, but said it is best for working men and women to co-operate with the government because it offers the first constructive program that leans toward the things for which the organized workers have been fighting for half a century.

In regard to the codes pertaining to the printing industry, he pointed out that they are to be reopened within the next ninety days, which will give labor an opportunity to urge the correction of some faults to which the workers object.

Mr. Howard concluded his talk with the statement that the best way for labor to obtain what it wants is to co-operate with the government and work with it toward the achievement of labor's desires. He said he believed that President Roosevelt is a man whose constructive ideas and program will lead to better conditions for all.

Match and Chemical Workers Win Strikes in Barberton

Barberton, O.—The Match Makers' Local Union No. 18928 won a complete victory in their strike against the Diamond Match company here. Complete recognition of the union and elimination of the Bedeaux system were won.

Coupled with the match makers' victory, Chemical Workers' Local Union No. 19019 won their strike for better work conditions.

Both unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"SUNNY MAID" SLICED BREAD
Large Loaf.... 10c
"SUNNY MAID" Cinnamon Rolls . . . 5c package of 6
"SOUTHERN DINNER" ROLLS . . . 5c package of 12
The Only UNION BAKERY PRODUCTS at Your Grocer!
DIXIE BAKERY.... 340 East Ninth Street.... Phone 6-3311

Easy Way Is Everybody's Store, With Economy for All.

You Will Appreciate the Congenial Atmosphere Prevailing at the Easy Way Store.

YOU MAY FIND CLERKS WITH WHITER APRONS AND MANAGERS WITH HIGHER COLLARS — But We Don't Believe You Will Find More Appreciative and Painstaking People to Deal With.

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

Eleven years in the Shoe Rebuilding business—not one dollar paid to a non-union building trades craftsman.
KENTON'S
We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:
1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.
— and —
Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise where possible.
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"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
18 E. EIGHTH STREET DIAL 6-9323
CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Eskew
DISPENSERS OF REASONABLE DRUGS
720 Market St.

Churchill
Ready-Made Suits
Kahn's
Made-to-Measure Suits
EMERSON and MALLORY Hats
VAN HEUSEN Shirts
W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes
They All Carry the UNION LABEL
HENDERSON COLEMAN
CLOTHIERS HABERDASHERS
MARKET AT TENTH 6-2814

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49546
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Elizabeth Margaret Davis vs. John W. Davis

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John W. Davis, whose residence is unknown so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This sixth day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. J. Troutt, Atty. 5-4

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49575
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lizzie Brown vs. Will Brown

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Will Brown is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 5-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49581
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Vonda Alverson vs. Barnie Alverson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Barnie Alverson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
A. W. Hargraves, Atty. 5-11

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 18396.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned as Trustees by deed of trust executed the 14th day of May, 1928, by W. W. Ross and wife, Nelta Pearl Ross, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered May 16, 1928, in Book [illegible], Vol. 22, page 327 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness and interest due May 14, 1933, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, we, W. A. Sadd and T. R. Durham, Trustees, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1934,

the following described land situated in the Second (2d) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The fifty (50) feet of Lot No. four (4), Block No. one (1), Oak Park, as shown by plat of record in plat book 9, page 19 in the Register's office of said county. Said part of said lot makes one tract of ground fronting fifty (50) feet on the east line of West End Avenue and extends back eastwardly along the south line of North Street a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet to the west line of Lot No. eight (8) in said Addition.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This, the 20th day of April, 1934.
W. A. SADD and T. R. DURHAM,
5-18. Trustees.

Cautious Gentleman—What time do you have to be home, girlie?
Girl—How much money have you got?
Gentleman—Five hundred dollars.
Girl—Thursday.

THOUSANDS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES PAUPERIZED BY THE DEPRESSION

Department of Labor Report Declares That Low Wages Havs Wiped Out Savings and Reduced Living Standards.

Washington, May 3.—The terrible conditions imposed on railway employes and their families by long-continued low wages since 1929 was poignantly revealed by the report, representing a joint study by the United States department of labor and eighteen standard railway unions of the effect of the depression on the families of railway employes.

As the basis for the report a representative group of 1,000 railway employes and their families were visited. Field work was carried on from May to October, and since then the replies to questionnaires have been analyzed.

No Milk for Three Years.

The depression deprived many families of their homes, wiped out their savings, compelled them to borrow on life insurance policies, caused cancellation of accident insurance policies, resulted in large debts and lowered living standards.

Some families have had no milk for three or four years, while simple recreational activities such as Sunday car rides to public parks or occasional attendance at a motion picture theater have long since been abandoned.

Deprived of sufficient food, compelled to share meager earnings with relatives or friends, the families were further handicapped by curtailment of social services such as free medical clinics, hospitals, libraries, schools and recreational centers.

Limited to Employed Workers.

The report was concerned not with the temporarily idle, but with a body of employed men and, as it states, "with one that has been by no means the least favored." Having the advantage of membership in some of the strongest unions in the country, these workers are said to have fared better in the depression than most workers.

The report looked into the lives of every occupational class of railroad workers in the twenty-one standard unions except locomotive engineers.

Deprived of Hospital Care.

Dealing with the "social income" of the railway employes, the report pointed out that thinned purses had to be stretched to accommodate unemployed friends and relatives. Pressure of more patients at clinics and hospitals had necessitated refusal to some families. It was even impossible in some cases to obtain proper emergency care. One father waited from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. with a child with a broken arm, and finally left without receiving attention.

Thirty-eight per cent of the families reported that in 1932 they had contributed cash or groceries to relatives and friends. More than one-fifth reported that they had relatives, and occasionally friends, living with them at the time of the study.

LABOR ASSAILS RUNAWAY PRICES UNDER NRA CODES

Wage Increases Since Year Ago Cancelled by Rising Costs of Living, A. F. of L. Declares, Charging Use of Code Mechanisms for Price Profiteering.

Washington, May 3.—Code mechanisms have been used for price profiteering, the American Federation of Labor declares in its current monthly survey of business.

"There is no justification for the large price increases which have been made in many products," the survey says.

"Price control is one of the chief problems before us," it continues. "It is of prime interest to labr, for wage increases have been completely canceled by rising costs of living. The individual worker's real wage today is no higher than it was a year ago, in spite of all efforts to raise it."

Heavy Industries Gain.

The survey says that business advances, which began to appear in February, increased in March. It adds:

"Gains in the heavy industries are beginning to appear; plants are ordering new machinery and equipment, as increased production brings idle capacity into use. . . Although heavy industries have gained especially this spring, they are still 55 per cent below 1929, while consumer industries are within 15 per cent of that level. It has been estimated that consumer industries are already employing 3,730,000 persons, and that even in 1929, there were only 700,000 more jobs in these industries. Clearly then, the 11,000,000 still without industrial work must count either on jobs in heavy industries or on new jobs created by shortening hours."

U. S. Steel Still Vital.

The survey emphasizes that industry is still depending on government credit. In this connection it says:

"It is significant that these gains in heavy industries are due in large part to government spending and the NRA program. Steel orders are for PWA building projects and for rails and equipment bought with government loans to railroads. Automobile orders have increased with the gains in buying power under NRA.

"Industry is still depending on government credit to finance the kind of projects which create orders for the heavy industries. Although excess reserves of banks reached a new high level of nearly $1,500,000,000 in the third week of March, bank credit to business in that week was still at the low level of the crisis period last year.

"Business gains this spring are thus due to buying power created by the NRA program and to government credit. Despite hopeful declarations by executives, there is no sure evidence as yet that business is ready to go ahead on its own power."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49600
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Earma (Ermie) Rose vs. Virgil Rose

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Virgil Rose is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
5-18

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 18455.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustees by deed of trust executed the 31st day of May, 1928, by T. L. Clary and R. W. Ward, as Tenants in Common, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered June 2, 1928, in Book "X," Vol. 22, page 604 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness due May 31, 1933, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, we, W. A. Sadd and T. R. Durham, Trustees, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1934,

the following described land situated in the Second (2d) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot No. five (5), in Block "A," Kelly Gardens, West Section, as shown by plat of record in plat book 9, page 29 of the Register's office of said county. Said lot being triangular in shape and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the west line of the Germantown Road at the northeast corner of Lot No. four (4) of said Block; thence westwardly along the north line of said Lot No. four (4) 150 feet to the southeast line of a 14-foot alley; thence in a northeasterly direction along the southeast line of said alley to the west line of the Germantown Road; thence southwardly along the west line of the Germantown Road a distance of 110 feet to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This, the 20th day of April, 1934.
W. A. SADD and T. R. DURHAM,
5-18. Trustees.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 25782
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County
Riley Shull vs. Margaret Shull

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that the residence of Margaret Shull is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of May, 1934.
SAM ERWIN, C. & M.
R. H. BRIDGERS, D. C. & M.
5-25
Joe Altaffer, Solicitor

Sloan Opposes Employment For Idle Millions

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President of General Motors, Says Thirty-Hour Week Is a "Fallacy."

Boston, May 3.—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the General Motors corporation, belligerently opposed the mandatory 30-hour week as a job provider in an address here before the chamber of commerce.

Although millions of working men and women are living on various forms of charity while large corporations operating under NRA codes impose the 40-hour week on their employes, Mr. Sloan said that he was "entirely out of harmony with the thinking so prevalent that the hours of labor should be reduced to absorb our unemployed."

Inasmuch as practically all clear-thinking and progressive citizens know that wholesale reduction in the hours of labor is the only certain method to put the idle to work with wages to support themselves and their families, Mr. Sloan evidently believes that the only right the unemployed have is to live on the pauper rations furnished by charity and thank the Stars and Stripes that they are not thrown into the streets to starve.

Wife—The new washwoman has stolen two of our towels.

Hubby—The thief! Which ones, dear?

Wife—The ones we got from the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York.

Teachers' Union Recognized By Cleveland Board

Organization Is Approved by Unanimous Vote of Body.

Cleveland, O., May 3.—Local 279 of the American Federation of Teachers has won official recognition from the Cleveland school board. By unanimous vote, the board has recognized the right of the union to represent its members in dealings with the educational authorities.

The first act of the new union was to present to the board a statement of principles, wherein it was stated:

"The present salary schedule adopted in 1920 has worked well and has been unusually satisfactory and should be maintained."

This co-operative note was carried even further in another section of the statement, which asserted that the union agreed with some members of the school board that teachers should receive the same treatment as bondholders. This clause followed one pointing out that about a million dollars had been diverted from the city's operating fund for debt service.

The statement ended with a plea for federal aid for education.

"The failure of banks and railroads can only be described as a catastrophe," the clause said.

"There are no words to depict the hopelessness of our people were the schools to collapse."

The trouble with getting henpecked is that you have nothing to crow about.

U. S. TIRES, IN SPITE OF ASSURED EXTRA MILEAGE AND EXTRA SAFETY, ARE PRICED NO HIGHER THAN OTHER BRANDS

United States Tires
Guard Type

4.40-21	$4.10
4.50-20	4.70
4.50-21	4.85
4.75-19	5.30
4.75-20	5.45
5.00-19	5.65
5.00-20	5.85
5.25-18	6.40
5.25-21	6.90

JOHNSON TIRE CO.
Corner Eleventh and Broad Phone 6-6117

Let's Co-Operate With Friends

LABOR'S SHOPPING GUIDE

Turn About Is Fair Play

The merchants and business houses listed below are asking for our co-operation. Spend your money with those who are helping to maintain YOUR PAPER.

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Phone 6-2256
629 SPEARS AVE.
Phone 6-6271

Phone 7-3254 55 E. Main St.
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FURNITURE OF GOOD TASTE

RAWLINGS DRUG COMPANY
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It Never Costs More at Russell's

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2205 Chickamauga Ave.

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Shoes—Dry Goods—Groceries
Store No. 1 . . . . Rossville, Ga.
Dial 3-0273
Store No. 2 . . . 2522 Broad St.
Dial 6-9940

ROWLAND Pharmacy
The Reliable Prescription Druggists
PHONES 3-0276 and 3-9198
212 W. 45th St. Alton Park

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"Where Beauty and Fashion Meet"
Operated by S. R. Stansbury
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"When You Think of Lumber Think of Stivers"

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Take a Light Dose of
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at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days — Then "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS."

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Meet Your Friends at
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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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Beer on Tap
Patronize a Friend of Labor

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INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
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WHICH IS BETTER---
To Have Insurance and Not Need It, or
To Need Insurance and Not Have It?
The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
Chattanooga Tennessee

MORE ABOUT ASBURY WRIGHT

(Continued from First Page)

taken by the petitioners, and concurred in the prayer of said petition, and directed me, as the mayor, to so advise you gentlemen and furnish you with a copy of the petition, and it is in compliance with that official duty that I address you and enclose you the copy as above stated.

Yours truly,
T. A. WRIGHT,
Mayor.

Whereas, at the instance of some dissatisfied and discharged men, the United Mine Workers organized a local in Rockwood, in October, 1903, for the purpose of getting into this local all the Rockwood miners, and thus compel the Roane Iron company to recognize the union and employ these discharged men; and,

Whereas, during this intervening six months, notwithstanding the union has employed every possible means, whether peaceful or not, to influence the miners at work to-wit: By holding frequent secret meetings; by declaring a strike; by having on hand constantly one or more walking delegates, uriging the union men to do more; by issuing rations to its members; by causing men to be made drunk, in order to pledge them; by threats against the company's property and the intimidation of men and their families, still the union has failed to gain but a small part of the Rockwood miners, many of whom have already abandoned the union and returned to work; and,

Whereas, the union attempted to organize the Rockwood miners three years ago and completely failed to do so, the miners driving the organizers from the town; and,

Whereas, the company has positively declared that it will not employ the union as an organization in its mines, and therefore the efforts of the union would be futile should it control all the miners, for it would result only in the stoppage of the coal mine; and,

Whereas, the stoppage of the coal mine would be a serious blow to the business of the town and a great loss to the men employed therein; and,

Whereas, the Rockwood miners have had almost constant employment for thirty-five years, more of them own their own homes than any like number of miners at any place in the state, have lived and labored contentedly, except when disturbed by outsiders; and,

Whereas, they are fully capable of taking care of their own affairs through their local organization, which is now under contract with the company, having a sliding scale of wages, based on the price of pig iron, by which their wages were advanced last year as high as 77 per cent; and,

Whereas, the union has evidently exhausted all peaceful means to gain its end and has been unsuccessful, and as the continuance of its efforts can subserve no good, but is likely to lead to violence—for this is the history and general outcome of these continued United Mine Workers' contests—and,

Whereas, the Roane Iron company now has watchmen guarding its property, for fear the organizers or officers of the union may incite someone to destroy property; and,

Whereas, the union is now supporting a large number of people who could and ought to be at work, but who are idle on our streets; and,

Whereas, this agitation by the union has seriously affected the business of the town and its continuance is a menace to the peace of the town; and,

Whereas, we deplore what occurred at the neighboring town of Dayton, and wish to avoid anything of the kind here; now,

Therefore, we, the undersigned citizens of Rockwood, declare,

First—That we are opposed to the actions of the union, believing they are injurious to the interests of everybody within the town.

Second—That we believe it to be our duty to the large number of miners now at work to see that they are not disturbed in their right to work, and do not lose their positions through the unlawful actions of outsiders and idle men.

Third—That we request the board of mayor and aldermen to see that the city's ordinances and the laws of the state are fully enforced with reference to these outsiders and idle men.

Fourth—That we request the board of mayor and aldermen to notify the organizers of the United Mine Workers that their business and presence in the town is against its interests, and that they leave to the miners and workmen of the town the management of their own affairs.

Constipation Symptoms Soon Go Away After Use of Black-Draught

Mrs. S. G. Ramey, of Henryetta, Okla., writes that she has taken Thedford's Black-Draught about twenty-five years, when needed, and has "found it very good." "When I have a sour stomach and my mouth tastes bitter, and I feel bilious, sluggish and tired, I will very soon have a severe headache if I don't take something. I have learned to keep off these spells by taking Thedford's Black-Draught. Very soon I am feeling fine. I feel that Black-Draught can't be beaten as a family medicine." . . . Get a package of Black-Draught today. Sold in 25¢ packages.

MORE ABOUT CONVENTION

(Continued from First Page)

gates, as reported to The Labor World, follow:

Trades and Labor Council—A. C. Kamin, T. R. Cuthbert and W. E. Eckenrod.
Painters—M. H. Ortwein.
Plasterers—Joe Seibold.
Brewery Workers—Paul J. Aymon.
Typographical—R. M. Cooke.
Oil Refiners—R. T. Green.
Cement Workers—Tom Adams.
United Textile Workers (Woolen)—Charles Puckett.
United Textile Workers (Quillers)—James Catlett.
Hosiery Workers, Branch 53—Fred Held.
Postal Workers—George Forbes.
Barbers—J. B. Robinson.
Shoe Repairers—D. R. Massey.
Dairy Workers—Arnold Morgan.
Carpenters—J. L. Carpenter.
Machinists, 56—J. R. Barney.
Moving Picture Operators—A. C. Hester.
Operating Engineers—Jack Lindsay.

It is understood that several other local unions have named representatives, but the above list is complete so far as The Labor World has been informed.

Visiting Labor Men Hear Miss Perkins

Address of Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, a feature of the Tennessee Valley Institute conducted by the University of Chattanooga last week, brought a number of prominent labor men from adjoining cities to Chattanooga last Saturday morning.

Among those who were guests of Dr. Alexander Guerry at his home at noon, at a luncheon honoring the secretary, were Sid Tiller, president of the Georgia State Federation of Labor; O. E. Petry, secretary of the Georgia state body; Steve Nance, president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades; Stanley Rounds, president of the Knoxville Central Body; George L. Googe, southern representative of the American Federation of Labor; W. E. Cheek, secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and others. A number of local labor officials also were guests of Dr. Guerry at the luncheon.

We learn from reliable sources that it was only recently that a greatly agitated woman, carrying an infant, dashed into a local drugstore and cried:

Woman—My baby has swallowed a bullet. What shall I do?

Druggist (calmly)—Give him some castor oil, but be sure you don't point him at any one.

* * *

A compromise is an agreement by which both parties get what neither of them wanted.

Unemployment Insurance Topic of Spencer Miller

The people of the United States are paying a billion and a half dollars annually for relief of the unemployed, Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the workers' education bureau of America, with headquarters in New York City, told the Tennessee Valley institute conducted under auspices of the University of Chattanooga, in advocating unemployment insurance.

While admitting that unemployment insurance has worked more or less satisfactorily under the management of private companies, Mr. Miller asserted that it is distinctly a government function. Contending that unemployment is beyond the control of both individuals and nations, he added that "we are coming to realize that it is unfair to make men suffer for conditions over which they have no control."

He said he believed unemployment insurance enabling legislation would be passed in at least a dozen states within the next year. Such insurance, he said, could not prevent unemployment, but "it could prevent suffering from unemployment."

He voiced the opinion that if the nation's workers had held unemployment insurance when the depression began, "it would have done more good than the AAA, the CWA and other government agencies."

Victim of Gun Was Loyal Union Member

John Thomas, 35, who was shot and killed last Saturday night by an attache of a club on East Main street, was a charter member of the local Quillers' union, composed of employes of the Dixie Mercerizing company and the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher company at Ridgedale, and according to his fellow-workers was loyal to the cause, having evinced a keen interest in the affairs of the organization from the time of its formation until his tragic death.

Mr. Thomas, friends recalled, was universally liked, and a large number of his friends and fellow-workers attended funeral services Monday afternoon.

He is survived by a wife and one child.

Minister (filling out the marriage certificate)—Let me see, this is the fifth, isn't it?

Bride (indignantly)—No, sir! This is only my second.

* * *

So live that none of your kinfolks will deny the relationship.

Labor Backs Old Age Pension Bill

Washington, April 26.—Enactment of the Capper-Norton old-age pension bill for the District of Columbia was urged by William C. Hushing, legislative Committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, in appearing before a senate subcommittee which began hearings on proposed old age pension legislation.

Abraham Epstein, of the American Association for Social Security, told the committee that twenty-eight states now have enacted old-age pension laws. He said there are 135,000 beneficiaries of such legislation and that the average payment in 1933 amounted to $19, as compared with $44 monthly, which, he said, was required for institutional care for the indigent.

Epstein said the old-age pension problem is one that is becoming recognized as one of the nation's most serious, because, he explained, the number of aged is increasing while there is a corresponding lessening of their opportunities for employment.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Do You Want Your Wages Cut 50%?

That's What ROY McDONALD, Owner of the HOME STORES, Wants

Can You Afford to Spend Your Money with a Man Who Wants YOUR Pay Cut in Half?

McDonald is now publishing a weekly "throw-sheet," and employed an out-of-town operator in preference to a Chattanoogan.

Yet he advertises his stores as "Home-Owned" and "Home-Operated."

McDonald says: "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 when he asked that wages be maintained. If he had cut wages 50% in 1929 the depression would now be over."

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?

WHEN YOU SPEND A DOLLAR WITH ONE OF THE HOME STORES YOU INJURE YOURSELF

Be True to Yourself and Spend Your Money With People Who Believe in Living Wages.

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 11, 1934 — Number 3

Abolish All Wage Differentials, Plea Taken to Roosevelt

Fee-Grabbing Magistrate Roundly Denounced; Remedy Demanded.

POLL QUALIFICATION IS "UNDEMOCRATIC"

Many Constructive Resolutions in Federation Meet to Bring Increased Activity in Labor's Ranks.

The Tennessee Federation of Labor will take its appeal for abolition of the wage differentials being allowed in codes directly to the White House.

Secretary Cheek was instructed to forward telegrams to Washington in protest of the dastardly scheme big business men have invented to place the southern worker at a disadvantage under the recovery program.

The action came in form of a resolution, adopted unanimously by the convention, as follows:

Whereas, many manufacturers and business firms in the south are endeavoring to maintain and extend a system of differentials in payment of minimum wages under codes of the NRA, and base their attitude upon the so-called cheaper cost of living in the south; and,

Whereas, it is the opinion of this body, from common knowledge and statistics that the theory that the cost of living being lower in the south is erroneous in the extreme; that whatever difference exists is not a question of difference in cost of necessities, but a difference in standard of living; and,

Whereas, this body is firmly opposed to the theory that workers' conditions of employment rates of pay should be based exclusively or even primarily upon the so-called cost of living; holding rather that workers should be, and are, entitled to compensation sufficient to insure decency and comfort in all respects; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Central Labor Union of Knoxville, in regular session this date, That this body protest against any differential in payment of wages under the codes of the NRA as between any sections of the United States; and, be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this body be instructed to write Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator; President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in protest against any such differential payments under the codes; and that the delegates representing this body in the Tennessee Federation of Labor be instructed to lay this protest before that convention and urge its adoption.

The wage differential resolution was one of the barrage of resolutions which came to the convention on Monday afternoon.

J. J. (Brush) Smith, stormy petrel in the ranks of organized labor, was chairman of the important resolutions committee which was required to wade through the stupendous task.

"Fee - grabbing magistrates have come in for a trouncing at the convention. A resolution favoring the wiping out of the squires' courts was passed without a dissenting vote. This resolution, submitted to the committee by Secretary Cheek, declared:

"Be it resolved, That we favor the passage of an act that will eliminate the fee-grabbing magistrate from trying or holding court in petit cases and that courts be established presided over by emminent and reputable lawyers for the above purpose."

Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, who has been a champion supporter of the laboring man in pursuing his duties as an assistant NRA administrator, was commended by a resolution, which said, in part:

"Resolved, That the officers and delegates of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, now in session in Memphis, indorse the national recovery act in all its phases and its enforcement by the national recovery administration, and commend the work of Edward F. McGrady, and all others who have helped to give the working people a real, new deal."

The requirement of paying the poll tax to vote was opposed by the delegates. A resolution asking the next legislature to remove the necessity of a poll tax payment as a qualification to vote was approved.

"The financial barrier tends to make easier the building of strong and unscrupulous political machines," the resolution said.

Those who offered the resolution to the convention explained that they did not favor abolition of the $2 poll tax, which goes into funds for educational purposes.

The state factory department of the Tennessee department of labor will be asked to strengthen its force of deputy inspectors. Delegates offering the resolution explained that in certain counties, especially those outside Shelby in West Tennessee, it was very difficult for the West Tennessee inspector to come for inspections. It was further explained that the West Tennessee inspector is burdened down looking after the vast territory he has been assigned, especially because of the numerous factories in Memphis.

Establishment of an examining board for electrical workers was requested by the delegates in a convention offered by delegates representing this craft. It was pointed out that such action would necessitate legislative action by the general assembly and would be a "splendid safety measure."

The postoffice department at Washington will be asked to abolish the 90-

(Continued on Last Page)

Fifty Cent Wage For Textile Workers Cited by Bolick

150,000 New Members Secured by U. T. W. of A. in Last Several Months.

"Can you believe that there exists today a plant that pays its workers 50 cents a week?"

Tennessee Federation of Labor delegates shook their heads as this question was put to them at Wednesday's session by C. W. Bolick, southern organizer for the Textile Workers of America.

"Well, it's the truth," shot Mr. Bolick. "I uncovered such a condition in a Columbus, Ga., plant. The workers toil anywhere from 50 to 55 hours a week for this pitiful 50 cents."

Citing other deplorable conditions, Mr. Bolick traced the progress made by textile workers in gaining 150,000 new members in the south during the past several months.

"These unfair, unheard of conditions have forced workers to organize," he explained.

"The textile workers want the Mason and Dixon line moved, in regard to wage differentials, somewhere between Key West, Fla., and Cuba."

A scheme allegedly being planned by mill owners was then bared by the organizer. He said that these money-mad bosses planned to close their factories this summer and then "bait" the workers into accepting a wage reduction.

"I say to these workers to meet this scheme with a demand for an increase in salary if they are thrown out of work for several months," he declared.

The ridiculous charge that southern workers are inferior to workers in the north and east was blasted by the speaker. He also said that it required just as much skill to work with cotton cloth as wool, silk or rayon. Workers in these wool, silk and rayon plants receive higher wages than cotton mill workers.

KILLEN SAYS 'YES' MAN LABOR'S GREATEST FOE

"No" Man Is Most Valuable to Management.

DESCRIBES IDEAL UNION LEADER

TVA Only Agency to Secure Relief From Excessive Power Rates.

CONVENTION CALLS T. V. A. A "GODSEND"

"A Godsend to this section" was the characterization of TVA, given in a resolution indorsing the government plan for lower electric power rates, which the Tennessee Federation of Labor passed at its thirty-seventh annual meeting.

"TVA is the only move we can look forward to for any relief from excessive charges for electrical energy," the resolution said.

It urged labor's support of only those state, county and municipal candidates for election to office who are pledged to take advantage of erecting either state, county or municipally-owned distribution plants.

Branding the "yes man" in the labor movement as the "greatest enemy" of unionism, Clair C. Killen, TVA official, advised Tennessee Federation of Labor delegates to select leaders who are not employed directly by the management.

A scorching denunciation of the "yes man" was made by Mr. Killen. He was the principal speaker at the convention gathering Tuesday morning.

"I suppose the greatest enemy of the honest administration in a union is the yes man," Mr. Killen declared. "It is very difficult to eliminate the yes men. Men inevitably tend to try to please those for whom they work. The administrator tends to take a proprietary interest in those who work for him. The result is the very opposite from the methods of science.

"Science wants to know disagreeable truths. Science is built upon the no-man. Every administrator should have, should want, no-men. It appears to me that the labor leader who is an integral part of the industry, yet who does not work for management directly, is the ideal no-man. He can force management to a realistic point of view. He can save management from making mistakes, that is, if the management will listen to him."

In a summary of his address, Mr. Killen said:

"Labor's rate of change has been somewhat slow, but in comparison it has not been abnormally so. It has seemed slower thrown against the kaleidoscopic background of a restless age. As in all other institutions, adaptation must come through men. Labor's problem is finding fit men and creating conditions which they can work. The hope for a creative contribution to management by labor rests in the beginning upon recognition that labor leadership and representation is an important form of management. An alliance once reached, real co-operation can develop.

"This does not mean that labor leadership has not great responsibilities. It has. First, to understand mass psychology better. Second, to modernize the structure of unions so that scientific methods of management may be applied.

"The real success of co-operative industrial relations rests upon voluntary services given. Labor unionism is a training in voluntary discipline. This being so, the union makes a real creative contribution to management. This realistic nature of unionism and union leadership enables the management to be really more socially and economically scientific.

"While efforts are being made in the Tennessee Valley to do a basic social and economic planning job and to develop yardsticks for the proper measurement of production and distribution of kilowatts it would seem even more necessary that all of us interested in the labor movement should also develop a yardstick to measure and develop a labor organization in keeping with the new era.

SPLENDID REPORT

All the details of the convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor just held in Memphis, Tenn., were splendidly compiled for this week's Labor World by the Memphis Labor Review. Editor J. Cohen and Associate Editor Malcolm Adams showed their usual spirit of co-operation in presenting the whole proceedings in typewritten form, telling The Labor World Editor that Memphis did not intend to allow the visit to the convention to be marred by thoughts of getting out the paper. It seems that as hosts Memphis does not overlook the smallest detail, and their guests are well cared for.

Memphis Entertains Delegates, Visitors at Splendid Banquet

Tennessee Federation Calls "Spade a Spade," Birthwright Declares.

The real reason the Tennessee Federation of Labor is forging ahead was explained by W. C. Birthright, prominent unionist, at the convention's banquet at Hotel Gayoso Tuesday night. The Memphis Trades and Labor council was host to the visiting delegates.

"The federation has always been courageous, they call a spade a spade and let the chips fall where they may," Mr. Birthright declared. "This federation is free from filthy politics, religious prejudice and racial prejudice."

The banquet was a huge success. Horace Johnson, chairman of the Memphis council's ways and means committee, presided as toastmaster.

Brief talks were given by Dr. R. J. Bateman, pastor of First Baptist church; George Morris, assistant publisher of the Commercial Appeal; George Carmack, city editor of the Press-Scimitar; Hugh Humphreys, NRA compliance director for Tennessee, and others.

Mr. Humphreys requested trade unionists to report chiseling to his office and pledged a thorough and impartial investigation of each and every complaint.

It was a "union-made" banquet from start to finish.

First, the music by Nate Evans' orchestra, which is composed of union musicians, thrilled the gathering. And then came Miss Dorothy Wyckoff and her co-entertainers of the newly organized Entertainers' union.

At the end of the meal, union-made Memphis bridge cigars and union-made cigarettes were distributed.

Labor Man on Code Authority.

Washington.—The national recovery administration has announced the appointment of Louis Fuchs, manager of Local Union 11016, United Neckwear Makers union, to serve as the labor representative for the men's neckwear industry, to serve for an indefinite period.

"Let us not be like the people waiting at the railway station platform for the train that left two hours ago."

The entire session Tuesday morning was devoted to talks by Mr. Killen and other guests of the convention.

Other speakers were: Stanley Garrison, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal; A. S. Zoerk, state superintendent of trade and industrial education; H. V. Reid, chairman of the State Nonpartisan league; W. A. Chrisman, representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; C. H. Pate, 92-year-old member of the Stationary Engineers, and H. P. Hanson, one of the organizers of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and an active member of the Memphis Typographical union.

DALTON CRUSADERS

Local No. 1785 will go to Dalton Sunday, May 13, to visit the union there. All members wishing to go will meet at the hall in Ridgedale, corner Main and Dodds, at 7:30. All cars will leave at 2 o'clock. Other locals invited.

DALTON STRIKERS REJECT DONATION OF "HOME" STORE

"Tainted Money" Not Desired at Any Time.

ENCOURAGMENTS ARE POURING IN

Plasterers' Local Places a "Sales Tax" on Home Stores Groceries.

Dalton, Ga., a red-hot union town, doesn't believe in the propaganda being spread around in towns surrounding Chattanooga by Roy McDonald, owner of the Home Stores and publisher of the Chattanooga Free Press.

Mr. McDonald's employes in Dalton have been trying to convince members of organized labor there that he is not unfair to union people, and managed to prevail upon a committee of the Hosiery Workers' union which was soliciting aid for the locked out employes of the Real Silk mill to accept a cash donation of $4.00.

But the hosiery workers don't like the odor of "tainted" money, and promptly returned the contribution, informing Mr. McDonald's Dalton employes that, even though they (the Home Store employes) think Mr. McDonald is not against organized labor, he has been declared as unfair by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

In a letter to Manager Griggs, of the Dalton Home Store, Carson Beck, president of Branch 74 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, told the Home Store employes that, even though they might be close personal friends, the Hosiery Workers could not, under any circumstances, accept a donation from any of Mr. McDonald's employes.

The letter follows:

Dalton, Ga,
May 9, 1934.

Mr. Griggs,
Mgr. Dalton Home Store.
Dear Sir:

It has been brought to our attention that the Home Store contributed $4.00 to the relief committee for the relief of the strikers of the Real Silk mill. Please be assured that the committee did not know that the Home Stores were unfair to organized labor. Had they known this, we assure you that the contribution would not have been accepted.

We are informed by the committee that you claim that Mr. McDonald is not against organized labor. However, he has been so declared by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, therefore we are returning herewith your tainted contribution. However, should this be a personal contribution, made with a free will and a clear conscience, we regret that even under these conditions we cannot accept same from Home Store employes, even though they are close personal friends of ours, so under no circumstances or conditions will we accept a contribution from Mr. Roy McDonald or any of his employes.

Very respectfully,
CARSON BECK,
President American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Branch No. 74.

W. A. Baker, Typo member in charge of the Home Store fight for the printer group of unionists, expresses great satisfaction in the response to the renewed determination to go to every town and village in which McDonald operates. Mr. Baker's statement follows:

"We knew there was a great deal of resentment against the policies of Roy McDonald, but recently in talking with many persons from all walks of life, we have found it to be of greater extent than we realized," said W. A. Baker, of the printers' committee conducting the fight on McDonald and his 'Home Stores.'

"People object to his reactionary statement that President Hoover should have cut wages in 1928, to restore prosperity, and his actions in bringing in out-of-state printers to run his throw-sheet is a real sore spot.

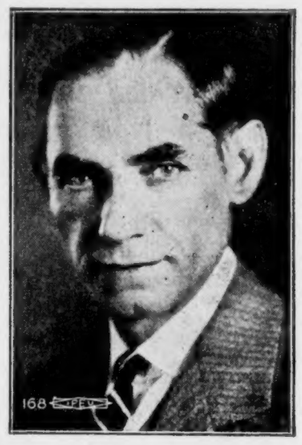
"To show the extent of co-opera-

(Continued on Third Page)

Strike for 30-Hour Week If All Other Efforts Fail---Googe

J. Cohen of Memphis Unanimously Chosen To Succeed Aymon

Cheek to Succeed Self and Aymon Elected to Legislative Chairmanship.



JAKE COHEN

At the election of officers for the ensuing year, the Memphis convention selected the following:

J. Cohen, editor of the Labor Review and president of the Memphis Trades and Labor council, president.

W. E. Cheek, Nashville, member of Carpenters' union, secretary-treasurer.

Paul J. Aymon, retiring president, of Chattanooga, legislative representative.

J. O. Nevil, Nashville; R. S. McCann, Memphis; Hughlon Akin, Jackson; A. C. Kamin, Chattanooga, and James F. Leahy, Knoxville, all members of the executive council. These men and the three other elective officers compose the council.

Installation of officers was held immediately after the election. President Cohen presided at a brief business session before declaring the meeting adjourned until the first Monday in May of 1935.

Knoxville will be the scene of the 1935 convention and representatives of the Smoky City expressed appreciation over the decision of the delegates to go to the East Tennessee city next year.

Election of Mr. Cohen by acclamation was paved when Mr. Aymon declined to be a candidate to succeed himself as president.

"You have bestowed all the honors on me that is possible and I appreciate it beyond words," Mr. Aymon said. "There is nothing more I can say for Jake Cohen than that he is my true friend and a man who has never had any 'sore spots' during his career in the labor movement."

T. R. Cuthbert, of Chattanooga, declined the nomination for secretary-treasurer and paved the way for the return of Mr. Cheek to office by acclamation.

J. O. Nevil, prominent trade unionist of Nashville, consented only after persistent requests by his delegation to make the race against Mr. Aymon for the legislative post, formerly held by Dave Hanly, beloved Nashville leader, whose position with the state department of labor necessitated his resignation.

Another example of the desire to further the cause and not promote the individuals was evidenced by Mr. Nevil after the vote had been taken and Mr. Aymon elected to the post.

In a talk that came straight from the heart of the Nashville unionist, he told the convention that their action would in no way interfere with his continued fight to better the trade union movement. Mr. Nevil's statement was significant. He expressed best wishes to Mr. Aymon and pledged his whole-hearted support to the new legislative representative in his every undertaking.

Before the election, delegates had voted down a proposal to change the by-laws and constitution of the organization to create the position of vice-president.

NRA Revision First, Legislative Action Next, "Shoot the Works" Last.

SPEAKERS CITE DAY'S GRAVE DUTIES

Pleas for Harmony Within Ranks Made by Aymon on First Day's Session of Convention.

Union labor will fight to the last ditch to curb the ripping of the "heart and teeth" out of the Wagner labor disputes bill, George L. Googe, chief of the American Federation of Labor's southern organizing campaign, declared in a stirring address before the Tennessee Federation of Labor's opening session.

"Organized labor won't stop its fight until this important legislation, now pending in congress, is passed," Mr. Googe said. "Every senator and congressman in the nation will be forced to support this measure.

"And we won't permit the Wagner bill to have its teeth and heart cut out by the financial gentry. We have enough legislation that proposes to protect labor but fails in its purpose because it is lacking in teeth."

Pointing out that the 30-hour work-week is the American Federation of Labor's objective, Mr. Googe, who has headquarters in Atlanta, said the shorter work-week is necessary to re-employ the millions of able-bodied men and women who are out of work.

"The 30-hour week must come," he said. "We won't stop until we establish it. First, we will seek it by revision of the national industrial recovery act.

"Then we will seek it by legislative action. As a third and final defense, we will use organized labor's last resort—the strike.

"We cannot continue to exist with 11,000,000 citizens totally unemployed. Of course organized labor despises a strike. But, remember, when there is nothing else left to do, the strike is a weapon that can be brought into use."

In leading the organization work in the south, Mr. Googe said he was "confronted with the fact that employers refuse to recognize the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively."

"Organized labor has been bitterly disappointed because these rights, set out in the NRA, have not been enjoyed," he said.

"We are a long way from being over the top. We must carry on the battle with new vigor. The battle must not cease."

Tracing the progress of the growth of trade unions below the Mason and Dixon line, Mr. Googe said the membership of bona fide trade unions had been doubled since last July.

"Today we have 1,200 new local unions with a total membership of 1,200,000. This is remarkable but the field for the work is still wide open. We must carry on."

Mr. Googe's address was the highlight of the session Monday morning.

Mayor Watkins Overton greeted the delegates. Mayor Overton left his home, where he had been confined for a week, to talk to the gathering at the Labor Temple. Despite his illness, the chief executive of the Bluff City made a vigorous speech.

"Organized labor never met with a greater opportunity and a graver responsibility," Mayor Overton said. "You are fortunate in having in the White House a president who realizes that labor must be recognized.

"In my opinion, it is the solemn duty to see that the Roosevelt program is carried out.

"The eyes of the world are on Tennessee because our state has a wonderful opportunity. There is no reason why there should not be an industrial development from the Mississippi river to the mountains."

J. Cohen, president of the Memphis Trades and Labor council,

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1934

UNION MEN GET PREFERENCE.

Editor The Labor World:

I understand the railroad union boys were the only ones entitled to the increase in pay just recently allotted them. Why shouldn't they get preference? They were the ones who fought for it and were responsible for its action and ready settlement. Naturally that is going to bring about an increase in membership among the different classes of railroad trainmen. Of course their interest will largely be on account of the increase. Nevertheless, it will help them and the organizations, too, providing they realize what it means to be a union man from now on and don't pull out the first time some little opposition comes up.

We, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are putting forth a special effort to organize this section and give the fellows a chance to get jobs and pay they wouldn't get otherwise, because the time is coming when the leading firms of any nature will require card men only to do their respective work, especially in the building trades.

Let's get together and see just how strong we can make this section in the way of organizing them. If the government has offered its support, why shouldn't we appreciate it enough to do all we can toward making this a better world to live in for the working men and women. There are a couple of young ladies not so far from here who say they don't intend to marry a man unless he is a union man. There's a tip for some of you young sprouts.

Let us look around and see if there is something we can do to help, but don't buy any groceries at the Home Stores because that would make you go backwards.

Together we stand, divided we fail. Thanks.

ROBT. W. McKENZIE,
I. B. E. W.

What Next!

A new paper milk bottle is sealed with a metal clip easily removed and replaced. The folded top snaps out to make a pouring spout. A machine automatically makes, sterilizes, fills and caps the containers, producing them at a cost of less than a cent each.

"Now I'm the Picture of Health," Says Lady After Taking CARDUI

Here is how Cardui helped an Alabama lady. . . . "I suffered from pains in my back and sides," writes Mrs. A. G. Gray, of Cusseta, Ala. "I was so thin and weak, I read of Cardui and decided to take it. I noticed at once it was helping me. I kept taking Cardui until I had finished five bottles. I gained. My health was much better. Now I am the picture of health. My color is good and my weight increased." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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Principle That Needs Emphasis

When the new basic wage rates were fixed by the NRA for the bituminous coal industry, Alabama operators protested heatedly that they could not pay the wages provided by the order. Their protests won them a modification of the order and they kept the pay differentials which they claimed were necessary to enable them to stay in business. However, the NRA set forth a principle that is significant as expressing NRA policy on southern differentials. The following paragraph from the president's statement supplementing Gen. Johnson's ruling gives the principle:

"On the question of southern wage differentials the recovery act (Section 7-C) recognizes differentials according to locality. It is not the purpose of the administration, by sudden or explosive change, to impair southern industry by refusing to recognize traditional differentials. On the other hand **no region has any right, by depressing its labor, wages and hours, to invade with its cheaper product an area of higher wages and hours and thus to impose its lower standards on an area of higher standards.**"

The principle that no region has a right to force lower standards on regions of higher standards is one that needs constant emphasis. The president and the national recovery administration have done well to again bring it prominently to the attention of the nation.

Railroad Pay Victory

In the face of strong opposition inspired by Wall Street, railroad labor stuck steadfastly to its guns in the wage negotiations with the managements and won a victory. Instead of the further wage reduction insisted on by the managements and their Wall Street allies, the railroad workers are to get a gradual restoration of the 10 per cent pay reduction they took in 1932, until they are back to the old levels next year. They will get a 2½ per cent return on July 1, another 2½ per cent on Jan. 1 and the remaining 5 per cent on April 1.

The railroad workers are to be heartily congratulated on their success. It is a victory for restoration of purchasing power and should be a strong stmulus to recovery.

The railroad workers have been hard hit by unemployment and part-time employment, but thanks to their solidarity and powerful organization, they have suffered less during the depression than many other classes of workers.

Good in Theory, But—

Whether minorities of workers shall be represented on code industrial relations boards is a red hot issue. It may easily turn out to be the back-to-the-wall issue of the whole labor relations picture under NRA.

The president has been for minority representation. The unions say it's like proportional representation—fine in theory, impossible in practice. One union president says he will call his men o" any boards on which company union men are seated. "Either we do all representing if we are in a majority, or else we do none," he said. "If we get a minority vote we shall claim no representation; we will not join in any split delegation."

RATIFICATION OF CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT ASKED

Albany, N. Y., May 10.—The New York State Federation of Labor, the New York Women's Trade Union league, the Young Women's Christian association, New York League of Women Voters and a number of other organizations filed a brief with the senate judiciary committee strongly advocating approval by the state legislature of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution.

Citing objections to the amendment raised recently by Elihu Root, Nicholas Murray Butler and others, the brief ridiculed comparisons between the proposed new amendment and the Eighteenth amendment.

"The Eighteenth amendment attempted absolutely to prohibit the use of beverages which a substantial portion of the population felt to be desirable and harmless," the brief declares. "Of necessity there would spring up a huge underworld business whose business would be to supply this desire.

"With this situation must be contrasted the proposed child labor amendment. There is no widespread and insistent demand for the products of child labor. Even the opponents of this amendment concede child employment to be undesirable. No criminal enterprise could fill this demand, even were it present."

The brief included a list of more than 200 persons who pledged support to ratification of the amendment. They included government officials, business men, bankers, college presidents, ministers, welfare workers and spokesmen for organized labor.

Labor and Consumers Are Given Code Authority Representation

Washington, May 10.—Labor and the consumers will at least get a screened view of the administration of the codes of fair competition, according to the announcement of Recovery Administrator Johnson that he would name "advisers" from these two groups to the government members of the code authorities. The advisers will be selected from lists of names submitted by the NRA labor and consumers' advisory boards.

This decision represented a compromise reached by the general to the demand of labor and consumer advisory boards that he appoint at least one labor and one consumer representative to each code authority. There are labor members now on the coal code authority, the men's and women's garment authorities and several others.

Washington Bakers Win Higher Wages

Washington, May 10.—Washington union bakers won nearly everything they asked for after a 36-hour strike for higher wages.

An agreement for pay of bakers, apprentices and helpers reached at a conference of union officials and representatives of the employers provides that bakers shall receive $1.02 an hour for day work and $1.22 for night work. The union has asked for $1.05 and $1.25. The old scale was 90 cents and $1.08.

Helpers, who were getting 45 and 55 cents for day and night work, respectively, won their battle for a 10-cent increase in each class. Bakers' apprentitces also received increases averaging about $3 weekly.

The victory of the Washington bakers came as word was received that the 36-hour week had been won by bakers in Terre Haute, Ind., the entire Pacific coast and other sections. Gaining of the 36-hour week is significant in relation to the bakers' code, not yet signed. Employers are asking for a 40 and 48-hour week under the code. The union bakers ask 36 hours. In view of the shorter week won by the union bakers in many places, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union sees an additional reason why the code should set the week at 36 hours.

PHILADELPHIA JUDGE JAILS 18 JOBLESS AS "VAGRANTS"

Philadelphia, Pa.—Charged with being chronic vagrants and panhandlers, twenty men who were rounded up overnight by police of the Twelfth and Pine Streets station were sentenced to three months each in the house of correction by Magistrate Medway. Two of the defendants were later released when they promised to leave the city.

All of the defendants were drifters from other sections of the country, according to detectives, who had repeatedly arrested many of the men.

All were arrested as the result of a drive made along Market, Chestnut and Walnut streets.

SOUTHERN WEAVERS STRIKE.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Pending the settlement of a strike of weavers, the mill of the Highland Park Manufacturing company at Rock Hill, which employs 300 workers, is shut down.

The strike was brought about by a number of weavers and loom fixers who complained against a change in the type of cloth manufactured which, they claim, brought about an increased loom load. While operations other than weaving were not affected by the initial walkout, the remainder of the mill was forced to shut down while negotiations for settlement are pending.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

In NRA circles they still talk about company unions. And about the funny right of minority representation, which seems designed to let the company unions come in and park at the conference table.

Somebody ought to take the White House this message: In all the code hearings not a single company union has appeared to fight for a single solitary right for any worker. That ought to help some in understanding company unions. Carry it further. They talk about the rights of the unorganized and about the views of the unorganized. Nobody has ever appeared at any code hearing to talk for the unorganized.

A lot of folks never think how funny it is to talk about speaking for the unorganized. The unorganized cannot express any views, because they are unorganized.

The company union cannot speak for workers because it is dominated by the employers.

* * *

Otherwise learned men go on prattling about company unions and the unorganized, just as if these somehow had a right to be counted in the labor picture. Of course big business is spending a ton of money to keep the company union in the picture and make it look like something respectable, instead of the rat outfit that it is. They want a company union that will have the look of freedom, but that will answer to the same old wire-pulling, that will take orders as always. That's a hard job.

What employers fail to see, or else do see and are preparing for, is the fact that their tactics may force the biggest labor dispute the nation ever saw.

* * *

It's far from idle talk that the nation may be compelled to go through a tremendous conflict before the company union issue is settled.

The Alabama coal owner who threatened secession wasn't the only one of his kind. There are plenty of employers who are willing at this hour to stake everything on a gigantic conflict, hoping as they hoped in 1920, to win and destroy unions for a decade or more.

In those days strikebreakers were paid handsomely—sometimes $2 a day over the rate demanded by strikers—plus expenses. Bosses have always been willing to pay high to keep men in bondage. Bosses have done mighty little for freedom.

* * *

Today organized labor is sweeping ahead like a prairie fire. Many unions are growing faster than discipline can be built. Unions have to have discipline. Plenty of folks don't think so, but a union has a lot in common with an army. It has to stand under fire and it has to hold its lines. It is no novelty to see 20,000 men sweep into the union movement almost overnight. Usually they expect miracles and they want action quick. They don't see the long road back, they don't know the tactics of an industrial struggle, they don't know the tricks and the resources of the boss.

But America is going to have unionism, just the same. That or employer-made anarchy, and no halfway business.

Unionism is the only agency through which there can be industrial democracy, or democratic practice in industry. Company union bunk is just that much dirt in clear water.

* * *

Newspapers which took Dr. Wirt seriously and aided in ballyhooing his foolish charges of "revolution," were handed a wallop they richly deserved by labor's economic conference held recently in Chicago. The conference, representative of 635 local unions and councils, said of the newspapers and their performance in connection with Dr. Wirt:

"What people have ever witnessed a more astounding spectacle than that of reputable newspapers, in great numbers, political groups, led by men of national standing, and great commercial and business leaders, whose names have become familiar to all, hiding behind the figure of a public school superintendent in a steel town whose tenure of office depends upon the good will of the steel trust, and through his frightened lips uttering ridiculous charges of 'revolution' and 'dictatorship,' for which not a single individual amongst them has as yet ventured to take personal responsibility.

* * *

"A national sensation, heralded by streamers across the front pages of practically every newspaper in the country, was nothing more than the tale of a cad who betrayed the home of a friend by misrepresenting the casual after-dinner talk engaged in by a few obscure persons who happen to be government employes and whose utterances would have been of no consequences, even if everything that Dr. Wirt had said about their statements had been true."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—In what city did the brewery workers win their first big victory?

A.—In New York, in 1886, when all the breweries were organized and covered by an agreement which recognized the union.

* * *

Q.—Are all resolutions proposed at conventions of the American Federation of Labor passed upon by the delegates?

A.—Every resolution submitted is referred to a committee, reported back upon to the convention and acted upon.

* * *

Q.—When was the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada formed?

A.—In 1874 when the Canadian Labor union changed its name to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Wisdom

The proper function of a government is to make it easy for the people to do good, and difficult for them to do evil.—Gladstone.

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Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Churchill
Ready-Made Suits
Kahn's
Made-to-Measure Suits
EMERSON and
MALLORY Hats
VAN HEUSEN
Shirts
W. L. DOUGLAS
Shoes
They All Carry the
UNION LABEL

HENDERSON
COLEMAN
CLOTHIERS
HABERDASHERS
MARKET AT TENTH 6-2814

MARTIN'S
CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49660
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Earma (Ernie) Rose vs. Virgil Rose

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Virgil Rose is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
5-18

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 16455.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustees by deed of trust executed the 31st day of May, 1928, by T. L. Clary and R. W. Ward, as Tenants in Common, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered June 2, 1928, in Book "X," Vol. 25, page 604 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness and interest due May 31, 1933, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, we, W. A. Sadd and T. R. Durham, Trustees, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1934,

the following described land situated in the Second (2d) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot No. five (5), in Block "A," Kelly Gardens, West Section, as shown by plat of record in plat book 9, page 39 of the Register's office of said county. Said lot being triangular in shape and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the west line of the Germantown Road at the northeast corner of Lot No. four (4) of said Block; thence westwardly along the north line of said Lot No. four (4) 150 feet to the southeast line of a 14-foot alley; thence in a northeasterly direction along the southeast line of said alley to the west line of the Germantown Road; thence southwardly along the west line of the Germantown Road a distance of 110 feet to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This, the 20th day of April, 1934.
W. A. SADD and T. R. DURHAM,
Trustees.
5-18.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 25782
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County
Riley Shull vs. Margaret Shull

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that the residence of Margaret Shull is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of May, 1934.
SAM ERWIN, C. & M.
E. H. BRIDGERS, D. C. & M.
Joe Altaffer, Solicitor
5-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49674
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Essie Catlett vs. Charles Catlett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Catlett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Jno. W. Ray, Atty.
6-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49673
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lizzie Brown vs. Will Brown

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Will Brown is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
A. Bachman, Atty.
5-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49581
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Venda Alverson vs. Barnie Alverson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Barnie Alverson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. Hargraves, Atty.
5-11

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 18396.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned as Trustees by deed of trust executed the 14th day of May, 1928, by W. Ross and wife, Nelta Pearl Ross, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered May 15, 1928, in Book "X" Vol. 22, page 327 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness and interest due May 14, 1933, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, we, W. A. Sadd and T. R. Durham, Trustees, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1934,

the following described land situated in the Second (2d) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The South fifty (50) feet of Lot No. four (4), Block No. one (1), Oak Park, as shown by plat of record in plat book 9, page 19 in the Register's office of said county. Said part of lot makes one tract of ground fronting fifty (50) feet on the east line of West End Avenue and extends back eastwardly along the south line of North Street a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet to the west line of Lot No. eight (8) in said Addition.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This, the 20th day of April, 1934.
W. A. SADD and T. R. DURHAM,
Trustees.
5-18.

BIG LABOR CONFERENCE URGES UNITED BACKING OF NEW DEAL

Chicago Meeting Flays Opponents of Recovery Program as Insincere and Selfish and Calls on Workers of Nation to Take Immediate Action to Support the President.

Chicago, May 10.—A stirring call to the American people to rally to the support of the Roosevelt recovery program and to rebuke enemies of the new deal was issued by labor's economic conference, held here at a call of the American-Illinois-Chicago Federation of Labor following action at a regular meeting of the Chicago federation.

The conference, held in the Ashland Boulevard auditorium, was attended by 2,500 officially accredited delegates representing 635 local unions and councils affiliated with American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods. Oscar F. Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, presided in the absence of President John Fitzpatrick, who was confined to his home by illness.

President R. G. Soderstrom, of the Illinois Federation of Labor, was an outstanding figure among the speakers who addressed the conference.

Trust Press Assailed.

In opening the conference Chairman Nelson announced that Secretary-Treasurer Victor A. Olander, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who was in Washington, D. C., had assisted the Chicago labor officials in the preparation of material for action by the meeting.

A general statement adopted by the conference charged that un-American and unpatriotic "kept trust press and magazines" are using every device at their command to destroy President Roosevelt, the new deal and all who advocate a permanent new deal, and declared that the time is "now at hand for organized and unorganized labor to take immediate action in the exposing of the nefarious schemes of the traitors to our country and to our beloved president, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Business, the statement charges, has taken a selfish attitude in the development of the codes. The statement goes on to say that business elements in the industrial and commercial world accepted the codes for themselves, "clearly actuated by the single motive of self-interest, and having thus attained a greater degree of organization, and therefore more power to co-operate with each other than they had ever had before, they now seek to prevent the president and the national recovery administration from extending the principles of self-organization and co-operative effort for mutual aid and protection to the working people. Instead of favoring the application of the recovery act in a manner designated to accomplish 'the greatest good of the greatest number' as proclaimed by the president, they seek to restrict its benefits to a favored few. They would deny to others what they have attained for themselves."

The statement declares that the business interests are attempting to undermine the confidence of the people in the recovery program by a nation-wide propaganda against the so-called "Brain Trust." It is charged that having used the recovery program to enhance their own interests, the business interests now seek to prevent its extension to others.

"They are particularly vehement in their efforts to prevent the working people of the United States from obtaining the same degree of organization which the business interests have achieved. In the name of liberty, constitutionalism and fundamental Americanism, they are deliberately and consciously, indeed, it may be said maliciously, seeking to maintain, for what they conceive to be their own benefit, a condition of inequality as between the legal rights and economic opportunities of those who own and manage commerce and industry, as against the great masses of the people who perform the labor, without out which owners and managers are helpless.

"Under such circumstances, the people of America would be disloyal to themselves and to the finest traditions of their race if they failed to rise in indignation against the campaign of misrepresentation and its promoters, and if they neglected to marshal themselves in support of the leader whom they have commissioned to find the way out of the economic morass into which the nation had floundered. We are certain that the organized working people of America will not be found wanting in this respect, and we believe they can and will inspire the unorganized to join their ranks in support of the new deal in its true and full sense."

The conference went on record as heartily supporting the Wagner labor disputes bill, the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill, the Connery 30-hour week bill, a state NRA bill and a number of bills of interest to railroad labor. The conference asked for re-establishment of the civil works administration and extension of the public works administration. Launching of a big housing program in Chicago and financial relief for the public schools was also asked.

PHOENIX MEAT CO. BECOMES 100 PER CENT UNION SHOP

Phoenix, Ariz.—The City Meat company here signed a union shop agreement with George Hobart, international representative of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, and thus became the first 100 per cent wholesale meat company in this city. Several other dealers have union members working in their plants, but the City Meat company enjoys the record of being the only one to date where every employe carries a union card.

BIG WAGE INCREASE SECURED.

Washington.—Five hundred union bakers here won a big wage increase as the result of a 36-hour strike. A conference of union officials and representatives of the Employing Bakers' association reached an agreement by which bakers receive $1.02 an hour for day work and $1.22 for night work. The union had demanded $1.05 and $1.25, previously rejecting offers of $1 and $1.20 from the employers. The old rate was 90 cents for day work and $1.08 for night work.

MORE ABOUT
HOME STORES

(Continued from First Page)

tion we are receiving from other unions, a number of them have adopted resolutions automatically fining any of their members who enter any of the Home Stores. We realize, of course, that a fine is not necessary to keep a union member from entering a place which is unfair.

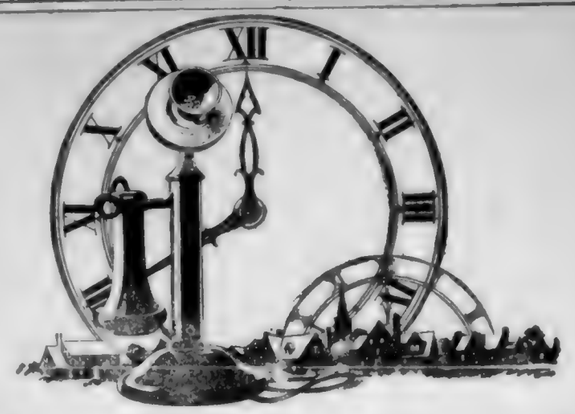
"We have also received expressions of co-operation from many individuals not connected with any union who say they don't want their yards cluttered up with his throw-sheet.

"The committee wishes to thank all who are aiding in our fight against McDonald's medievalistic policies."

Report from Joe Seibold, Plasterer secretary indicates that prices of groceries have taken a sharp upturn in the Home Stores. His local union has decided to place a "sales tax" on any of its members who wish to trade with McDonald. The tax will amount to $10.00 for each offense. Mr. Seibold stated that although the plasterers were in one accord with the printers in their fight, and that he did not believe plasterer members would ever be seen in a Home Store, the $10.00 fine was ordered in case some forgetful member had a lapse of memory.

RADIATOR WORKERS LAND 10 PER CENT PAY BOOST

Waterbury, Conn.—Union employes of the American Radiator company here won a 10 per cent wage increase. The plant, which had been shut down since last September, reopened with one shift instead of two.



Mothers Look Forward to this Hour...

"It's the hour when sons or daughters or old friends call them from some distant place by telephone. How happily they look forward to this time.

Thousands of families are doing this, not only on special occasions like Mothers' Day, but regularly each week . . . enjoying a short, inexpensive voice visit by telephone with members of the family in other cities. Because your voice is you over the telephone, such visits are as satisfactory as though you were together in the same room.

Visiting loved ones at regular intervals by long distance telephone is a delightful way to keep family ties alive at small cost.

Ask "long distance" for rates.

L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Let's Co-Operate With Friends

LABOR'S SHOPPING GUIDE

Turn About Is Fair Play

The merchants and business houses listed below are asking for our co-operation. Spend your money with those who are helping to maintain YOUR PAPER.

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Motorcycle Delivery until 6 P. M.
12-14-16 FRAZIER AVE.
Phone 6-2256
629 SPEARS AVE.
Phone 6-6271

Phone 7-3254 55 E. Main St.
C. C. HOWARD
FURNITURE CO.
FURNITURE OF GOOD TASTE

RAWLINGS DRUG COMPANY
STUART H. WYRICK, Prop.
Personal Service Since 1904
Free Delivery
2002 Broad St. DIAL 7-2413

F. G. BRYAN
Fresh Meats and Groceries---Fish
330 E. MAIN ST.
Phone 6-0120 Phone 6-0129
Bicycle and Truck Delivery

FREE DELIVERY
RUSSELL'S CASH GROCERY
AND FRESH MEATS
3312 Dodds Ave. Phone 2-9230
It Never Costs More at Russell's

Dutch & Tom ALGOOD
Cash Store
Fresh Meats & Staple Groceries
4924 Rossville Boulevard
2205 Chickamauga Ave.

ECONOMY Cash Stores
Shoes—Dry Goods—Groceries
Store No. 1 . . . . Rossville, Ga.
Dial 3-0273
Store No. 2 . . . 2522 Broad St.
Dial 6-9940

ROWLAND Pharmacy
The Reliable Prescription Druggists
PHONES 3-0276 and 3-9198
212 W. 45th St. Alton Park

THE JO-ANN
"Where Beauty and Fashion Meet"
Operated by S. R. Stansbury
ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA
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GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS
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5002 Rossville Blvd. Phone 3-0841
3448 Brainerd Road Phone 2-1136

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DRY GOODS STORES
"Where Quality and Value Prevail"
ROSSVILLE, GA.-TENN.

A. G. STIVERS
LUMBER COMPANY
Lumber and Planing Mill Work
345 EAST MAIN ST.
Telephones 6-7170 6-7179
"When You Think of Lumber Think of Stivers"

MERRITT BROS.
Quality Merchandise at the Right Prices
1203 McFarland Ave., Rossville
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at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days — Then "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS."

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Tenn.-Ga. Motor Co.
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TIOLENE MOTOR OIL
Newt's Service Station
Complete Battery Service
Chek-Chart Lubricating Service
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GROCERIES That Are FRESH
and at Reasonable Prices Always
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TOILET GOODS
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Rossville . . . . Georgia

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Home Owned and Operated
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McCallie Ave. 2-2885
Rossville 3-1141 Ridgedale 2-1432

CARMACK'S
DRUG STORE
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Phone 3-1156 Phone 3-9123
ROSSVILLE, GA.-TENN.

NICHOLS'
DRY GOODS STORE
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND PETERS SHOES
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Rossville, Ga.-Tenn.
100% FOR UNION LABOR

DR. V. L. SHEPARD
DENTIST
408 Hamilton Trust Bldg.
Cor. Main and Market St.
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Roofing True-Tagg Paints
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R. D. WALLIN
The State Line Merchant
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STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
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CASH GROCERY
FRESH MEATS ALL KINDS FEED
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In Front of New Postoffice
WE DELIVER

F. G. BRYAN
Fresh Meats and Groceries---Fish
BEEF ROAST or STEAK 9c lb.
330 E. Main St. Phones: 6-0129
Bicycle & Truck Delivery 6-0120

R. L. WILLIAMS
ROSSVILLE JEWELER
Your Dollar Goes Farther
Come and See
Phone 3-0822 Rossville, Ga.

G. R. ANDERSON
& SON
GROCERY AND MARKET
Phone 2-3813 2100 Dodds Ave.

Earl Flegal's
Dixie Savings Store
4802 ROSSVILLE BLVD.
Next to Lay's Drug Store

MORGAN'S
CASH GROCERY
2329 BROAD ST.
QUALITY SERVICE STORE

Around the Clock
with REDDY KILOWATT → 8 A. M.

Is Papa's Office Far? Then Reddy's Trolley Car Will Take Him There, Then Back, in Ample Time.

"Reddy Kilowatt," Your Electrical Servant

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Thirty-Hour Week Is Held Essential For Recovery and Profit System

President Fremming, of Oil Field Workers, Declares Hours Cut by Law Necessary to Provide Jobs and Purchasing Power for All Workers.

Washington.—Vigorous condemnation of our prominent industrial leaders for their continued belligerent opposition to shorter hours for the workers and a well fortified argument that shorter hours are necessary for business recovery and permanent prosperity featured a statement in favor of the federal 30-hour week law by Harvey C. Fremming, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.

He charged that our captains of industry fail to hear the clarion voice which demands economic justice and security for the workers by the medium of adequate purchasing power, and declared that the 30-hour week is absolutely necessary to provide this purchasing power for our millions of jobless.

Pointing out that the industrial overlords organized in the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the American Petroleum institute carry on extensive publicity regarding the necessity of maintaining intact our present system of private initiative for private profit, Mr. Fremming said that in their opposition to the 30-hour week these people are "completely pushing back the one factor which has kept and will continue to keep the profit system alive in the United States, and that one factor is purchasing power."

The purposes of the 30-hour week law, Mr. Fremming said, are:

"1. To decrease the man-day productivity.

"2. To reabsorb millions in gainful employment.

"3. To resuscitate a lost purchasing power.

"4. To take from the charity rolls many who throughout their lives have been producers.

"5. To save this nation from the despotic rule of 'dictatorship.'

"6. To permit the continuance of the profit system.

"7. To place our entire industrial society on an equal competitive basis.

"8. To decentralize wealth through the painless instrumentality of sustained purchasing power rather than the creation of a new economic order.

"9. To reassure working Americans that there is a job for every willing hand.

"10. To maintain and continue our present modern civilization.

"11. To practice in fact the doctrine laid down by holy writ—that 'labor is worthy of its hire.'

"12. To know and understand the doctrine of technological development and its relationship to increased productivity.

"13. To keep in step with natural and normal economic laws.

"Finally, to build in this nation an economic tranquillity in proportion to normal transition, leaving behind unnatural industrial traditions.

"All of which are in the interest of the maintenance of our present profit or capitalistic system, none of which can be accomplished unless jobs are made available with a commensurate purchasing power.

"The 30-hour week means in effect that a well-paid worker steadily employed is the nation's greatest asset."

Glass Workers Get Pay Increase

Toledo, O.—General wage increases averaging 9½ per cent for all unskilled and semi-skilled employes of the Libbey Glass Manufacturing company were unanimously approved by nearly 400 workers on two shifts.

The raises range from 5 to 15 per cent, are effective immediately and run for a year. They apply to about 750 workers. The larger increases will go mainly to those in the lower pay brackets.

Educational Program Is Inaugurated by Unions

Albany, N. Y.—The history, traditions and aims of organized labor are vividly and effectively presented to workers of Troy and Albany, New York's great twin industrial centers, in an educational program inaugurated by the trade unions and conducted by the Affiliated School for Workers.

Backed by the Central Labor unions and state offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the classes are reaching increasing numbers of members of the Amalgamated, shirtworkers, collar workers, longshoremen, paper makers, molders, machinists and other American Federation of Labor affiliates.

Most popular of the classes in both Troy and Albany are those on "History and Present Problems of the Labor Movement" and "Parliamentary Law and Spoken English." Requirements of the younger members of the movement have been met with classes in tap-dancing and organization of a dramatic group.

Teachers, all of them volunteers, have been drawn from a variety of occupations but all are experienced in working with labor groups and sympathetic with the aims of the labor movement.

WAGE CHISELERS PENALIZED.

Sacramento, Cal.—The determination of certain California employers to refuse to pay workers the wages due them, despite the plain mandate of the state labor laws, was indicated by the fact that during December, 1934, the division of labor statistics and law enforcement of the department of industrial relations received 1,914 complaints of violations of the wage laws of the state. During the month the division collected $47,557.29 in wage claims which the employers had refused to pay but which the state officials declared were legally due the employes concerned. The amount of withheld wages collected during the month was $43.04.

The persistence of pay chiseling employers to defraud workers of the pay due them is shown by the fact that in December, 1933, the division collected $47,445.54 in illegally withheld wages. The total collected for December, 1934, shows an increase of $111.75 over the December, 1933, record.

Says one father: "We were very proud when our daughter's school grades were announced and we learned that she had made 'A' in tap-dancing at college." But let the young excel in whatever they have the ability for.

Volunteer State Life Makes Marked Progress

In this issue of The Labor World appears the 32nd annual statement of the Volunteer State Life Insurance company.

Since organization of this company in 1903 it has shown steady growth, being recognized today as one of the largest insurance companies in this section of the country, and is conservatively managed, yet the management is alert and aggressive. The primary thought in the minds of the officers of this institution at all times is to thoroughly safeguard the funds which have been entrusted to it by the insuring public and this has been done in a commendable manner, as an examination of the financial statement will clearly reveal.

The assets of the Volunteer State Life, as shown by its 1934 statement, amount to $21,931,921.74. In addition to its regular policy reserve of $19,290,188.00, which figure is the legal reserve requirement, the company has set aside additional funds for the protection of policy owners in an amount of $1,491,775.74. Local policy owners are the recipients of thousands of dollars annually. In 1934 the total sum paid to all policy owners and beneficiaries amounted to $2,716,506.00. Since organization of the company in 1903 the total amount paid to policy owners and beneficiaries is in excess of $38,000,000.00.

The Volunteer State Life maintains on its payroll a large group of employes, thousands of dollars being paid to them annually, which money finds its way into all local trade channels. Taxes on its Class A home office building brings to the city and county treasury a substantial sum annually.

At the annual meeting of stockholders on Feb. 21 President Richard H. Kimball reported that during the past year marked progress had been made in every department of the company. The company's agency organization paid for 23 per cent more business in 1934 than during the preceding year. The home office agency showed a paid increase of 33 per cent over 1933. Jake Bishop is manager of the agency, having served in this capacity for almost twenty-nine years. His outstanding success in the life insurance business is known throughout the country.

The Volunteer State Life is operating in thirteen states, therefore carries the name of Chattanooga to the attention of housands of people each year.

CHILD LABOR BILL DEFEATED.

Carson City, Nev.—By refusing to reconsider its former vote refusing to ratify the child labor amendment to the federal constitution the Nevada senate killed the resolution, approved by the house of representatives, for the remainder of this legislative session. The legislature is not scheduled to meet again until 1937.

"Everybody is crazy over me," said the inmate of the first floor of the Lions View insane asylum.

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

LABOR DISPUTE
on between
RIALTO and STATE THEATERS
and This Local
Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
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THE HOUSE OF RATIONABLE DRUG PRICES

EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY
TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices
East Lake Yard 3508 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075
Roseville Yard Lake Ave. Phone 3-1157
We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

GAMBLE COAL CO.
RED ASH AND JELLICO
By permission of the Government, we have reduced the price of our Special Furnace and Hot Blast Heater Coal as follows:
One-Ton Lots..... $3.54
Five-Ton Lots..... $3.29
Phone 6-5213

—Photo by Link.

FOLKS:

Many evidences are constantly being reported of the most remarkable determination and solidarity being shown by my friends. I want you to know I am doing everything humanly possible to show my appreciation of this fine spirit, and am making every effort to see and talk to friends of ours about the race.

I ask you to be patient if I have so far failed to follow many suggestions as to contact, and to carry on in my behalf until the last vote is counted.

Indications now unquestionably point to a splendid victory and we can make this certain by constant, ceaseless solicitation among all groups of our citizenship.

R. M. (BOB) COOKE

(This space paid for by a local business firm, management and employes of which are 100% for Bob Cooke for City Commissioner.)

THE VOLUNTEER STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HOME OFFICE, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Thirty-Second Annual Statement, December 31, 1934

ASSETS

Cash in Banks		$ 679,490.09
Bonds		3,368,861.43
Stock		54,530.00
Mortgage Loans—City Property	$3,145,822.00	
Mortgage Loans—Farm Property	1,349,644.77	4,495,466.77
Policy Loans		6,828,604.11
Premium Notes and Liens		1,615,971,04
Real Estate (Including Home Office		4,208,397.13
Accrued Interest—Net Unreported		
Premiums and Other Assets		680,600.27
Total Admitted Assets		$21,931,921.74

LIABILITIES

Regular Policy Reserves		$19,290,138.00
Reserve for Claims Being Paid in Installments		492,978.00
Reserve for Taxes		86,805.69
Interest and Rent Paid in Advance		203,888.39
All Other Liabilities		366,335.87
Borrowed Money		NONE
Reserve for Dividends to Policy Owners	$ 43,365.69	
Reserve for Contingencies	448,410.10	
Surplus	500,000.00	
Capital	500,000.00	
Funds for Protection of Policy Owners in Excess of Legal Reserve		1,491,775.79
Total (Balance With Admitted Assets)		$21,931,921.74

Insurance in Force $103,324,633

OFFICERS

RICHARD H. KIMBALL, President
Z. CARTTER PATTEN, Vice-President
A. V. MOZINGO, Vice-President
DR. JOHN B. STEELE, Medical Director
A. E. ARCHIBALD, Actuary
J. M. FITZSIMMONS, Treasurer
J. E. DONOVAN, Secretary
THOMAS F. BOURKE, Supt. of Agencies
VAUGHN MILLER and F. L. MARTIN, General Counsel

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GASTON C. RAOUL, President Tennessee Furniture Corporation
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F. L. UNDERWOOD, Vice-President Hamilton National Bank

J. W. BISHOP, Manager, Home Office

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 25, 1934 | Number 5

AL SILK MILL NDS STRIKERS MEAN BUSINESS

on Workers Firmly and Solidly Union.

E RASPBERRY TO BOSSES' CLAIMS

ocritical Whine of Own- Fails to Register With Employes.

alton, Ga., May 24.—Now the management of the Real mills are convinced the Dal- workers in that mill are y and solidly union, the ings of J. A. Goodman are ng refuge in "green grapes." hile, on the other hand, the l Silk management admitted Washington and in letters to r mills whom they were ask- for contributions to break the e and for goods to chisel that the Dalton strikers are union and hard to crack; on other hand they caused ru- to be spread in this area the company is glad the kers went on strike "because are losing money all the , and we only continued op- ons so as not to throw the le out of work."

which the strikers made an- by one long razzberry. The ers had discovered the com- was whining because the kers refused a small increase insisted on union recognition arbitration. "Those strikers a closed shop," the Good- management complained—as king for a closed shop were ething unheard of.

d so more than ever the en strikers are picketing, as ted and courageous a group ver joined up under a union er.

week ago Sunday there was remendous demonstration in n. A large delegation came from Chattanooga bringing tuffs and some money for benefit of the strikers. And last Sunday, a large dele- n came from Rome, Ga., on same mission.

e strikers are awaiting with est the results of the Wash- n hearings on the Real Silk

al Magic Club o Present a Show

Chattanooga Magic club will their first annual magic and show at the Industrial Y. M. next Tuesday night. The pro- will be used in furnishing a om and to entertain the fourth convention of Southeastern ns to be held here next fall. ours of fun, magic and mys- esented by five local magicians mised those who attend, each ng different and magic pre- in its various branches.

ets may be obtained from the g members: J. W. Brooks, mith, J. F. Kirkpatrick, S. k, R. C. Morrison, E. L. Bax- C. Crowder and M. H. Ort-

er Carriers in nual Meet May 30

al session of the state asso- of letter carriers will be held 30, at Columbia, Tenn. As ut one day will be taken for vention, and according to local es a large amount of business duled for transaction in the rs given for the meeting.

local branch will be repre- by J. A. Carson, W. A. Myers A. Lichtenstetter. John Mor- esident of Nashville Trades bor council and a member of iers' organization, will be one principal speakers.

L. Youree, of Nashville, is t of the state body, and Mr. tetter is secretary.

School Teachers Denounce McDonald 'Home Store' Sheet

Pledge Full Co-operation. Bakery Workers Reported to Have Struck.

M'DONALD'S BAKERS HAVE SHORT STRIKE

A short-lived strike of employes of Roy McDonald's Home Store bakery was reported this week, which is said to have been ended when the grocer, baker, printer, publisher, druggist, laundryman, dairyman, tire dealer, etc., agreed to improve his treatment of employes in that department of the institution.

The story, vouched for by an unquestionable authority, recites that one night last week employes of the so-called "Home Store" bakery, having become desperate because of conditions imposed upon them by the great business executive, McDonald, rebelled, and refused to continue their work until some assurance was given them that they would be treated differently.

It is said that McDonald was then called from his bed into the picture, and after "soft-soaping" the protesting employes, the latter agreed to give the management another chance, and returned to their jobs.

Although bitter resentment has been aired from time to time by McDonald's employes, as individuals, this is the first time so far as reported when an actual stoppage of operations has occurred, and working men this week expressed the hope that the management of the various branches of the business may be compelled to live up to promises made by McDonald to employes in the baking department of the chain.

Many members of Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, have openly denounced Roy McDonald's "Home-Store" throwsheet, according to a letter written by an officer of the local to the chairman of the Typos' committee in charge of publicity, and it is the desire of the entire membership to co-operate in every way possible.

"Lest any of our members have forgotten or become careless about the matter," the letter states, "we shall again notify them that the Home Stores are still unfair."

Latest development in the so-called Home Store situation is a report that the concern has entered the laundry business. It is said that although the new institution has started out in a modest way, attending to the needs only of "Home Store" employes, it is probable that the business will be extended later to a general solicitation of public work.

The laundry business is an addition to the various lines taken on by the grocery chain, including printing, a dairy, bakery, tire company, drugs, etc. It was not stated whether the "executive" in charge of the laundry will "own" it outright, or will be paid the code salary for such position and the title remain with the central management.

The letter from the School Teachers' official to the Typos' committee follows:

In reply to a letter from you concerning the Home Stores, let me state that we are anxious to co-operate in this matter. Many of our members have openly denounced the throw-sheet. Lest some of our members have forgotten or become careless about the matter, we shall again notify our membership that the stores are still unfair.

We thank you for calling this matter to our attention as we wish to co-operate in every way possible.

28,000 Pennsylvania Clerks Slated for Full-Time Work

Philadelphia, Pa. — Twenty-eight thousand clerical workers throughout the Pennsylvania railroad system go back on full time work June 1.

At present they are off two days a month without pay, compared with six days off each month a year ago, the company said in announcing the change.

WIRT OPERATED TO UNDERMINE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Active in Foisting Gary System on People.

TEACHERS HIT PLAN OF STEEL TOWN HEAD

Insidious Campaign "High-Pressured" During Depression Period.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, May 24.—The international notoriety recently sought and obtained by Dr. William A. Wirt, superintendent of schools of Gary, Ind., should serve to direct attention to the insidious, successful manner in which he has helped to undermine the public school system of the United States during the last four depression years.

Dr. Wirt is a high pressure salesman for his "work-study-play" or platoon system for public schools. It is significant that he puts "work" first, for his system is patterned after the chain system of production so familiar in big industrial enterprises, disregarding the human element.

Dr. Wirt maintains a publicity department in behalf of his platoon system, and some very nice appearing and plausible tracts and pamphlets are turned out.

Many Cities Adopt Plan.

One of Dr. Wirt's subordinates showed me a typewritten list of cities which are said to have adopted the Gary system either wholly or in a modified form since 1930. I did not count the number of cities listed, but there appeared to be about 200 or more.

It works this way. A school board in an industrial center will get into financial difficulties. Heeding the universal cry for economy, the board, in desperation, gets in touch with the celebrated U. S. Steel corporation educator, Dr. William A. Wirt, of Gary, Ind., or else he has heard and gets in touch with the board.

Visits are made back and forth, profound conferences are held, and finally the victimized city is "sold" on the idea, and the new-fangled educational contraption is installed in the name of economy, for "cheapness" is the big selling point. It takes some time for the board to learn that it was hornswoggled in the trade.

Teachers Condemned Scheme.

Fierce battles were waged against installation of the platoon system at Chicago and Milwaukee a decade ago. Teachers' commissions from the two cities visited Detroit, Akron, Pittsburgh and New York, where platoon schools had been installed, and came back with reports bristling with condemnation of the system. These voluminous reports have been placed at my disposal by Miss Margaret Haley, president of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, who took a conspicuous part in the fight.

The superintendent of schools of Milwaukee appointed a committee to investigate the platoon system in the spring of 1924. On May 6, 1924, following a detailed 23-page report of their investigations at Pittsburgh, Akron and Detroit, Ethel M. Gardner and Clara T. Manthey, teacher members of the committee, summarized their conclusions in the following striking language:

The Platoon School.

1. Is unsound educationally, because
   a. It emphasizes the teaching of subject matter rather than the teaching of children;
   b. It overstimulates the children;
   c. It breaks down the personal and motherly contact between children and teachers;
   d. It tends to cultivate bad mental habits.
2. Is unsound from the standpoint of health and hygiene, because
   a. It overstimulates children to the point of nervous exhaustion;
   b. It offers greater opportunities for the spread of contagious and infectious diseases.
3. Is unsound from an economic and financial standpoint, because
   a. It costs more to construct platoon schools than it does to construct regular schools;
   b. It costs more to equip platoon schools than it does to equip regular schools;
   c. Instruction costs are higher in platoon schools than in regular schools;
   d. Supervision costs are higher in platoon schools than in regular schools.
4. Experience has shown that it does not do away with the use of barracks nor with part-time instruction.

Profit's Prayer

(Offered by Brush Smith)

Oh, Lord, give us strength to perform our daily tasks for Mr. Edgerton, that his profits may not be decreased through any weakness of our hands or eyes. May we bask in the pleasure of his smile all the days of our usefulness, and then be permitted to enjoy the contentment of the poor farm so graciously provided for worn-out employes. Amen.

President's Order Protects Workers Against Chiselers

Employers Who Victimize Employes for Charging Code Violation Are Made Subject to Fine and Imprisonment.

Washington, May 24.—Subversive employers who dismiss and otherwise victimize their employes for making complaints charging violation of NRA codes or giving evidence in code violation cases were strongly reminded of their unpatriotic position in an executive order issued by President Roosevelt making such action subject to fine and imprisonment.

The official statement by the national recovery administration announcing the issuance of the order stated:

"President Roosevelt has issued an executive order giving complete protection in their jobs to employes who make complaints or give information concerning alleged code violations on the part of their employers.

"The order decrees that no employer subject to a code shall dismiss or demote any employe for making a complaint or giving evidence with respect to code violations under penalty of a $500 fine or six months' imprisonment, or both.

"In numerous cases before the national labor board, employes have charged that their employers have demoted or otherwise penalized them for making complaints or giving testimony regarding alleged code violations."

The president's order said:

"By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me under title I of the national industrial recovery act of June 16, 1933 (ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195), and in order to effectuate the purposes of said title, I hereby prescribe the following rule and regulation:

"No employer subject to a code of fair competition approved under said title shall dismiss or demote any employe for making a complaint or giving evidence with respect to an alleged violation of the provisions of any code of fair competition approved under said title.

"All persons are hereby informed that section 10 (a) of the national industrial recovery act prescribes a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500) or imprisonment not to exceed six (6) months, or both, for the violation of any rule or regulation prescribed under the authority of said section 10 (a)."

Bakers to Hold Meeting at Night

Regular meeting of Local 25, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, scheduled for Saturday afternoon at 2:30, has been postponed until 7:30 in the evening of the same day, it was announced Thursday.

The session will be one of the most important ever held by the local, officers said, and they urged all members to be present, promising "an announcement that will interest every one."

General Executive Board Member Herman Schad will be present at the meeting, and will bring a message of importance to all bakers, it was said.

WOULD OUTLAW FAKE UNIONS ON RAILROADS

Hearings Begin on Amendment to Act.

PRESIDENT SAID TO APPROVE BILL

Would Do for Rail Workers What Section 7-A Has Done for Others.

Washington, May 24.—Hearings began this week before the house committee on interstate commerce on an amendment to the railway labor act designed to effectively and absolutely outlaw company unions on railroads and to provide machinery for settlement of labor disputes. The bill, believed to have administration support and to be scheduled for passage in this session, will do for railroads what NRA with its Section 7-A has not done for other workers. It carries teeth enough to bite the heads off company unions and leave them dead forever. It should result in unionization of all roads and in the creation of a series of tribunals for settlement of industrial relations on a basis that just about removes the strike from the picture.

With railroads spending about a billion dollars a year to maintain company unions, the measure has a real importance for users of transportation, as well as for railroad workers.

The bill, introduced by Congressman Rayburn, aims to translate into terms of statute law the details of collective bargaining, somewhat as these have been worked out in the better NRA codes, as an amendment to the railway labor act. Railroad Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman explained the measure and its probable application to the practical situations which exist and will arise in the railway labor field.

The most interesting part of Eastman's testimony was in his quiet replies to the sometimes hectoring questions of certain congressmen. Congressman Wolverton, of New Jersey, was much concerned about the definition of the "common carrier," and whether it should include those engaged in the truck driving and handling business in interstate commerce, so that these men should not be shut out of the benefits of the bill, rather than be under the "temporary" protection of the codes.

Mr. Wolverton's question as to the meaning of "influence," as applied to the choice of representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining, went into the matter of welfare activities and sick benefits, and whether the goodwill generated by these among the employes would be considered as coming under this definition. After stating briefly that any benefits open to all employes alike, without reference to their connection with any company or other union, would not in his opinion be so regarded, Mr. Eastman rather surprised the congressman by reading from a decision of the supreme court, in which that very matter was dealt with, showing that the problem was not a new one at all. He also showed that while the practice was not widespread, exactly such conditions had existed in the case of the New Haven railroad, where the benefits of a sick relief organization were confined to members of the company union.

Mr. Eastman gave as his definition of a company union one which is confined to employes of the particular company, rather than one which is organized and controlled by the company. He stated that there are such unions in the railway field, as on the Union Pacific railroad; but that they are usually limited to the shop, office and maintenance-of-way employes.

Being asked whether the "layoffs" had been used to penalize members of the independent unions, Mr. Eastman stated that such cases had come to his knowledge; that he had in many instances referred them back to the officers of the company concerned, and that in some of these cases the men had been reinstated, the company officials stating that the man had been victimized by subordinates for reasons of personal prejudice or opinion, and that the company did not support such a policy.

Hearings already have been held before the senate committee.

Butler Again Named Head of Electricians

Former President Local 175 Returned to Post at Special Election.

A. E. Butler, formerly head of Local 175, Electrical Workers, was gain named to that post last week at a special election called to replace of- the city. It was explained that Presificials who are temporarily out of dent Ed Carroll, Vice-President Perry Howard and Recording Secretary Robert Duncan are all employed on T. V. A. work at Norris dam, and due to the fact that these gentlemen will go so engaged indefinitely, a special election was necessary to replace them.

J. G. Stansell was named vice-president to succeed Mr. Howard, and Robert M. McKenzie was selected as successor to Mr. Duncan. Other officers of the local, who were not replaced, are: C. A. Frost, financial secretary; W. W. Williams, treasurer, and E. E. McDaniels, business agent.

Mr. McDaniels Saturday offered a list of local firms which have signed agreements with the local, and asked that this list be preserved by friends of labor for future reference. Additions or alterations, he said, will be published through The Labor World:

Chattanooga Electric company.
Paul W. Curtis Electric company.
Terrell Electric company.
F. P. Sweet & Co.
Central Electric company.
W. C. Teas company.
Hall Electric company.
Cofer Electric company.
W. L. Brown Electric company.
Tennessee Valley Electric company.
Industrial Electric company (repair shop only).

"DARROW VS. JOHNSON."

These two men are persons of exceptional prominence, especially in the last few days, in regards to the conditions and effect of the NRA, and their controversy seems to be causing a good many individuals to weaken their support in the NRA, when to my mind it should strengthen it, for the simple reason Clarence Darrow has never accomplished any great movement for the good of the country, but devotes his time to defending criminals and working people believe he is a master mind on the origin of man! What is he gaining by making such attacks on the NRA? Nothing, and he is going to be the worst defeated man ever before Johnson gets through with him. Johnson and the administration has the backing and support of at least 80 per cent of the American people. And should any of you be among those who stagger at Darrow's knocks just laugh and forget he is even living.

I have had the privilege of talking with several leading men, who are owners of large industries and maintain a higher degree of knowledge concerning the working conditions of today, and they all contend the NRA has helped their business and go so far as to say should the NRA quit altogether they will continue to carry it out in the future. Certainly it has helped us all and could do more if the people would back it up rather than try to find fault. Of course, it has its bad features, but what is there that doesn't.

Therefore my suggestion is to look on the bright side of the matter and see if its merits won't overcome the demerits, or rather outweight them.

* * *

Just a few words about our ball game. We were a little disappointed last Saturday due to the fact that we were late in reserving a diamond so as to be able to play, but watch out for us from now on. We intend to make a hit regardless. It always takes a little longer to get a new thing started. We hope to be in the City league before the summer has elapsed.

So long until next week.

ROBT. M. McKENZIE,
I. B. E. W.

DOCK WORKERS STRIKE.

San Francisco.—Dock workers on the Pacific coast, from 10,000 to 12,000 strong, went on strike for higher wages and shorter working day. An armored car cruised the waterfront here carrying strikebreakers in an effort to clear ships tied up in the harbor. Police on foot, in automobiles, on motorcycles and horses patrolled the waterfront.

SAYS CONGRESS SURRENDERS TO LABOR ENEMIES

Green Holds Union-Haters Blocking Measures.

FAILURE TO ACT ON WAGNER BILL CITED

Industrialists Determine What Shall or Shall Not Become Law.

Washington, May 24.—The definite charge that those responsible for the legislative program in congress have succumbed to the opposition of anti-union manufacturers' associations to the enactment of the Wagner disputes act and the other labor measures during this session of congress and will make no effort to bring them before either the house of representatives or the senate, characterized a statement by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the status of federal labor legislation.

"Apparently those who are in charge of the legislative program in congress have determined that the measures sponsored by labor and in which labor is deeply interested shall not pass," Mr. Green said.

"These measures indorsed by labor," he added, "include the Wagner disputes act, the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance measure, the Connery six-hour day and thirty-hour workweek bill, the La Follette ten billion dollar appropriation for public works, and the amendment to the railway labor act.

"None of these measures have been passed by either branch of congress.

"They seem to be held up by those who determine what measures shall or hsall not be acted upon by congress.

"There is no doubt in the minds of labor that these labor bills would be enacted into law if the members of congress were given an opportunity to vote upon them.

OPPOSITION SENTERED ON WAGNER BILL.

"The representatives of big business, manufacturers' associations, employers of labor, who are uncompromising in their attitude toward organized labor, centered their opposition upon the Wagner disputes act.

"Through their strong opposition to this measure they are fighting for the maintenance and protection of their own organized, financed and fostered company unions.

"It seems inconceivable that congress would yield to such opposition.

"It is a purely selfish opposition.

"It is based upon the determination of employing corporations and manufacturers' associations to control and dominate the economic life of the workers.

"It is quite obvious that congress will adjourn within the near future.

"Unless action is taken soon, the record will show that congress failed labor, in that it refused to enact a single measure sponsored by labor into law.

"Labor will study the record made and will interpret the failure of congress to pass the Wagner disputes act and the other measures sponsored by labor as a surrender on the part of congress to the enemies of labor and to the representatives of big business and vested interests."

TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST "STRETCH OUT"

Greenville, S. C.—The employes of the Victor-Monaghan textile plant at Walhalla, near here, walked out in protest against the intensive application of the stretch-out system.

John Peel, organizer of the United Textile Workers' union, declared that workers had been given more machines to operate in practically every department. Operatives formerly running 104 looms now have 144.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 26, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Where copies of legal decisions affecting organized labor be obtained?

A.—From the legal information bureau, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Q.—Does organized labor regard "tipping" with favor?

A.—No. Organized labor is opposed to the tipping system and believes workers should be paid basic wages sufficiently to make it unnecessary for them to take tips as part of their pay.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "We believe the proper function of courts is to expound and administer law but not to make it?"

A.—This is an extract from a declaration of the American Federation of Labor 1896 convention. The convention demanded amendments to the constitution depriving judges of the power to set aside laws enacted by congress.

What Next!

A new "air train" consisting of three gliders towed by an airplane has just been successfully tested at Moscow. The pilot took off in a high-powered plane with three gliders attached by cables 130 meters long. After soaring over Moscow, the last glider pilot disconnected his cable and volplaned to earth. The other gliders followed in succession and all landed at previously determined points. Aviation experts said the tests proved the practicability of the air train for regular mail and express.

Wisdom

Government is extended to every opinion in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory.—Andrew Johnson.

FISHER BODY COMPANY EMPLOYES' STRIKE ENDS

Flint, Mich.—Five thousand employes of the Fisher Body corporation returned to work after a strike which forced suspension of body assembly in the Flint plant of the Buick Motor company.

Union representatives and company officials began arrangements for a meeting of arbitrators who will attempt a settlement of the wage disagreements which caused the strike May 8.

Kept Taking Cardui Until She Got Rid of the Severe Pains

When Mrs. Ida Hege, of Edinburg, Ind., was in a painful, run-down condition, she took Cardui, with the results she describes below: "I had just been what one might say dragging around, feeling miserable and all out of sorts. I remembered how Cardui helped my aunt. I sent for six bottles of Cardui and when I had taken them, I was much better and stronger. I did not suffer so much pain. I continued taking Cardui until I had taken nine bottles. I do not have the severe pains." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

BAUER
Quality Tailored
SUITS

Hundreds of Spring patterns in all the new colors and designs.
Tailored to your individual measure at
$30 and up
ASK FOR THE LABEL

J. J. BAUER
Quality Tailoring
825 Broad St.

An Unfortunate Situation

Sensational publicity which has accompanied the crisis in relations of the Richmond Hosiery mills and the United States government, through the National Recovery Administration, is deplorable from several angles. Federal indictments returned against very prominent and highly respected citizens in connection with alleged code violations have been the subject of comment by citizens of all walks of life for the past several days, and nation-wide publicity has attended the incident.

Mr. Justice A. W. Chamblis, of the State Supreme Court, and Mr. T. R. Preston, local banker and business leader, indicted with others as directors in the Richmond company, have both denied responsibility for the alleged code violations. However, it is common knowledge that the active management of the concern has publicly and privately defied the authorities, and a court clash to determine the government's power in the premises, it appears, was inevitable.

In the particular issue involved Labor has no interest other than that of every other citizen who endeavors to uphold the hands of his Government, particularly in its time of greatest need, but working people will join all other patriotic individuals and groups in deploring the fact that a Chattanooga business institution is in the unenviable position of defying the law of the land as expressed in the National Recovery Act, with the attendant unfavorable nation-wide publicity.

Is Depression Over?

One significant sentence in General Hugh Johnson's speech at Columbus got into the press dispatches which was not included in the releases. Quoting speakers at the Washington convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce as saying that "the emergency is over," Johnson replied: "These will be welcome tidings to * * * the hardly concealed despair that stalks everywhere throughout the nation."

When A. A. Berle, Jr., City Chamberlain of New York, said that the depression is over, Mrs. Roosevelt took occasion to disagree with him. A. F. of L. points an accusing finger at the army of the unemployed, declaring it is 10 million, in face of the declaration of the Durable Goods Committee which seemed to think it only 4.5 millions. These are hardly references to "traces left by the depression." The NRA has not reached the goal set for it by Gen. Johnson last fall, when he said he would aim to "make purchasing power equal capacity production."

Business activity is around 78; steel production at about 60; payrolls are still running proportionately much under employment indexes.

This is spring and the hopeful time of year, but no wise person lets his enthusiasm get into the habit of kidding his judgment about such a matter.

Are They Afraid to Tell the Truth?

Light begins to gleam through the dust of battle surrounding the fight over the Securities Act and the control of the stock exchanges. It has been vociferously announced that the "heavy industries" were greatly in need of money; that if they could get the money, they would be employing millions of men. No elucidation of the question of who or what industry needed this money so badly, or what it would be used for, was to be had; and nothing seems to have been said about that in all of the hearings held on the bills.

There was something about the situation that made a lot of fellows nervous about having to "go to jail" for doing something which they have been in the habit of doing. Now we begin to hear of where a part of the pressure is—in a general way.

It appears that there are some bond issues—industrials—which are coming due, and must be met somehow. There are some $800,000,000 coming due this year; and about $900,000,000 next year, according to one source of information. If these are "steel" bonds, or railway bonds, one can begin to have a basis for surmises as to what is the matter. These things were capitalized—bonded—for an earning capacity that was largely moonshine, and water, mixed with some champagne that flowed when the flotation committee met to organize the distribution of the original issue. That was "business," in those days. Perhaps it is yet.

Anyhow, in the present sober-minded state of the public who may have something to invest, to have to tell the exact truth about the probable earning capacity of the property on which these bonds or other securities are based—well, it would be just too bad for the project of refunding those securities! Perhaps some insurance companies are involved. It would not sound very good to the policyholders to tell the truth about the actual financial base of some of the securities which make up their reserves. Clearly, there is something in the wind which "must be put over."

"Kick Back" Racket Investigation

There is some delay in the adoption by the Senate of the resolution introduced by Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, providing for a nation-wide investigation of the "kick back" racket imposed by contractors on Federal construction projects. But the unanimous report of the committee favoring the resolution insures action before Congress adjourns.

The "kick back" racket is the practice of evading statutory or other wage provisions by forcing the worker to pay for his job, that is, to "kick back" part of his wages to his employer.

Sometimes the employer makes the deduction direct from the pay envelope. Sometimes the worker is paid by check, which he is required to cash at the company office, where a portion of the wages is deducted.

In testimony before the Senate committee it was stated that in the capital of the nation employes on Federal building projects were compelled to pay contractors $2 every morning to go to work. One affidavit charged that a worker on the Chicago postoffice "kicked back" $472.50 in order to hold his job.

This reprehensible form of graft by low-wage contractors has been imposed on workers regardless of the Bacon-Davis prevailing wage rate law, which in many instances contractors have technically observed by paying the legal wage rate and then compelled the workers to "kick back" a portion of it.

Confronted with indisputable testimony regarding the prevalence of this abuse, the Senate Committee on Labor and Education requested authority to conduct an investigation of wages and wage-payment practices on all Federal projects. The probe will undoubtedly reveal that Government contractors all over the country have unlawfully taken hundreds of thousands of dollars from the workers as the price of the jobs which they had to have in order to provide a living for themselves and their families.

The investigation should be promptly made, and the necessary agencies of the Government mobilized to compel these grafters on the workers' wages to restore to the persons whose rights have been outraged every dollar taken by the "kick back." In addition, suitable penalties should be imposed on employers who have so atrociously violated the fundamental equities which should prevail throughout the realm of industrial relations.

Stopping Code Violations

New York State NRA authorities set a good example by making an aggressive drive against code violators recently. Investigators swept through the New York City garment district and found a number of manufacturers violating code working hour provisions. Punishment of all offenders was promised. This was a start in the direction of code compliance that might well be followed everywhere.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Frank C. Walker, executive director of the National Emergency council, says that the real estate mortgage debt of the country is nearly as large as the combined national, state, county and municipal debts. It has been a profitable field, until extra straws broke the camel's back, and foreclosures at the rate of 25,000 a month began to uncover the situation. Foreclosures have now been reduced to 20,000 a month, and the Home Owners Loan corporation has received about 1,250,000 applications, totaling $4,000,000,000.

It is proposed in the new housing bill to bring new factors of security into this field of finance, with a view to stimulating activity in residential construction. This has been reduced from a former total of approximately $3,000,000,000 annually to about 10% of that figure, or $300,000. Former aggregate of building construction was about $11,000,000,000 per annum, which has now been reduced to about $3,000,000,000.

The building industry is one of the larger industries of the nation, employing directly, in process of construction and of making and handling materials for construction approximately 5,000,000 persons. Many of these, with their families, have been on relief rolls and until there is a change for the better in building they will continue to be on relief.

* * *

This fact, together with the hardships of those whose homes are being taken from them on foreclosures, constitute a large part of the dark picture of depression. The situation has been aggravated by unsound practices connected with making loans, in use of second mortgage, charging of excessive fees and high rates in making mortgages, and use of the fictitious short-term mortgage for purpose of securing more fees for handling them.

To remedy this whole situation, striking at the root, it is proposed to inaugurate a four-fold program, including (1) modernization (with $2.00 limitation, applicable to all types of building); (2) insurance of mortgages by a mutual association for the purpose; (3) mortgage associations for the purpose of attracting investors and making capital available in the mortgage field; and (4) insurance shares and certificates of building and loan associations, so as to remove the handicap carried by these as against banks having insurance of deposits.

* * *

The German labor front, which has usurped the position of the former free trade unions, is only concerned with personal problems, according to statements made by its leaders. Its publications prove it, too, for "Arbeitertum" ("The Working World"), the official organ of the front, never breathes a word about trade union questions, social policy or anything of that kind. Pen and pencil tell only of hikes and holiday excursions, pictures of German workers in the Middle Ages, conditions in soviet Russia, pariah meetings, extravagant homage to Hitler and his men and, last but not least, war reminiscences.

The first number of April has a particularly illusinating contribution, consisting of the war pictures which appear in the anti-war literature of all countries, men hanging on the barbed wire, dirt and blood in the trenches, etc. But these pictures have not been printed in "Arbeitertum" to fill the reader with horror of the war, for underneath is the charming caption: "War is always war; those who don't believe it will die of it!" (Krieg ist nun einmal Krieg, wer's nicht glaubt, der stirbt daran!").

PUBLIC WORKS URGED FOR JOBLESS RELIEF

Unemployment Crisis Makes Imperative Large Construction Programs for All Governments.

Geneva, Switzerland. — The International Labor Office has issued an appeal to governments to institute construction of public works in order to alleviate the unemployment crisis.

In a resolution recently adopted by its governing body, the text of which has been mailed to all member governments, the labor office stated: "The persistence of the unemployment crisis is increasingly affecting the workers throughout the world."

The resolution also appeals "to all governments to institute schemes without delay or to continue without interruption the execution on their own territory, national or colonial, of schemes of public works calculated to give a fresh impetus to economic activity and to reduce the number of unemployed."

At the same time the governing body expressed the hope that the committee created by the London Economic and Monetary conference to study the question of public works and other means of alleviating unemployment "may be convened as early as possible."

In its communication to the different governments the labor office further stated that it is at the present time preparing for submission to the next session of the International Labor conference in June a report on public works which are in progress or are contemplated in the various countries.

Ickes Makes Oil Field Wage Rates Retroactive

Washington.—Secretary Ickes, oil administrator, ordered, retroactive to Sept. 2, 1933, minimum wage rates recently established for drillers and helpers by oil companies and oil operators.

Employes of drilling contractors who were not formally brought within the terms of the oil code until Dec. 21 will share in the retroactive benefits. A substantial payment to employes affected by the order was expected.

The minimum established March 20 by the secretary for drilling employes were: Rotary tools drillers, $1.25 an hour; helpers, 75 cents; cable tools drillers, $1; helpers, 97½ cents. Rates prior to the March order ranged as low as 67½ cents.

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(1933, ch. 77, sec. 1)

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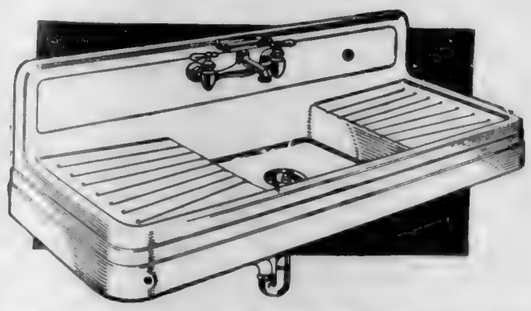
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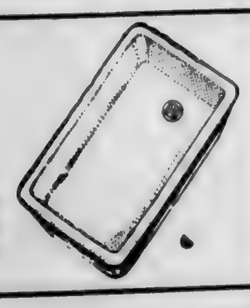
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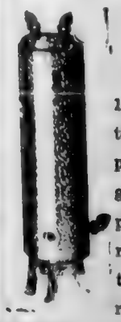
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Textile Union Asks President's Help in Securing Shorter Hours

"Stretch-out" System Applied Under NRA Codes Throws Thousands Into Jobless Army—Cut Length of Work Week Only Means to Check Unemployment.

New York, May 24.—The intensive application of the "stretch-out" system and other speed-up practices by textile manufacturers have thrown thousands of workers into the jobless army, without hope for re-employment, declared Thomas F. McMahon, president, and James Starr, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, in a letter to President Roosevelt requesting his support in securing shorter hours for the textile industry.

Unemployment Increases.

"Unemployment in the textile industry is increasing by leaps and bounds," the letter said. "Code authorities are instituting forced curtailment programs and prospects for the industry during the next few months are indicative that conditions of employment will become worse. Production is outstepping consumer demand to such an extent that we feel the administration should recognige the grave danger of further delay in applying the remedy."

Workers Displaced by Thousands.

"Since the advent of the 'stretch-out system' or 'excessive machine load,' there is no such thing as permanent employment, and in all our arguments and briefs submitted to the administration, we have contended that eighty (80) machine hours were entirely too much and would not provide the necessary employment and the equivalent purchasing power.

"That is exactly what has happened. Workers are being displaced by the thousands. Many employers are trying to even up their costs by increasing the unit of production. Markets are flooded and the mills are compelled to announce curtailment periods, thereby depriving the workers of their meagre wages and throwing them back once more on the mercy of charity.

Shorter Hours Only Remedy.

"Your statement on March 5 last and Gen. Johnson's later announcement relative to shorter hours appealed to us as being a proper and sound approach to this problem.

"Although the blight of unemployment has not, to any great extent, reached into all textile communities, we would ask you to order a survey of the entire industry in order that you might learn just how serious this problem is.

"We would refer you especially to the New England states, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Reports received in our office from the south lead us to believe that it will only be a short time before hundreds of thousands of southern workers will likewise be affected.

Labor Under Code Is Jeopardized.

"There are over 1,000,000 workers in the textile industry. The cotton code was the first code approved by the administration. We recognized its advantages, appreciated its benefits, and on several occasions have tried to point out its defects, and the need for amendment.

"Our emergency committee, after serious consideration of this problem, authorized the officials to make an appeal to you, in order that we might not return to the deplorable conditions existing before the code, when unemployment threatened the very structure of our constitutional government.

"We are convinced that shorter hours will aid materially in the solution of this problem. We would ask your support in this direction."

WISCONSIN FINDS JOBS FOR 37,277 UNEMPLOYED

Madison, Wis.—During the period Jan. 2 to April 28 Wisconsin's nine state employment offices found jobs for 37,277 out of 53,617 applicants, the state industrial commission announced.

Employes were requested by fifty-four employers who previously had not used the state offices.

Applicants for jobs are classified as to their regular occupations so as to furnish employers with lists of persons best qualified for any particular work on short notice. A complete list of work opportunities in various lines provides similar service for persons who are "hunting" jobs in order that they may buy a living for themselves and their families.

In Wisconsin, as in other states, the workers are confronted with a situation described by a Chinaman who said it is a case of "no jobee, no liveo"—except on the semi-starvation rations of charity relief.

AIRCRAFT STRIKE ENDED BY BOARD

Washington.—The national labor board ruled that a strike for higher wages in the Consolidated Aircraft corporation and Curtiss Airplane Motor company, at Buffalo, N. Y., be called off because the workers' union did not comply with an arbitration agreement.

Following a hearing at which employes did not appear the board ruled to uphold a decision of the Buffalo regional labor board which provided that management and labor should submit the question of readjustment of the basic wage scale to an arbitration board.

The union, the board ruled, must indicate its acceptance of these terms not later than June 1.

Court Fines New Jersey NRA Wage Chisler $500

Clothing Concern Paid 34 Cents an Hour Less Code Scale and Added Four Hours to Maximum Work Week.

Camden, N. J.—Federal Judge John Boyd Avis found the Perfect Coat and Suit company of Camden guilty of persistent violation of wages and hours provisions of the National Coat and Suit code, fined the company $500, and ordered restitution of the amounts due the concern's employes to make up the underpayments.

The code prescribes 35 hours as the maximum work week and 81 cents an hour minimum wage. The information filed against the company by the National Coat and Suit authority cited four counts of violation of the maximum weekly hours and six counts of minimum wage violation. It was charged that the company's employes, during a certain period, worked between 39 and 40 hours a week, and that six employes were paid at the rate of 47 cents an hour. Herman Saluk, president of the company, pleaded guilty on all ten counts.

Leniency Asked for Code Violator.

The dispute was taken into court after investigation by the Coat and Suit Authority revealed violations of the code and the company refused to conform. George W. Alger, director of the authority, referred the matter to the national compliance board at Washington, which turned it over to the United States attorney, Harlan Besson, who asked the court to be lenient in view of the fact that Mr. Saluk had already paid $1,093.09 to F. Nathan Wolf, secretary of the National Coat and Suit Authority, and that the money would be distributed to the workers who were underpaid.

Boy—Wouldn't your mother be awfully angry if she saw you in that scant bathing suit?

Lass—I should say so. It's hers.

RAIL UNIONS JUSTIFIED IN FORCING PAY BOOST

Washington.—The volumes of hot air regarding the poverty of the railroads which the railway executives shot forth recently in their frantic opposition to restoring the 10 per cent pay reduction which they imposed on their employes a couple of years ago are completely exploded by the report of the bureau of railway economics, an organization maintained by the carriers themselves, showing that the operating income of Class I roads for the first three months of this year was more than three times that of the same period last year.

The figures for the first quarter of 1934 were $112,276,896, compared with $34,551,646 for the first three months of 1933.

When these figures became known here it was seen that all the talk of the railway executives about their financial inability to restore only one-quarter of the original 10 per cent on July 1 was sheer rubbish.

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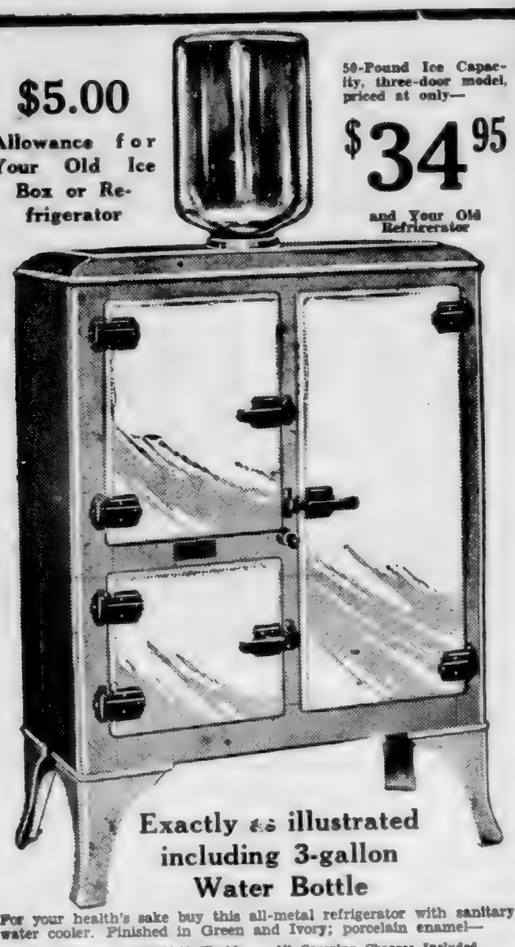

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Young Bride—I'm looking for an apartment.

Friend—What style?

Bride—One of those where it is illegal to cook.

Friend—I hear all your daughters are married now.

Wholesale Merchant—Two are sold off, three are on order, and one is still in stock.

Book Publisher Forced Into Lawsuit By Work of 'Scabs

Author Claims Winston Company Damaged Him $50,051 by Misspelled Words, Omitted Illustrations and Similar Stunts.

Philadelphia, May 24.—The John C. Winston company, of this city, whose officials turned the concern into a non-union shop a number of months ago and since then have resisted all efforts of the union printing trades to recognise union labor and pay the union scale, relying on the usual anti-union ballyhoo to put over inferior work on their customers.

But D. McD. Bruner, of Ventnor, N. J., "called" the non-union printing outfit with a suit in the U. S. district court here for $56,051 damages for all around poor work in connection with the publication of his book "Short Selling the U. S. A.," which he claims would have sold 100,000 copies had it been properly printed and promoted by the Winston outfit.

Mr. Bruner claims $25,000 of the $56,051 as damages to his reputation as an author. He estimates he lost $30,260 in royalties and he also wants to recover $838 which he advanced for the preparation of his book for publication. From this he deducts $47 royalties on the 108 copies sold. He stated that the printed copies contained many misspelled words, that the printing was badly done and that illustrations were omitted.

4,000 Viscoe Workers Win 9 Per Cent Wage Increase

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The Viscose company, textile concern, granted a wage increase of 9 per cent to its 4,000 employes.

The increase ended threats of a strike. The agreement was reached between officers of the company and of the United Textile Workers of America.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 25782
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County
Riley Shull vs. Margaret Shull

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that the residence of Margaret Shull is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of May, 1934.

SAM ERWIN, C. & M.
E. H. BRIDGERS, D. C. & M.
Joe Altaffer, Solicitor 5-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49674
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Essie Catlett vs. Charles Catlett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Catlett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of May, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Jno. W. Ray, Atty. 6-8

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
No. 13535
A. L. Emerson et al. vs. Joseph Copps
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Packard touring car, Motor No. 211819, and leaving with the Chattanooga garage as my agent, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 619 Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 11, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This May 17, 1934.

LUTHER HAMBY,
6-8 Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me, the undersigned trustee, by deed of trust executed September 18, 1928, by W. S. Cambron and wife, Annie Jim Gray Cambron, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book K, Vol. 23, page 179 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, which remains past due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of said indebtedness, I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee, will

ON THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1934,

sell, within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of all equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other exemptions of every kind, the following described real estate, in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot 18, in Block No. 29, Montague's Highland Park Addition No. 2, in the old Fifth District of Hamilton county, Tennessee, now the Ninth Ward of the City of Chattanooga, as shown by plat now found of record in Plat Book No. 1, page 35, of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the north side of Duncan avenue and runs back northwardly, of uniform width, 134 feet to an alley.

Said deed of trust recites that the title to said property is clear, free and unencumbered, and title to the same is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only.

This May 18, 1934.

C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.
Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attys. 6-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49731
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. N. Redmond vs. Lessie Jeanette Redmond

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lessie Jeanette Redmond is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 24th day of May, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-15

CENTRAL BODY

Regular meeting of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will be held Monday, May 28, at 7:30 p.m., in Roosevelt Hall.

All delegates requested to be present.

A. C. KAMIN, Pres.

Maxwell House Coffee Is Placed On Unfair List

Houston, Tex., May 24.—Maxwell House coffee, nationally sold and advertised product of the General Food Products company, has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Houston Labor and Trades council after a committee which had been appointed to adjust grievances between the Sheet Metal Workers' union and the management of the local plant reported that it was unable to reach an agreement with the company.

The Sheet Metal Workers placed the Maxwell House coffee on its unfair list following unsuccessful efforts to get the company to agree to place its sheet metal work with concerns paying decent wages.

The firm which has been doing the sheet metal work for the Maxwell House concern is reported to be paying its skilled workers barely above the minimum for common labor under the NRA. The rate is far below the scale for union sheet metal workers. It was also reported that the Maxwell House company is employing non-union workers on some of its construction work.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

CWA's End Throws 546,955 Families Into Destitution

Number of Families Found Back on Direct Relief Averages 38 Per Cent., Relief Administrator's Report Shows.

Washington, May 24.—The tragedy which the abolition of civil works projects by the federal government caused millions of persons in the United States is revealed in the report on the sharp increase in relief needs since the termination of the CWA program made public by Henry L. Hopkins, relief administrator.

Summarizing figures received from 140 cities and urban counties, representing 64 per cent of the urban population, the report showed that between March and April the number of families "on relief" rose from 1,428,818 to 1,975,273, an increase of 546,955 or 38 per cent.

The additions for the month were made up of families who would have applied for relief previously but for the employment of one or more of their number in CWA work during the winter.

During April 103 cities showed an increase in both families and obligations incurred. Eighteen showed a decrease in both items. Thirteen cities showed an increase in cases and a decrease in obligations, six showed a decrease in cases and an increase in obligations.

The most recent month with which April can be compared without having the relief figures distorted by the effect of the civil works program is November, 1933, according to Mr. Hopkins.

Between November, 1933, and April, 1934, the number of cases receiving relief in leading cities increased 11 per cent. During the previous two years, the number of cases receiving relief in large urban areas increased by more than 50 per cent in the same months.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC CO.

17th and Cowart Sts.

Phone 6-6950

Electrical Repairs and Rewinding, Fans, Armatures, Vacuum Cleaners, Beauty Parlor Equipment and anything Electrical.

Owned and operated by union men

In Union there is strength

NRA

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

17 East Seventh St.

FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Prescriptions—Toilet Goods

Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times

Eckerd

CORPORATION OF REASONABLE DRUG STORES

Texas Lady Tells How Black-Draught Laxative Helps All Her Family

Here's how Black-Draught met the needs of a family laxative in the home of Mrs. J. S. Stoker, Fort Worth, Texas: "The grown-ups in my family," she writes, "have always taken powdered Thedford's Black-Draught for biliousness, headaches and other ailments (due to constipation) and found it a reliable remedy. I was very pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I bought it and gave it to my little daughters, ages 6 and 4. They needed something to cleanse their systems and Syrup of Black-Draught acted well." . . . Your druggist sells this reliable laxative in both forms. "Children like the Syrup."

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

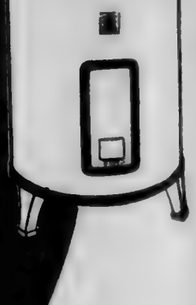
LOW PRICES

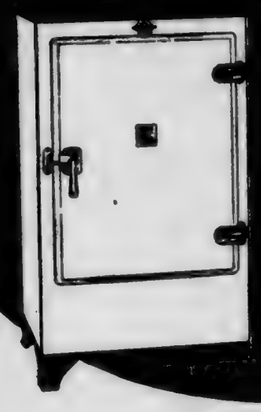
LONG TERMS

HERE THEY ARE

The New TVA model

RANGES . .
REFRIGERATORS
WATER HEATERS





What the TVA emblem means

"Approval by EHFA of an appliance and the presence of the TVA mark of approval on the product means that the quality of the appliance is acceptable, the price reasonable, and the domestic electric rates where it is to be used are low enough to conform to the power policy of TVA."

—Statement of G. D. Munger, in charge of domestic appliance program of EHFA, which appeared in Chattanooga News, of April 19, 1934.

The Tennessee Electric Power Company now offers you, in cooperation with the EHFA, these low priced electrical appliances.

You can buy them at such low prices, and operate them with electricity furnished you at such a low rate, that in many homes these modern conveniences will save enough money every month to make the small monthly payments. And as soon as the last payment is made, that monthly saving puts dollars back into your pocket.

You can now buy a new electric range for $75.50 cash, a new electric refrigerator for $79.50 cash, a new automatic electric water heater for $60.50 cash. A small carrying charge is added for terms.

When only one appliance is purchased, terms are as follows: Electric Range, small down payment, $2.41 a month for 36 months. Electric Refrigerator, small down payment, $2.54 a month for 36 months. Electric Water Heater, small down payment, $2.31 a month for 30 months.

Payments may be extended over 48 months if more than one appliance is purchased at the same time.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

TVA MODELS ARE ON DISPLAY AT ALL OF OUR 47 STORES

OTHER ELECTRICAL DEALERS ARE ALSO DISPLAYING TVA MODELS

A.B.C. BAKERY STRIKE STIRS CITIZENSHIP

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 1, 1934 — Number 6

LL WORKERS GAIN RIGHT OF ORGANIZATION

kers Return to Work After Six Weeks.

GE QUESTIONS TO BE ARBITRATED

tral Body Congratulates Unionists on Ending of Long Struggle.

llowing a strike which lasted weeks and completely closed the n branch of the Real Silk Hos- mills, several hundred employes at plant began Monday to return rk, and, according to the agree- proposed by the labor board accepted by both sides, all rs will be re-employed as fast ey can be cared for.

walkout was one of the most ive, and most generally ap- d, in the history of north Geor- abor. The entire citizenship, it ared, was "heart and soul" with orkers, and offers of support in way were constantly coming in ike headquarters, it was said.

agreement in effect provides cognition of the union, one of rincipal bones of contention, and ut that grievances as to wages, shall be finally decided, if nec- y, by the national labor board.

view of the fact that the or- ation is yet in its infancy, the ment is regarded as a splendid ation upon which to build, and trades unionists were gratified outcome.

Monday night's regular meeting hattanooga Trades and Labor l Secretary Cuthbert was in- d to write a letter of congrat- n to the Dalton unionists, and following was sent President Tuesday:

n our regular meeting last ht, I was instructed to ex- s to you our admiration of wonderful fight that your or- ization has so courageously ied on. We wish to tell you remarkable it is that an or- ization so young as yours is d have in six weeks success- terminated the strike and back to work with the or- ization intact with a signed ement which gives your local n recognition by the Real company.

henever a union gains recog- n the matter of increase in s and better working condi- s will follow. Recognition, ever, must always be the first and you have attained that

other textile unions here encouraged a great deal by Dalton hosiery workers, and that the labor movement of ttanooga is indebted to you. ail to the Dalton scrappers! they prosper and continue part in the south's labor ement.

i Drivers Form New Local Union

l 594, Taxi Drivers, is the new- dition to Chattanooga's trade family, and delegates from that zation were seated in Central Monday night. Officers of the ere announced as follows:

ident—Charles G. Simmons.
President—F. E. Watts.
tary-Treasurer—D. A. Gray.
rding Secretary—E. Spark.
ien—Polk Hartman.
ees—Knox Brown, Hugh , Eugene Clinton.
rman Grievance Committee— Gray.

new union starts with a mem- of almost 100, and an en- m which augurs well for the of the local.

McDaniel assisted in the pre- y work of organization.

Back Home Again!

W. W. KIRKPATRICK

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council were pleased Monday night to see the smiling face of the old-timer pictured above, who had returned as a representative of the local Caruen's union after an absence of several months.

The Carmen, upon reaffiliating with Central Body, also named an old-timer in the person of J. H. Wood, who came along to keep "Kirk" out of trouble. It is also understood that J. W. Fuller was named as the third delegate, but it was probably thought best not to send Kirk and J. W. both on the same night, so the latter "laid out."

Bender Urges Co-Operation Of All Groups

New Manager Local Compliance Office Explains Method of Procedure.

The state NRA compliance director, Hugh Humphreys, has established a branch office in Chattanooga. It is located in Room 357 of Federal (new postoffice) building, with Z. B. Bender, field adjuster, in charge.

"Any employe or employer who has just grounds to believe that a code is being violated as to hours and wages or trade practices should promptly report the facts to this office," Mr. Bender said Thursday. "Even a public-spirited citizen who has no connection directly with any employer or employe, but who has knowledge of a violation may make such a report, which will be given due consideration.

"Employes are requested not to make unjustified or trivial complaints but are urged to promptly report the failure of their employer to prominently post, in his place of business, the hours and wages provisions of the code or codes that he is operating under. Also report any violations of those provisions that may be occuring," Mr. Bender continued.

"All complaints must be in writing (either hand writing or typewriter), preferably on the regular prepared blank complaint forms, which can be obtained from the local branch of the state director's office or any postoffice except fourth class. If you so desire the members of the branch office staff will assist you in filling out your complaint. They may also be in position to give you other valuable information concerning the object of the code and the necessity of enforcing same. All complaints must be treated confidentially by the compliance officials and name of the person making the complaint will not be used except on his or her special permission.

"The employer's part in compliance is a very important one. It is not that he should conduct his business in accordance with the code only, but that he should help to see to it that his competitor does also by reporting any violations of trade practices that come to his attention to his code authority or to this office.

"Business gains under code operation have been too pronounced to take a chance of endangering a continuance of those gains by laxity at this time. Strict compliance to the provisions of the various codes is absolutely essential if the national industrial recovery act is to accomplish its purpose.

"It is a common saying that nine-tenths of any law consists of its administration. Violations must be reported by those affected if we are to have an opportunity to fairly administer NIRA, which is the law."

CHAIN CORPORATION'S LOCAL EMPLOYES ARE FORCED TO QUIT JOBS

Wonderful Spirit of Cooperation Shown by General Public—Importation of Strikebreakers Apparently Resented by Chattanoogans—Regional Labor Board to Hear Case in Atlanta Saturday Morning—Workers Thank People for Hearty Support.

Not in recent years, perhaps, has a labor disturbance so agitated the minds of Chattanooga's citizenship as the walkout of salesmen and bakers at the American Bakeries company, an Atlanta chain corporation operating a local plant on Eleventh street; nor has a more genuine and spontaneous expression of sympathy been displayed than is being shown the employes of the corporation by merchants and citizens generally.

Bakers and salesmen employed by the local branch of the chain to the number of some seventy-five left their jobs Sunday morning following repeated and constant attempts to induce the management to recognize their right to organize and to enter into an agreement which the workers considered was fair and equitable for both sides. The bakeries company, however, is said to have been always bitterly opposed to organized labor in all their plants, and little progress was made toward an agreement with their employes.

Local managers, the employes claim, pleaded lack of authority to deal collectively with the workers, and high officials, who were in other cities, refused, it is claimed, to take the claims of their employes seriously until after the walkout occurred. Since that time, however, some of the principal officials of the corporation have been on the ground constantly.

The local plant on Eleventh street has been practically closed since the walkout, although "loyal" employes from plants of the chain in other cities were imported to take the places of the local workers, and some bread has since been made here.

Members of the two organizations involved, however, Bakers' union No. 25 and Bakery Salesmen's union No. 549, have cooperated in constituting themselves boosters for local bakeries, and have covered their routes constantly urging grocers, restaurants and other bread dealers to purchase products of the Chattanooga concerns.

This campaign, it is reported, has been remarkably successful, local merchants and others apparently being in thorough sympathy with the Chattanooga workers, and purchasing bread made in local plants and by local men.

Officials of the Atlanta corporation went before the federal court at Knoxville Thursday and applied for a sweeping injunction, employing Joe V. Williams, local corporation attorney, but the workers secured the services of James H. Anderson, who appeared in their behalf, and Judge Taylor, after hearing the evidence and argument for both sides, reserved his decision until Sunday.

LABOR BOARD TO HEAR CASE SATURDAY.

The regional labor board at Atlanta will hold a hearing on the case Saturday morning, appeal having been made by the workers for a review of the case by the federal board.

Under date of May 30 Mr. Frank E. Coffee, secretary of the regional board, wrote the American Bakeries as follows:

"We are advised that the employes of your Chattanooga plant are on strike, and that there is a strong probability that the disturbance will extend to Atlanta and possibly other points. My purpose in writing you this morning is to offer the services of this board in an effort to have the workers return to work immediately pending a final disposition of questions that caused the disturbance."

This letter, so far as the workers' information goes, was ignored, but later the strikers' representatives received the following copy of a letter subsequently mailed to the corporation heads:

"Confirming my conversation with you of yesterday, we are settling a hearing on the matter of the strike at your Chattanooga plant. This hearing will be held on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, June 2, in Room 324 of the old postoffice building, Atlanta.

"In accordance with our usual custom, this hearing will be held and a decision rendered, regardless of whether or not one of the parties to the controversy should fail to appear."

Officials of the local unions received official notification of the hearing above mentioned on Friday morning, and representatives of the Chattanooga workers will be present at the sessions of the board.

Although workers from other cities were imported early this week, it was said that nothing was produced Thursday, the plant being again practically closed.

Members of the two unions involved expressed regret at the forcing of the walkout, calling attention to a statement made by Williams as attorney for the corporation before the federal court Thursday wherein the attorney claimed the Atlanta concern had already suffered a loss of some $25,000. It was pointed out that even this sum, admittedly lost in a matter of three or four days' time, might have forestalled the disturbance for some time if placed in the pay envelopes of the protesting workers.

A circular issued early in the week was brought before the court Thursday, Attorney Williams taking exceptions to statements made and contending they were inaccurate, it was said.

The circular, signed by former employes of the chain bakery, and complained of by the corporation officials, through their attorney, was as follows:

This arrogant concern has no interest in Chattanooga, except to gouge profits to send to their headquarters in Atlanta.

Intoxicated with imaginary power, they deny their bakers and salesmen the right of collective bargaining and refuse to deal with organized labor, thereby defying the NRA and President Roosevelt's program of recovery.

They flash the Blue Eagle in public and refuse to deal with their organized employes.

They have $100,000 to spend for advertising, but not one hundred cents for their employes.

They feed their employes "loyalty," but nothing much in wages.

They can't get strikebreakers in Chattanooga, so they are trying to import some of their "loyal" employes from their other plants.

Patronize the union bakeries. Buy union labeled bread and other union-made bakery goods and help us put more bakers and salesmen to work.

Will you eat bread made by imported scabs?

Officials of the local unions Friday morning asked The Labor World to express their heartfelt appreciation to the grocers, restaurant owners and the general public of Chattanooga for their fine support in the controversy with the corporation, and to ask that any unsubstantiated rumor be traced down and the workers be given an opportunity to spike any false reports which may gain circulation.

Delegate

A. M. UNDERWOOD

Above is pictured A. M. Underwood, the "A. M." having been interpreted by Harry S. Kennedy to stand for Archibald Marcellus. However, this report never got out until after the local typos' election last week, and Arch was the victor in a race for delegate to the convention of the International Typographical union, which meets in Chicago in September.

Mr. Underwood is a member of the News composing-room chapel.

At the same election the vote for international union officers throughout the jurisdiction returned a majority for all candidates on the "Progressive" ticket, headed by the incumbent President Charles P. Howard.

Vice-President

J. L. CARPENTER

Mr. Carpenter was unanimously chosen vice-president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night, replacing Z. B. Bender, resigned. He is a member of Carpenters' Local 74, and is by no means new on the job, having served in the same capacity in other years, as well as having filled with credit almost every office within the gift of the labor movement over a period of years which he possibly does not like to contemplate.

Cohen Confers With State and Federal Officials

New State President Talks With Governor, Col. Simpson, Maj. Allen.

Nashville, May 31.—Jake Cohen, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, was a visitor in Nashville on Monday and Tuesday of this week, his visit being occasioned by official business for the state body to which he was elevated to the presidency early this month.

While in Nashville, President Cohen secured conferences with Gov. Hill McAlister, Col. Walter Simpson, state administrator of the FERA, and Maj. Thomas H. Allen, state engineer of the PWA.

Mr. Cohen expressed gratification over his conferences, stating that in his opinion Col. Simpson would endeavor to be uniformly fair in his decisions regarding labor; Maj. Allen, an acquaintance of long standing of the federation's president, was indorsed for the position of state engineer by the Memphis Trades and Labor council, says Mr. Cohen.

Regarding the policies of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, Mr. Cohen says he expectes to carry out the mandates of the recent convention of this body to the letter, adding that in his opinion the six-hour day and the five-day week is the paramount issue of the workers at this time. Mr. Cohen says that he finds evidences of some employers evading the spirit and letter of the NRA, and while they are technically within the law, yet they are retarding the progress of this legislation to the detriment of their employes. The result, of course, will finally be hurtful to them and business conditions in general.

Mr. Cohen expressed himself as optimistic regarding the affairs of the federation of labor and predicts one of the most successful years for this body.

President Cohen returned to Memphis Tuesday afternoon.

PUBLICITY IN HOME STORE CASE IS EFFECTIVE

Typos Find General Approval of Protest.

McDONALD METHODS WIDELY RESENTED

Committee Chairman Declares All Groups Agree With Workers.

"On every side we are meeting with whole-hearted support in our campaign against the unfair business policies of Roy McDonald, manager of the so-called 'Home Stores,'" said W. A. Baker, chairman of the Typos' Home Stores committee, to a representative of The Labor World.

"All the local unions are with us," Mr. Baker continued. "Recently we wrote the various locals reminding them of our grievance, and many of them have responded, with more letters coming in every week.

"The co-operation local business firms are giving us is indeed gratifying. Occasionally McDonald is able to persuade a small firm to advertise in his throw-sheet, but after we explain how McDonald's business policies conflict with the workers' conception of a fair deal, the advertiser is quick to agree with us, and promises to register his protest.

"During the past month we have been conducting an investigation of the advertising of nationally known products which has been appearing in McDonald's weekly circular, and have proved to our own satisfaction that such 'advertising' is gratis, and does not have the approval of the manufacturer. A little later we will be able to make public our investigation of this angle.

"It is quite amusing to note that McDonald claims to have distributed more than 2,000,000 copies of his throw-sheet during the past year, when at the same time it is so hard to find a copy of the paper. At first we were able to get as many copies as we wanted from our neighbors, but now we find that these neighbors have grown tired of having their front yards cluttered up with trash and dispose of all such stuff via the furnace or garbage can.

"In Dalton we have many staunch supporters. Our good friend there, Tom Crow, keeps his fellow union men and women reminded of the situation, and the co-operation they are giving us is very pleasing.

"When it is explained to local citizens that McDonald advocated slashing of wages in half as a cure for the depression, and declared that any man who worked for him would begin his day's duties at whatever hour the 'boss' chose, and quit by the same sign, and when other of the grocer, baker, dairyman, laundryman, printer, publisher, individualist's business policies are pointed out, we have invariably found that our protest is approved and a sympathetic interest is aroused.

"Every union man and woman in Chattanooga, as well as their many thousands of friends and relatives, should and we believe do appreciate the friendly interest and evidences of co-operation shown us by the public in general in opposing the policies of the Home Stores corporation, as enunciated and carried out by Manager McDonald."

Turner Bakery Signs Union Label Contract

Turner Bakery, 3811 Rossville boulevard, is the latest to sign an agreement with the local Bakers' union, and hereafter the Union Label will be placed on all products of the firm, which distributes pies, cakes and potato chips.

The Turner firm is the third local institution to enter into a contract with the union recently organized, others being the Dixie bakery, 340 East Ninth street, and McMillan bakery, 311 Dodds avenue.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 10, 1921.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What NRA code led in the elimination of child labor?

A.—The cotton textile code, first to be approved, which provides that "no employer in the cotton textile industry shall employ any minor under the age of 16 years."

* * *

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first advocate the five-day week?

A.—In 1913, when the convention held that year said: "We heartily commend the five-day week to the thoughtful and favorable consideration of all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., to the end that the shortening of the week will be conducive to the physical, material, intellectual and moral welfare of the toilers."

* * *

Q.—Was the International Typographical union the first national union to admit women on equal terms with men?

A.—Yes. The I. T. U. admitted women in 1869 and the next year Augusta Lewis was a delegate to its convention.

What Next!

Mechanisms utilizing the photo-electric cell and electric sound control to aid patients who have lost the use of their limbs from paralysis or other causes were recently demonstrated at the Reconstruction hospital, New York City. The instruments were devised to help a 14-year-old boy, paralyzed from the neck down. An arrangement of two light beams and a photo-electric cell above his bed gave him the power, by interrupting one or other of the beams with his head, to turn pages of a book, switch a radio on or off or ring for a nurse.

Wisdom

Rigorous law is often rigorous injustice.—Terence, Roman comic poet.

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
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Lady Went Back To Taking CARDUI and Was Helped

For severe periodic pains, cramps or nervousness, try Cardui which so many women have praised, for over fifty years. Mrs. Dora Dungan, of Science Hill, Ky., writes: "Several years ago, when I was teaching school, I got run-down and suffered intensely during menstruation periods. I took Cardui and was all right again. After I was married, when I felt all run-down and was irregular, I always resorted to Cardui and was helped." ... It may be just what you need. Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.
Sold in $1 bottles.

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Quality Tailored
SUITS
Hundreds of Spring patterns in all the new colors and designs.
Tailored to your individual measure at
$30 and up
ASK FOR THE LABEL
J. J. BAUER
Quality Tailoring
825 Broad St.

Labor Militancy Growing

The Virginia Federation of Labor has served notice that unless employers who violate the codes and the recovery act are promptly punished, it will no longer strive to prevent strikes against such employers. Coming from the conservative state of Virginia, this is a significant declaration of labor feeling.

Labor throughout the nation is becoming "fed up" on employer evasion and violation of the codes and the recovery act. Big strikes at Toledo, Minneapolis and other points, as well as the action of Virginia labor, inldicate the workers' resentment. Strikes are now at new high and unless employers change their attitude, they will increase even more, in all probability.

The workers are justifiably angry. They have been patient for many months, and are becoming convinced that their patience has not been appreciated. Apparently some employers will not do the right thing until they are compelled to.

Labor's resentment is not confined to chiseling employers. Hostility to some of the administrative methods of the NRA and the code authorities is increasing fast and is close to the explosion point.

There is a growing feeling of baffiement and a feeling of being double-crossed. There is a growing feeling that labor is being given the "run-around" and that the point of NRA as to increased purchasing power and new employment has been too widely missed. The leaders looked for no miracles, but they did look for more labor representation than has been given and for more employment than has been created.

Wagner Points Out Danger

Senator Robert F. Wagner points out the danger from the unwillingness of business, though benefiting from present improved conditions, to further reduce hours and increase wages. "If the return to prosperity, as measured by increased industrial output and higher profits, is going to be accompanied by a desire to return to the wage philosophy of the 1920's, additional and more serious depressions are only a matter of a few years," he told the senate.

Company Union Photographed

Organized labor's claim that the company union is nothing more nor less than a scheme devised by certain employers to impose their dictatorial decrees on employes and prevent their organization in bona fide independent trade unions is reflected in cogent language in an editorial in "America," a Catholic review published in New York City.

Discussing the declaration by Senator Wagner, chairman of the national labor board, that the company union is an association controlled by the employer, with its expenses paid by the employer and its decisions usually subject to the employer's veto, and that it is not an instrument to enable the worker to bargain with his employer on the basis of equality, the editorial says:

> "Isolated from other labor groups, unable to profit by their knowledge, and forbidden to employ 'outside' counsel, the company union is but a Quaker gun used against an enemy equipped with the most powerful munitions that science can devise and money buy. Certainly, it cannot give its members the weight and authority which they need to bargain collectively with the employer. Indeed, unless the two parties can meet on an approximately equal footing, collective bargaining is a sham. In dealing with the company union, the employer usually has the agreeable task of driving a bargain with himself. That is why some of our largest, and most ruthless employers anathematize the union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and foster the company union."

The editorial concludes that the company union imperils "the rights of workers in general, and thus makes the problems of every wage-earner more difficult of solution. In any crisis, it necessarily ranks the claims of the employer above those of the worker."

The conclusion reached by the editorial in "America" is, of course, reflected by all progressive and reasoning citizens. Nevertheless, officials of some of our largest corporations, notably those in the automobile and iron and steel industries, continue to impose this monstrosity on their employes in violation of both the letter and spirit of the labor section of the national industrial recovery act. Indeed, they seek to protect their subversive position with the cloak of patriotism. All of which reminds us that Samuel Johnson, the eminent English writer and lexicographer, once said that "patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel."

The Mooney Case

The decision of Federal District Judge A. F. St. Sure, of San Francisco, refusing to grant Tom Mooney a writ of habeas corpus freeing him from San Quentin prison promises to place this case of fundamental injustice before the supreme court of the United States, which it should have reached years ago.

Mooney's counsel, Frank P. Walsh, of New York, and John F. Finnerty, of Washington, assisted by George T. Davis, a San Francisco lawyer, asked for the writ in a petition charging that Charles Fickert, district attorney in San Francisco at the time of the trial, suppressed evidence and used perjured testimony to secure the conviction of Mooney for complicity in connection with the bomb outrage during the preparedness parade in San Francisco in 1916, which killed several persons. Fickert's action, the petition alleged, constituted misuse of and abuse of the state of California of the recognized procedure in a trial court and violated the Fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, which declares that a state shall not "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

The shameless character of the trial was condemned by the 1917 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which declared that the majority of our citizens believed the conviction was brought about "through testimony which branded some of the witnesses as perjurers and those who endeavored to procure subornation of perjury for the purpose of securing such reward as might be given to them for their testimony." On the basis of this belief, the A. F. of L. demanded a new trial for Mooney.

The same position was later taken by Judge Griffin, the trial judge, who said that if the truth had been told to the jury and the jury had nevertheless convicted Mooney, he would have set the conviction aside as a miscarriage of justice. A similar conclusion must be drawn from the report of the Wickersham commission, which clearly showed that what the trial court accepted as evidence warranting conviction was nothing but absolute perjury.

Despite the accumulation of indisputable data during sixteen long years that Mooney was convicted by processes which are aptly described as "legal violence," the California courts have refused to give a new trial and Mooney still languishes in San Quentin prison.

The Mooney case is no longer a case limited to Mooney himself. The larger question is, Can an innocent man, sent to prison for life on what is generally admitted to be perjured testimony, be deprived of his freedom permanently by the technicalities of a state law which makes no provision for a new trial even though the injustice of the original trial is beyond question?

If Federal Judge St. Sure had granted the writ of habeas corpus the state of California would have been put on the defensive by compelling it to show cause why Mooney should not be given his freedom immediately. This would have meant a new trial before a federal court.

When the case reaches the supreme court of the United States, it will be confronted with its own decision in the Scottsboro case that mob intimidation destroys the due process of law prescribed by the Fourteenth amendment. The court will have to answer this question: Are not perjury and mob action equally destructive of due process of law? Students of the facts predict that the supreme judicial body of the nation will answer in the affirmative and order the state of California to remove the striped suit from Tom Mooney and restore him to the liberty of which he has been unjustly deprived for many years.

WHAT PRICE PURITY?

(Nashville Tennessean)
The South—Southern labor particularly—is greatly beholden to Mr. John E. Edgerton. The validity of its debt must be seen rather obliquely, it is true, to be appreciated. Nevertheless, the defense of the Southern laborer is very close to Mr. Edgerton's heart.

Take the matter of differentials, now. Wage differentials. Mr. Edgerton is deeply stirred over this matter. He believes in the differential. But his concern has the cast of shining altruism. In the differential he sees a bulwark to protect Southern labor. He wants to protect racial purity of Southern labor. It is a very high-minded desire.

Mr. Edgerton is president of the Tennessee Manufacturers association, president of the Southern Industrial council . . . and philosopher extraordinary of economics and sociology. In his address before the Southern States Industrial council in Atlanta Tuesday he voiced alarm over the wage scales provided by the new codes. Unless wages are kept relatively low in the South workers from the North, he fears, will come here looking for jobs.

"We will have to learn to speak in seven or eight languages," he fears, "and accustom ourselves to alien standards, customs and philosophies."

It is true, of course, that most of the white labor of the South is of the good old Nordic strain. Waves of immigration from the overcrowded countries of central and southern Europe have never reached us. It is something, possibly, to be proud of. Mr. Edgerton is proud of it, and no doubt our native labor is highly flattered by Mr. Edgerton's ambition to preserve its racial purity.

Mr. Edgerton's formula for keeping our labor Anglo-Saxon, however, may not sit so well; it is simply, hold wage-levels in the South down to such a point that Northern laborers would rather hit the bread line where they are than come here to work.

Seen in this light, and requiring this protection, it would not be amazing if the Southern laborer should ask himself whether or not he is fortunate in possessing blue eyes. He may ask himself what being Nordic has got him. He may even question the theory that he'd rather work for half-pay with another Anglo-Saxon by his side than for a standard wage at the same bench with a Polack. As far as the point of view of labor goes, it is our opinion Mr. Edgerton is far wrong in believing this theory would hold water.

Southern industry wants a handicap in the commercial race. It already has a differential wage scale under the rest of the country. It would be against the spirit of the times and the claims of human justice to press for a further advantage, that would have to be paid out of the pockets of southern workingmen.

We all look forward to the industrial development of the South and are eager to work to that end. But on what basis is this development to be made? On "cheap" labor? The once proud South should feel a natural nausea at the thought. We are not at a disadvantage from other points of view; we have available raw materials, water power; coal and coke, and excellent facilities for transportation. Industry can flourish in the South on the materials at hand and the initiative of its leaders; it would be a shameful success founded on a wage scale of starvation.

SOCIAL SECURITY BILLS FLOOD LEGISLATURES

More Than 125 Measures Before State and National Legislators, Survey Reveals.

New York City, May 31.—The intensified demand for social insurance safeguards has led to the introduction of 127 measures to provide security against unemployment, old age and distress during illness in congress and in the legislatures of fifteen states, according to the findings of a nation-wide survey of the status of legislation published in the April issue of Social Security, issued by the American Association for Social Security.

While legislators everywhere are studying means of providing insurance against these risks, Iowa passed an old-age pension law, the twenty-eighth state to pass such an act, and a congressional committee reported out favorably a bill which would grant federal aid to states paying pensions to their aged.

In signing the Iowa law for pensions of $25 a month to aged citizens of 65 and over, Gov. Clyde L. Herring declared it to be the most important piece of social legislation of the state.

The Dill-Connery bill, which provides for federal aid to states paying pensions to the aged, was advanced in congress through a favorable unanimous report by the house labor committee. To be eligible for aid under this measure, the state laws must be state-wide and mandatory. After Jan. 1, 1939, all state laws would be required to pay pensions at the age of 65. The federal government would contribute one-third of pensions up to $1 a day.

President Roosevelt's indorsement of the Wagner-Lewis bill for unemployment insurance, and his statement urging congress to enact this bill in the present session, "places the administration squarely behind the efforts for a sane and prompt solution of this problem," Social Security declared. The bill levies an excise tax of 5 per cent on payrolls which is remitted to employers contributing to state unemployment insurance funds.

OUTLAW CO. UNIONS EASTMAN FAVORS

Asks Permanent Law to Compel Railroad Managers to "Keep Their Hands Off" Labor.

Washington, May 31.—Joseph B. Eastman, transportation co-ordinator, does not mince his words when it comes to demanding the abolition by law of the notorious company union, which has been and is being used by road employes into bona fide trade unions.

In his proposed bill for the creation of a national board of adjustment for the compulsory settlement of railroad labor disputes, Mr. Eastman took the position that the company union provisions of the emergency railroad transportation act should be placed on a permanent basis. He said the provisions made it unlawful for any railroad to—

"1. Deny or in any way question the right of its employes to join the labor organization of their choice.

"2. Interfere in any way with the organization of its employes.

"3. Use its funds in maintaining so-called company unions.

"4. Influence or coerce its employes in an effort to induce them to join or to remain members of such company unions.

"5. Require any person seeking employment to sign a contract or agreement promising to join or not to join a labor organization. And if such a contract has been enforced, the railroad is required to notify its employes by an appropriate order that said contract has been discarded and is no longer binding on them in any way."

"That the principle underlying these provisions is sound is, I believe, hardly open to question," said Mr. Eastman. "It means only that railroad managements must keep their hands off, so far as labor organizations are concerned. Whatever may have been the attitude of employes in the past, it is plain that they are now prepared to insist upon their right as American citizens to bargain and deal collectively with their employers upon equal terms."

R. S. V. P.

A government employe under the "new deal" left home for a trip, and on arriving at his destination discovered he had forgotten to bring extra underclothing. Whereupon he wired his wife: "S. O. S., B. V. D., C. O. D., P. D. Q."

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

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SECOND AND MARKET ST.

Pay Your POLL TAX NOW!

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READY-MADE SUITS
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They All Carry the
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Goodness and purity are sealed in.
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We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:
1st. The best leather that money can buy.
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NOTICE
PAINT AND PAPER CONTRACTORS AND JOURNEYMEN
There will be a meeting for all interested in this industry
Monday, June 4, 7:30 p.m.
at Central Labor Hall
Market and Seventh Streets
For the purpose of formulating and adopting a code for governing this industry.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

UNION LABELED GAVELS.

Washington.—In a communication to the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Vice-President George H. Lakey, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, advises that he can furnish union-labeled gavels made of American walnut and Mexican mahogany. They are beautifully turned and highly finished and are in two sizes. The price is $1.25.

Trade unions desiring a gavel should write to George H. Lakey, Carpenters' building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Purchasing union-labeled gavels will give employment to union carpenters.

100 PER CENT FOR ORGANIZED LABOR
Delicious Pies, Cakes, and Potato Chips
WITH THE UNION LABEL
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MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

Green Supports La Follette Bill For Great Public Works Program

Declaring Industry Can't Absorb Unemployed, He Urges Passage of $10,000,000 Measure—Says Government Has Responsibility of Putting Millions to Work.

Washington, May 24.—Warning that "hungry men are dangerous men," President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, strongly urged passage of the La Follette $10,000,000 public works bill to give work to the unemployed.

Appearing before members of the senate committee on education and labor, President Green said that the hope that industry will be able, within the near future, to carry the entire burden of recovery, had broken down.

Green pictured the NRA and AAA as having failed to "put back to work in industry the vast number of unemployed." He added that purchasing power had not been raised to the level hoped for last June.

"The estimate of unemployment for April shows well over 10,000,000 men and women still out of work," the labor head said. "Yet we are in a period of peak employment in many of the major industries, and most estimates show there will be substantial declines during the next few months."

Urging appropriation of the $10,000,000 authorized in the La Follette bill, Green said:

"The government has a practical as well as a moral responsibility to continue provision for these millions of unemployed through a program of public works."

While Green indicated the NRA had brought about some re-employment, he said it was "all too obvious that the codes have failed to do what was expected of them, in putting people back to work, nor can we hope for any considerable amount of increased employment in that portion of industry for which codes are still to be adopted."

"Industry," he pointed out, "has been unwilling to shorten the hours of labor sufficiently to absorb a really significant number of unemployed."

He said that from October, 1933, to the end of April, 1934, production had increased by about 11.7 per cent, but that the total employment gain had been only 1.5 per cent.

"We cannot, therefore," he said, "look to private industry for a solution of our problem." He said it was "primarily in the heavy or capital goods industry that the NRA has failed to stimulate production." He expressed the opinion that expenditures would stimulate demand for heavy goods.

President Green predicted a long period when there would be large unemployment "unless further and drastic reductions in the hours of work are made."

"We must look forward for some time at least," he said, "to government provision for this vast supply of surplus labor."

Green pointed out that despite the fact there were over 4,000,000 on the CWA payrolls in January, with 300,000 under PWA, 3,000,000 families, representing 12,000,000 people, were "on the government relief rolls."

"With this record of the past year," he said, "do we dare to say that public works shall not be continued and shall not be increased?"

troduced in the house.

"Evidence is available that wage rates prevailing in Washington have been ignored in violation of the law (Bacon-Davis act), that wages due have not been paid, and that workers who have asked for their money have been threatened with discharge," he said.

The resolution would authorize the speaker to appoint a committee of five members, with authorization "to investigate the activities of general contractors engaged in federal construction work in the district." The committee would report its findings to the house with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable.

STRICT CODE ENFORCEMENT IS DECLARED NECESSARY TO RESTORE PURCHASING POWER

New York City.—If purchasing power is to be restored under NRA, every code must be strictly enforced, Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews declared in opening a discussion held by the National League of American Citizenship here.

"Enforcement of the code in every industry and throughout the United States without distinction, exception, evasion or excuse," Commissioner Andrews said, "will bring with it increased purchasing power because the codes are designed to eliminate unfair and suicidal competition which in the past has been based on low wages and the consequent lower purchasing power.

"The way to control the employer who deliverately cheats is to prosecute him rigorously and publicly expose him for what he is. It is true that a great deal can be done by patriotic appeal and agreements upon voluntary compliance within an industry but, in the final push, business men cannot be expected to take the same firm stand against fellow-industrialists that a public department can with its machinery for investigation and prosecution.

"We have all been brought up with the idea that tattling is not fair play and I think we can never expect many employers to make it their business, day in and day out, and month after month, to tell on their competitors. The state must be the umpire, referee, the final judge to enforce the popular will."

GIRL WORKERS' LOW PAY IS SHOCK TO CANADIANS

Montreal.—Girl workers in factories, even where minimum wage rates of $10 to $12.50 a week prevail, hardly receive on the average $496 a year or at the rate of $9.50 per week for the whole year, Miss Marion Low, secretary of the employment bureau of the local branch of the Young Women's Christian association, told the national council of that body in a special report.

Girls in offices and larger stores might get the minimum wage rates for fifty-two weeks in the year, but in factory work the girls were not paid for lost time, sickness or holidays, and were subject to fines.

For factory girls yearly earnings of $496 is the ideal, said Miss Low. By that she meant $496 a year was a standard not attained by the majority.

Within walking distance of work the factory girl had to pay at least $2.50 a week for a room. Her food budget was at least $3.50, and that did not allow for adequate nourishment or variety.

After paying for food and lodging, the girl had a balance of $182 a year for clothing and all other necessaries of life.

The publication of such studies, along with the revelations of huge salaries and bonuses paid executives for maintaining dividends on oceans of watered stocks, has greatly disturbed Canadian complacency .

Episcopalians Ask Unemployment Insurance and Ban on Child Labor

New York City, May 24.—Permanent end of child labor and establishment of some form of Unemployment insurance was demanded by the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York at its 151st convention here.

Bishop William T. Manning, who presided, called for the abolition of child labor and protection of unemployed workers in his annual address. The convention adopted a resolution unanimously expressing agreement "with that part of the bishop's address dealing with social questions."

"Two of these needs I wish especially to commend to your attention at this time: first, the permanent and nation-wide elimination of child labor, and second, the protection of our workers by some form of unemployment insurance," Bishop Manning said in his address, in commending the work of the diocesan social service commission. "I am not discussing here the measure by which this is to be accomplished, but the way can be found to end the wrong and shame of child labor and to relieve the workers of our land from the uncertainty and insecurity which now hang over them and their families through fear of unemployment."

Bishop Manning said it was not the function of the church to prescribe economic systems or forms of government.

"But," he added, "it is the function of the church to bring in the reign of Christ in this world, and Christ's reign is not reconcilable with war, or sweatshops, or slums, or racial prejudices and persecution, or with a blind and selfish nationalism."

PROBE OF PAY CHISELING U. S. CONTRACTORS ASKED

Washington, May 10.—A congressional investigation into wages paid employes on several federal building projects was demanded recently by Representative McFadden, of Pennsylvania, in a resolution in-

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49674
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Essie Catlett vs. Charles Catlett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Catlett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Jno. W. Ray, Atty. 6-8

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
No. 13535
A. L. Emerson et al. vs. Joseph Coppe
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Packard touring car, Motor No. 211819, and leaving with the Chattanooga garage as my agent, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 619 Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 11, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This May 17, 1934.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.
5-8

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me, the undersigned trustee, by deed of trust executed September 18, 1928, by W. S. Cambron and wife, Annie Jim Gray Cambron, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book K, Vol. 23, page 179 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, which remains past due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of said indebtedness, I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee, will

ON THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1934,

sell, within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of all equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other exemptions of every kind, the following described real estate, in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot 13, in Block No. 29, Montague's Highland Park Addition No. 2, in the old Fifth District of Hamilton county, Tennessee, now the Ninth Ward of the City of Chattanooga, as shown by plat now found of record in Plat Book No. 1, page 35, of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the north side of Duncan avenue and runs back northwardly, of uniform width, 134 feet to an alley.

Said deed of trust recites that the title to said property is clear, free and unencumbered, and title to the same is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only.

This May 13, 1934.
C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.
Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attys. 6-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49751
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. N. Redmond vs. Lossie Jeanette Redmond

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lossie Jeanette Redmond is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 24th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-15

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49762
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ownie Hendrix vs. Roy Hendrix

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Hendrix is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 31st day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49750
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Anna Becker vs. Michel Becker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Michel Becker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49763
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
B. F. Frazier vs. Mamie Frazier

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mamie Frazier is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49668
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marie Parker vs. John A. Parker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John A. Parker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-22

2ND Birthday SALE
Values in the New
ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE
of the NEW LOVEMANS

Women's Sheer
$1 DRESSES
77c
One group of printed sheer dresses, also avt dye print dresses, that are unusually good buys for the price. Big choice of colors and patterns in sizes from 14 to 44.

Women's 25c
Rayon Undies
19c
PANTIES and STEP-INS in novelty weave rayon, tailored or lace trimmed. Ideal summer undies . . Medium and large sizes.

Wrap-Around
DRESSES
Pretty prints with crisp organdy trim for trimming. Sizes Small, medium and large
69c

Genuine HOPE and TRUTH
Bleached Domestic
Yard wide, soft finish; for sheets, pillow cases and other uses.
6 yards for 66c

Reg. $1.95 Double
Sandwich Toasters
Efficient, chrome-plated toasters with mica heating element. Toasts two sandwiches, top and bottom, at the same time.
$1.49

Electric Irons
$1.29
Standard 6-pound irons, guaranteed for one year. Nickle-plated and polished. An iron that will give good service.

25-Foot Lengths FIRESTONE
GARDEN HOSE
Don't let the garden dry up for want of waterings this summer. Get your garden hose now at this special Birthday Sale price. Complete with couplings.
$1.49

Feather
PILLOWS
75c
Size 17x24. Sterilized feathers as filling. Blue striped tick covering.

Bleached
SHEETS
79c
Made of genuine HOPE domestic. Large size, 2 yards wide, 2½ yards long.

Gallon Size Genunie
Little Brown' Jugs
$1.39
Ideal for picnics, camping trips, bathing parties, etc. Brown enamel finish, insulater with granulated cork, porcelain lining. Keeps hot or cold liquids.

LOVEMANS ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE
Read Our Other Ads on Pages 7 and 8

NRA

Special Announcement!
To the LADIES

100% Union

That we are equipped with a machine to sew soles on any kind of ladies' shoes in a few minutes while you wait. We had to install this machine to live up to our reputation of REAL HIGH QUALITY WORKMANSHIP. We use the best quality materials money can buy. We also use the LAMAC SYSTEM in repairing ladies' shoes the factory way — NO NAILS — NO STITCHES—no weak or ugly joints across the shank. Same as a full sole, reshaped and returned to you like a new shoe with the comfort of an old one. We work only first-class union shoemakers with years of experience. When you send your shoes to Vanderstoop's you are guaranteed the best in shoe repairing. We have an EXPERT in charge of our dyeing and cleaning department. If you are particular about your shoe cleaning and dyeing, send them to us. SERVICE WITH A SMILE at Chattanooga's oldest shoe shop.

VANDERSTOOP SHOE SHOP

TOM SCALLIA, Prop.

100% Union

We Call Mer and Deliver "I Carry a Union Card" PHONE 7-2928

122½ East 8th—In Basement

NRA

Remember Your Obligation!
'SUNNY MAID' SLICED BREAD
IS 100 PER CENT UNION

The Only UNION BAKERY PRODUCTS at Your Grocer!

DIXIE BAKERY .... 340 East Ninth Street .... Phone 6-8311

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

MORE THAN $8000 A DAY

Now Being Paid Out in Benefits to Provident Policyholders and Beneficiaries.

The PROVIDENT

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

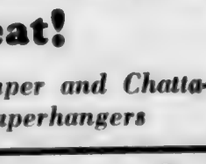
Chattanooga Tennessee

NRA

A Hard Combination to Beat!

Sterchi Bros. Wallpaper and Chattanooga Union Paperhangers

A Phone Call (6-1915) Will Bring One of Chattanooga's Skilled Union Paperhangers to Your Home With One of Sterchi Bros. Marvelous Sample Books and Color Cards. He Will Give You FREE ESTIMATE!



STERCHI BROS STORES INC.

617 MARKET STREET ONLY
PHONE 6-1915

Urges Workers To Pay Polltax By Saturday

Receipt Must Be Dated Sixty Days Before Election, McKenna Points Out.

W. T. McKenna, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council's special "get-out-the-vote" committee, Friday urged trades unionists and their friends to obtain polltax receipts by Saturday in order to insure qualification for voting in the August election.

"The polltax receipt must be dated sixty days before the election, if the citizen is qualified to vote," Mr. McKenna pointed out, "and our committee hopes to have all members of organized labor and their friends prepared to vote in the coming elections."

Mr. McKenna has addressed the following letter to local secretaries:

As election time is drawing near labor must be on the alert and must have a voice in the government of our people.

The Chattanooga Trades and Labor council has formed a committee for the purpose of upholding the interest of labor in the coming election. It is necessary, therefore, to have your local union appoint or elect one of your members, who is already a delegate to the council, to serve on this election committee. Please forward immediately the name and address of the person appointed to T. R. Cuthbert.

Remember that June 4 is the last day that you can pay your polltax and be eligible to vote in the August election.

The committee has been working for many weeks, and considerable progress is reported. Joe Dobbs is chairman.

Union-Made Sandals On Local Market

Lee A. Pollard, recording secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, Local 620, calls the attention of every union man and woman of Chattanooga to the fact that they can now buy a union-made sandal, made at home at Kenton's Shoe hospital.

"The making of these sandals is giving four union men work now and will more than double that when an advertising campaign is begun," Mr. Pollard said.

"They may be had in any color or cobmbination of colors, also in various designs or patterns. You may design your own sandal and have it made as you want it.

"They are only 'tailor-made.' Your foot is first measured before the making of a sandal is begun. In doing this, absolute comfort and satisfaction is insured.

"The quality and workmanship of these sandals by far excel the cheaper and poorly constructed ones you see. Each and every one has a steel arch running the entire length of the arch to the heel. The arches will not break down, being constructed of all leather and no paper."

Frank Day Bidding Old Friends Goodbye

Following invitations have been received by local friends:

Mr. and Mrs. Reubin Yates
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Willie Ethel
to
Mr. Frank Edwin Day
Saturday evening, June sixteenth
Nineteen hundred and thirty-four
eight o'clock
First Baptist Church
Chattanooga, Tennessee
At home after July 1
21 Oriole Drive,
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Day is a popular member of the Times composing-room force.

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Darrow Report Unfair, Labor Board Charges

Review Declared Dis-service to Nation in Time of Great Economic Stress.

Washington, May 31.—The NRA labor advisory board issued the following statement which, it was emphasized by John L. Lewis, a member and president of the United Mine Workers of America, was unanimously approved by the board:

"The labor advisory board of the national industrial recovery administration deems it especially unfortunate that the national recovery review board, of which Mr. Clarence Darrow is chairman, completed its investigations and arrived at the conclusions set forth in its recent report, without any consultation with the representatives of the organized workers of the country.

"Accredited representatives of labor were not invited to testify before the national recovery review board on any of the subjects upon which the board rendered judgment.

"Obviously, the Darrow board has secured its information regarding specific codes from the rag-tag and bobtail elements of industry. Irresponsible malcontents, sweatshop employers and business interests which had lost special privileges found the latch string out and a warm welcome awaiting them before the national review board.

"Representatives of the organized workers were not invited to the Darrow feast and approved codes of fair competition were savagely attacked without any member of the Darrow board stopping to inquire from any member of the Darrow board stopping to inquire from any authoritative source the effect of such attacks upon the economic well-being of the nation's wage-earners.

"The Darrow report sought to idealize and glorify the interest of the small business man and the consumer. Obviously, the small business man profits more under a condition of a high price return for his merchandise. It is equally obvious that the consumer of such merchandise is better pleased and feels better protected under a condition of low prices. The Darrow board should decide which of these groups it elects to serve. Certainly, it cannot ride horses going in opposite directions.

"The Darrow report has rendered a dis-service to the nation and its citizens in a time of great economic stress. It has pandered to the worst elements in our political and economic life. If its members are not conscious of these facts, they are victims of arch stupidity and have forfeited their right to continue to function as a government agency.

"The members of the labor advisory board, conscious of the obligations of their position, unhesitatingly state that the national recovery review board should have its unhappy existence promptly terminated by executive order of the president.

Minimum Wage P. O. Bill Draws Roosevelt's Veto

Washington, May 17. — President Roosevelt vetoed as "discriminatory" the bill which would have guaranteed minimum incomes for postoffice substitute employes and perpetuated their positions.

He emphasized through a statement following the veto that he was not guided so much by a desire for economy as "the broad consideration of public policy and the management of the postal service."

He was more emphatic in his veto message to the House, in which he said:

"The bill is contrary to public policy in that it provides compensation to a certain class of employes regardless of the need for their services. It is discriminatory and establishes a precedent which, if followed, would undoubtedly lead to many abuses."

He informed the house further that the bill "prohibits the postmaster-general from determining the needs of the postal service as to personnel."

If you have done an injury to a fellfailing to demand union goods or service, there is no better time than the present to atone for the damage done.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Shoe Repairers Name Officers

Local 620, Shoe Repairers, has named the following officers:

President—C. A. Lee.
Vice-President—L. E. Pollard.
Recording Secretary—L. A. Pollard.
Financial Secretary and Treasurer—I. B. Jackson.
Sentinel—H. L. Skillington.
Business Agent—D. R. Massey.
Executive Board—C. A. Lee, Frank Davis, J. T. Linenkohl, W. H. Garland.
Trustees—E. L. Doss, W. H. Garland, W. A. McMurray.
Auditors—E. A. Almgren, Henry Davis, H. N. Garland.
Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—D. R. Massey, J. R. Marshall, J. T. Linenkohl.

C. A. Lee and Frank Davis were elected as the code authority representing all shoe shop employes of Chattanooga.

"Local 620 is beginning a drive for new members," Secretary Pollard told The Labor World Friday morning, "and we expect to have a 100 per cent town in a very short time. Already sixteen shops have signed our working agreement.

"The local has pledged every member to assist our brother unionists in the various controversies now existing, including the strike at the American bakeries, the Home Stores matter, the Atlantic Ice trouble and all others."

PAY BOOST CAUSES STRIKE.

Dunbar, Va.—Seeking to allay the tide of discontent among their employes the Fletcher Enamal co... here proposed wage increases o... per cent for some workers and ... 5 per cent for others. Bif! ... Bang! There was a general strik... the 5 per centers which gave ... ployes a vacation.

Black-Draught For Dizziness, Headache Due To Constipation

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught several years and find it splendid," writes Mr. G. W. Bailey, of St. Paul, Va. "I take it for dizziness or headache (due to constipation). I have never found anything better. A short while ago, we began giving our children Syrup of Black-Draught as a laxative for colds and little stomach ailments, and have found it very satisfactory." ... Millions of packages of Thedford's Black-Draught are required to satisfy the demand for this popular, old reliable, purely vegetable laxative. 25¢ a package. "Children like the Syrup."

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods

Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times

Eskenath

PURVEYORS OF REASONABLE DRUGS

731 MARKET ST.

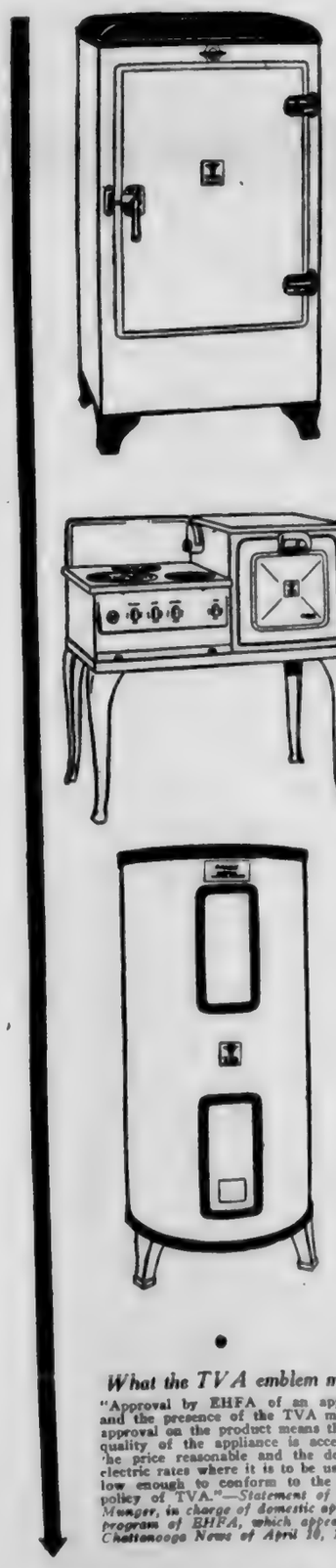
Phone 6-3163

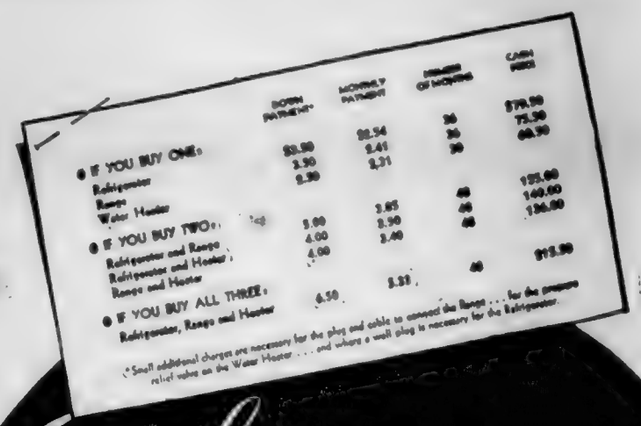
Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.





See the new TVA model REFRIGERATORS RANGES and WATER HEATERS today

BUILT BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS
PRICED AMAZINGLY LOW
SOLD ON NEW EASY TERMS

What the TVA emblem means

"Approval by EHFA of an appliance and the presence of the TVA mark of approval on the product means that the quality of the appliance is acceptable, the price reasonable and the domestic electric rates where it is to be used are low enough to conform to the power policy of TVA."—*Statement of G. D. Munger, in charge of domestic appliance program of EHFA, which appeared in Chattanooga News of April 10, 1934.*

Now you can fulfill that wish for a modern, beautiful electric range that makes cooking a pleasure and food more tasty . . . an electric refrigerator that keeps foods cool and fresh, and has ice always ready for use on the hottest days . . . an automatic electric water heater that gives you plenty of hot water, day and night.

The Tennessee Electric Power Company . . . in cooperation with the EHFA now offers you these electrical appliances at cheaper-than-ever prices.

You can buy them at such low cost, and operate them with electricity furnished you at such a low rate, that in many homes these modern conveniences will save enough money to pay the small monthly payments. And as soon as the last payment is made, that monthly saving puts dollars back into your pocket.

Begin now to enjoy the full comfort and convenience of modern electric household equipment. It costs no more . . . it may even cost less. And it will bring new happiness into your home.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

The TVA Models are on display in the ETP *show windows of all our 47 stores today*

OTHER ELECTRICAL DEALERS AND STORES ARE ALSO DISPLAYING TVA MODEL APPLIANCES

A.B.C. Bakery Strike May Be Extended
Jolly Cab Walkout 100 Per Cent Effective

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 8, 1934 — Number 7

REPORTED LOCAL DISTURBANCE WILL BECOME GENERAL

Atlanta, Knoxville and Other Cities Stirred.

LOCAL CENTRAL BODY TO PROBE REPORTS

Bakeries Company "Generously" Offers to Take Strikers Back, on Company Terms — Workers Get Widespread Support.

NOTICE, BAKERS!

A special called meeting for all local bakers, union and non-union, will be held Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, at Roosevelt Hall.
C. R. SIMS, President,
Local 25.

Conference Thursday afternoon between representatives of the American Bakeries company and their organized employes failed to make headway toward a settlement of the strike at the local plant of the chain concern, and the walkout which occurred nearly two weeks ago, and which has practically suspended operations on the part of the bakery, is at a standstill. The conference developed only an "offer" by the company to take the strikers back, on the company's own terms, it was reported. The proposal was unanimously rejected by the strikers in meeting Thursday night.

Efforts to reach an agreement were the result of a suggestion by the regional labor board at Atlanta, which heard the story of the strike at a meeting in the Georgia capital last Saturday morning, when both sides to the "argument," with their attorneys, were represented. It was announced that if no agreement was reached, the board would report its findings in the case.

The company, through Joe V. Williams, attorney, this week secured an injunction by Federal Judge George Taylor, which restrains the members of the two organizations involved from "acts of intimidation," or "circulating false literature." It is understood, however, the court's order does not interfere with orderly conduct of the strike, and no mention is made of picketing.

The baking company is said to have made a small amount of bread and cakes since the strike began, practically all of which has been donated to local charities. On one evening this week, a large number of loaves of "Merita" bread were stacked up in the courthouse for free distribution to the members of the unemployed council, which met that night. Representatives of organized labor attended the meeting and explained the situation to the council's members. They were given a splendid reception.

Another incident of the week which was considered rather amusing by some was the publication of a display ad in the morning paper, in which the company offered "free bread and cake" to the families of their striking employes. A representative of the union observed that employes had heretofore been compelled to pay cash for bread and cakes bought from their employers, and similar space was used Friday morning in the advertising columns of the morning paper, respectfully declining the "generous" offer of assistance made by the bakeries.

Seldom if ever has a walkout of workers had more genuine, hearty or widespread support from the general public, union officials pointed out. Chattanoogans are loud in their praises of the splendid manner in which the difficulty has been conducted from the strikers' standpoint.

Offers of assistance have been coming in from surrounding communities, it was said, citizens of Dalton, Chickamauga, South Pittsburg, Jasper and other points expressing sympathy with the strikers.

It is reported that the strike may spread into other towns where the bakeries company operates, and representatives of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will visit Knoxville, Rome, Atlanta and Gadsden to investigate these reports.

Local Central Body meets Monday night, and officers are urging that all delegates be present.

National Officers To Address Miners At Whitwell Meet

Kelley and Duncan Will Discuss Problems of Coal Diggers Saturday.

Harmon Kelley and Dave Duncan, national board members for the United Mine Workers of America, will address a mass meeting for coal diggers at Whitwell Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, it is announced by President William Turnblazer, of District 19.

Mr. Turnblazer said President John L. Lewis had personally delegated the two officials to represent him in a discussion of the welfare of the mine workers. In talking of the meeting Wednesday, the union official said:

"It is necessary that those who believe in collective bargaining, joint contracts, joint relationships and joint wage agreements attend this meeting to hear the discussions by the representatives of President Lewis, and we are hopeful that everybody in and around the mines will be present."

UNION OFFICIAL DEAD.

Detroit, Mich.—R. L. Reeves, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and Motor Coach Operators and editor of the organization's official journal, The Motorman, Conductor and Motor Coach Operator, died here on June 4. The funeral was held at Royal Oak, Mich.

WORKERS WIN LARGER VOICE IN CODE MAKING

Textile Union Officials Hail New Pact.

INVESTIGATION TO COVER MANY POINTS

President McMahon Predicts Evils of Industry Will Be Exposed.

As the result of an agreement between National Recovery Administrator Johnson and Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, labor is to have a larger voice in the administration of the cotton textile industry code.

The agreement also provides for an investigation of hours, wages and other matters under the code. The research and planning division of the NRA will make the investigation, reporting within fourteen days on what wage increase, if any, is possible.

In return, the United Textile Workers called off the nation-wide strike scheduled for June 4 in protest against the 25 per cent curtailment of production in the cotton textile industry, without compensating increase in wages.

President McMahon hailed the agreement as marking the beginning of a "new day" in the textile industry and declared the investigation will result in the exposure of evils in the industry.

Labor's larger voice in code operation and administration is to be given by appointment of a representative of employes on the labor advisory board. The appointment will be made by the secretary of labor. One representatives of the employes is also to be appointed labor advisor to government members on the cotton textile code authority. In addition, the membership of the cotton textile national industrial relations board is to be increased by one representative of employers and one representative of employes.

The investigation of labor conditions will be made on the following questions:

(a) What productive machine hours are necessary to meet normal demand (within ten days)?

(b) What increase, if any, in wage rate is possible (within fourteen days)?

(c) Have wage differentials above the minimum been maintained (within thirty days)?

(d) What changes have taken place in man-hour productivity?

(e) The division of planning and research to co-operate with the industrial relations board in completing its studies of the workload for the use of the board in dealing with all controversies over the stretch-out or specialization system.

A statement signed by President McMahon, Francis Gorman and William F. Kelly, first and second vice-presidents of the union, and Horace Riviere, John Peel, Abraham Binns and Miss Elizabeth Nord commented as follows on the agreement:

"We are confident that the agreement made with Gen. Johnson will mark the beginning of a new day for cotton textile workers.

"It will similarly result in the exposure of the evils in the industry and creates the machinery for an unbiased investigation of conditions, including wages, hours, machine load and code violations.

"We appreciate the sympathetic attitude shown by Gen. Johnson. He discussed with us every phase of the problem, and, while we disagreed in some things, his constructive suggestions were helpful in reaching a settlement. The textile workers can now feel satisfied that the proper agencies will be set up for their protection."

Thank You, Sir

J. D. BALES

Chickamauga Textile Local In Mass Meeting

Local 1833, United Textile Workers of America, will sponsor a big mass meeting Sunday afternoon at 2:30, at the Liberty theater, Chickamauga. A number of local trades unionists will go down to visit with the organization, and addresses will be delivered by T. R. Cuthbert and others.

Local 1833 has had a remarkable growth during the past few months, and it is said that the union boasts a 98 per cent membership strength in the north Georgia town.

Officers are: President, H. A. Rogers; vice-president, Day McNelly; secretary-treasurer, Tom Compton; recording secretary, M. S, Carter; warden, Dewey King; trustees, P. W. McCallie, Zeke Foster and John McDonald.

Appendicitis Hits Members Local 1785

Two members of Local 1785, United Textile Workers of America, are at Erlanger hospital recovering from operations for appendicitis. Miss Ina Greene, secretary of the local, and John Chapin are the two stricken unionists. Both are said to be doing as well as could be expected.

Chrisman Renamed Engineers' Head

W. A. Chrisman, of Memphis, was re-elected chairman of the legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the state of Tennessee at a meeting of the board in Nashville last week. Mr. Chrisman has served in the same capacity for several years, and has made many friends throughout the state by his intelligent handling of the Brotherhood's legislative problems. He is also by virtue of his office a member of the Nonpartisan Political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Meetings of the Engineers' board are held once every three years for the purpose of considering legislation for the benefit of the members and of the labor movement. A strong resolution was passed protesting against consolidation of the railroads. Other officers elected were E. P. Fisher, of Etowah, vice-chairman, and W. W. Fidler, of Nashville, secretary and treasurer.

J. Cohen, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, addressed the meeting, as did W. E. Jacobs, commissioner of labor, and David Hanly, commissioner of workmen's compensation.

EDUCATOR HAS KIND WORD FOR LABOR WORLD

J. D. Bales Offers Interesting Comments.

LEAVES FOR SUMMER WORK AT COLUMBIA

Soddy Principal's Studies Will Cover Wide Range of School Subjects.

J. D. Bales, principal of Soddy High school, takes occasion, this week, on the eve of his departure for summer studies at Columbia university, to congratulate The Labor World on its "consistent and able support" given the public schools of Chattanooga and Hamilton county.

Mr. Bales is an active member of Local 246, Teachers, and as chairman of the legislative committee of that body has rendered yeoman service to the teachers and the schools. His letter, addressed personally to the editor of The Labor World, is so cheering as to warrant (we hope) the liberty of publishing it in full. In any event, the professor being now well on his way to a distant state, not to return for many weeks, here it is:

1505 Bailey Avenue,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
June 4, 1934.

Mr. R. M. Cooke,
Editor of The Labor World,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
My Dear Mr. Cooke:

Since I am leaving Chattanooga for the summer months for Columbia university, where I expect to complete a course of study leading to the degree of Master of Arts, I am taking this opportunity to give you my change of address so that you may mail The Labor World to me there. Please mail your paper to me at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, N. Y.

You will please permit me to congratulate you and your associates upon the splendid work which you have done and are doing through the pages of The Labor World. The annual Supplement to The Labor World which you issued a short time ago, to my mind, was an excellent piece of work. I feel sure that you have the praise of all the people who are in sympathy with the work you are doing, and particularly for this supplement.

As a member of the teaching staff of the public schools of Hamilton county, I wish to thank you for your consistent and able support which you have given to the interests of the public schools of Hamilton county and of Chattanooga. The public is vitally interested in the welfare of the public schools of our city and county, and I feel sure that the people will be in hearty accord with the efforts that labor constantly puts forth in behalf of the schools.

My work during this summer will be and during past summers has been along the line of the best educational policies and practices concerning both small and large school systems. Such questions as county, city and state organizations and administration of schools, supervisory corps, business administration of schools, public school accounting, budget making, school buildings and equipment, building programs, financing capital outlays, classification and progress of children, health education, elementary and secondary education, curriculum making, salary schedules, economics underlying the operation of public schools, taxation, school revenue, adult education, and the relation of local, state and national responsibility for public education are some of the problems included in my work. Every taxpayer, no doubt, should be vitally interested in many of these questions, and I enumerate them to you inasmuch as I am sure that you are interested in such current issues.

You have my best wishes for a pleasant and successful summer.

Yours very truly,
J. D. BALES.

TAXI DRIVERS TIE UP KNOXVILLE CONCERN IN FAIR-WAGE MOVE

Cherry Apologizes For His Picture in McDonald's Sheet

Unionist Did Not Know It Was to Appear in Home-Store Advertiser.

Most folks like to see their picture in the paper; but some, at least, are particular about what kind of a sheet prints their likeness.

So E. G. Cherry, veteran street car man, takes his pen in hand this week to "apologize" to all members of organized labor and their friends for the fact that his photo, together with a brother worker, was printed a week or so ago in the throw-sheet operated by Roy McDonald to "advertise" the so-called Home Stores and their various affiliated businesses, which includes a printshop, bakery, dairy, retail grocery stores, tire store and possibly a line of drugs and a laundry.

Mr. Cherry indicates that a person with a camera sort of "slipped up on him," and the old-timer thought he was going to have his picture in a real paper.

"McDonald's throw-sheet got E. G. Cherry's picture," the letter concludes, "but his stores don't get any of his money."

The "opology" follows:

June 5, 1934.

Editor The Labor World:

I take this means through The Labor World to apologize to all organized labor and its friends for my picture being on the front page of the McDonald throw-sheet last week. I am very sorry that it happened.

First I will say that I do not know Roy McDonald and do not trade at any of his stores. As a member of organized labor myself, I do not like his way of doing business and I stay out of his stores. As to the way the picture got there, one of our passengers who lives on Signal mountain and rides with us regularly, said to Mr. Kimbrell, my conductor, and the other man in the picture, that the Signal mountain street cars were coming off the first of July and that he would like to write a story for the paper and would like to have our pictures.

We thought the pictures were for one of the daily papers until we saw it in the throw-sheet.

I will say again that I am very sorry; that it was a "bone" that I pulled for not finding out who this man worked for. I will say in conclusion that McDonald's throw-sheet got E. G. Cherry's picture, but his stores don't get any of his money.

E. G. CHERRY,
106 Houser St., N. Chattanooga.

COPPER MINERS STRIKE.

Butte, Mont.—Union copper miners, mechanics, electricians and allied workers quit work in three of the Anaconda Copper Mining company's holdings when their demand for a 30-hour week and hourly minimum wage of $1.20 were refused.

Company Threatens to "Leave Chattanooga Flat."

MIGHT "STARVE LOCAL STRIKERS TO DEATH"

Gray Company Admits Justice of Employes' Claims and Signs Agreement. DeLuxe Refuses to Deal With Union.

Forced by what they described as "starvation" wages to organize for collective action, local taxicab drivers employed by the Jolly Cab company, a concern with headquarters in Knoxville, were Friday morning awaiting the next step of the company with regard to a complete walkout which began Wednesday night.

The Jolly company declined positively, it was said, to deal with the union, the local manager taking a firm stand against entering into agreement with the company's employes.

However, after a few hours' operation with strikebreakers imported from Knoxville, the latter are said to have become disgusted and returned to their homes. The cabs were then left in the garages, and it was announced through Friday morning's Times that the company might "leave Chattanooga flat." No further attempt to operate with strikebreakers will be made, Knoxville officials of the concern are said to have stated.

One of the owners of the company is said to have made the cold-blooded statement to union representatives that "We might decide to take our local cars to Knoxville and Nashville, and starve these men here to death."

Local taxi drivers several weeks ago organized a union and formulated proposals which were submitted to each of the companies operating in Chattanooga. The Gray Cab company immediately signed, President Gray freely acacknowledging the justice of the workers' claims. Local manager of the Jolly company is said to have bitterly opposed the move. The Deluxe concern, it was said, refused to deal with the union. It was reported the Watson company would sign the agreement.

Spokesmen for the new union Friday told The Labor World conditions had become unbearable for the drivers, $25 to $27 per month being considered a "good season" for most of them. Spokesmen for the cab company management used up considerable space in the daily papers this week explaining that the taxi drivers were supposed to be given "bonuses" for a certain amount of business turned in. A union representative, however, explained to The Labor World

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What well-known newspaper said: "No workers of their own initiative have organized a company union—it is a boss-inspired union?"

A.—The Christian Science Monitor, in an editorial which also said: "No truly equal-sided collective bargaining is possible in company unions."

* * *

Q.—When did American labor first declare for arbitration of disputes between nations?

A.—At the convention of 1887, when a declaration for international arbitration was adopted.

* * *

Q.—What was the first American trade union to extend its jurisdiction to Canadian workers?

A.—The International Molders' Union of North America, which in 1863 extended its jurisdiction to Canada, though Canadian unions had been represented at the convention of the organization two years earlier.

What Next!

Chemists of the United States department of agriculture have developed a method of aging leather in three to six months. Thus they can speed up tests of leather's durability and permanence without waiting many years. From this process, the department says, will come new light on the deterioration of book bindings from sulphur acids in the air and other causes.

Wisdom

To inform the minds of the people and to follow their will is the chief duty of those placed at their head.—Thomas Jefferson.

June Bride—Did you know what love was before you met me?

Her Hubby—Yes, but I didn't know what work was.

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Lady Says She Took CARDUI for Cramps; Was Soon Relieved

Women who suffer as she did will be interested in the experience of Mrs. Maude Crafton, of Belleville, Ill., who writes: "For several years, I suffered from irregular trouble and cramping. There would be days when I would have to stay in bed. I would get so nervous, I was miserable. My aunt told me to try Cardui. She believed it would build me up, regulate me and help the nervous trouble. I knew after taking half a bottle of Cardui that I was better. I kept on taking Cardui and found it was doing me a world of good. I am in good health, which means a lot to me." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. . . . Price $1.

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Fulfilling a Promise

Passage of the Wagner labor disputes bill would be only making good on a promise to the wage-earners of America, Elmer F. Andrews, New York state industrial commissioner, points out in a statement reiterating support of the measure.

"The nub of the whole matter is that American workers have been promised the right to genuine collective bargaining and are now determined, in greater numbers than ever before, to win that right," Mr. Andrews says, adding: "If they are not given it by orderly government legislation and action, it is to be expected that they will struggle for it in the costly fashion employed in Minneapolis, Toledo and threatened in the steel centers of the country. In my view, enactment of the Wagner bill would not be a surrender to labor, as some employers have said. Rather, it will be a fulfillment of a promise made to the workers of this country and agreed to by every employer signing an NRA code of any description.

"American industry cannot go backward to autocratic methods. The San Francisco Commonwealth club speech of President Roosevelt, in 1932, in which he laid down the principle that industry and business must be conducted with regard to the welfare of the workers and the public, marked a turning point in American history. The Wagner labor disputes bill is an implement for the fulfillment of that principle."

Picture Is Overdrawn

America has often been pictured as a land of golden opportunity for its women in business and the professions, but a report of the United States Women's bureau indicates that the picture has been colored too brightly.

Mentioning the 20,000 business and professional women whose incomes and difficulties were studied by the bureau in cooperation with the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Mary Anderson, director of the bureau, said: "When we look into the question of what they earned, the story takes on a rather depressing aspect."

A check-up of the earnings of 16,000 women, who lived in forty-seven states and the District of Columbia, showed that the average amounted to only $1,625. One-fourth earned less than $1,210, one-fourth more than $2,075, but only one-eighth earned $2,500 or more.

Jobless Generation a Menace

Reports from Europe in the last few years have told of a generation of young people who have never been employed. They have come to maturity during the time of widespread unemployment following the war and have been unable to find work. Now America seems to be developing the same kind of generation.

In Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, a study of the state employment office discloses that 10 per cent of the county's jobless are persons who have never been employed. They are between the ages of 16 and 26.

The Pennsylvania study reveals a serious situation, which undoubtedly obtains in other parts of the United States. Crime, bitter discontent, maladjustments of many kinds are certain to exist to a greater degree among young people who can't get work than among those employed. The nation must remedy the situation or reap a harvest of evil.

Sound NRA Exemption Ruling

A Cleveland worsted mill recently asked exemption from the machinery hours limitation of the code for the wool textile industry on the ground that a strike in March had decreased production and it wished to make up for lost ground. The NRA denied the application.

The code authority and the advisory boards took the sound position that the granting of the application would tend to establish a dangerous precedent. It pointed out that if employers knew they could secure exemptions to make up for time lost by strikes, they would be less apt to make an earnest endeavor to get along in peace with their employes.

If the ruling is an indication of NRA policy in the future, it is of great importance and significance. Labor believes that the application of the Cleveland mill was very properly denied and hopes that similar applications will be rejected.

Quality Goods and Wages

Robert H. Montgomery, New York business man, told the United States Chamber of Commerce in annual convention that extensive exploitation of cheap merchandise has been a big evil of the depression. He went on to say some things of interest to labor.

"Instead of glorifying cheap and inferior products with specious claims of excellence, producers and distributors should explain to the public the economies and advantages in service and in satisfaction of merchandise of good quality," Mr. Montgomery said. "They should inform their customers that not only are quality products of intrinsic value and economy in the long run, but their purchase is a potent aid toward the recovery of general prosperity. By raising the standards of quality in merchandise today, we will also be raising the standards of living, by increasing employment and advancing the general levels of wages. It is the most logical and immediate method available today of putting more people to work at higher wages and in further increasing consumption of raw and manufactured products."

A Pernicious Practice

The unpatriotic filibuster recently used by Representative Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas, to prevent a vote in the Federal House of Representatives on the Capper-Norton old-age pension bill for the District of Columbia is a well-defined illustration of a parliamentary practice that should receive little toleration.

The bill had been favorably reported by the House Committee on the District of Columbia, whose chairman is Representative Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey. Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, and Representative Norton sponsored the measure.

Representative Norton called up the bill on the one day in three weeks devoted by the House of Representatives to measures concerning the District of Columbia.

Representative Blanton declared his opposition to the measure, which was his parliamentary right. But he carried his opposition to the extent of using that most objectionable form of parliamentary obstruction, a one-man filibuster, to prevent a vote. He made a one-hour speech which he admitted was merely a device to kill time. When objection was raised to this procedure he retorted that "under the rules of the House I can use my time in discussing any subject that suits me." He blocked a unanimous consent agreement to limit general debate. He insisted on having the bill read at length. He raised colorless points of order to consume time. He resorted to a number of other devices to block action on a meritorious bill to give the dependent aged of the nation's capital that security from want which is the underlying principle in old-age pensions.

Opposition to any bill which he opposes, regardless of the merit of his position, is the parliamentary right of a Member of Congress. But that opposition should not be carried to the extent of a one-man filibuster to prevent action on a measure on which all the other members are ready to vote. Such a practice is pernicious. It is especially pernicious toward the end of a session of Congress when forced delay may cause a measure to be lost in the volume of parliamentary business incident to such a period.

One man should not be permitted to run the House of Representatives.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The strike front is hot. It probably will be hotter. Trucks, bakeries, water fronts, factory workers—read your daily papers and treble the strike news to get a fair picture.

Today's strikes may be ended tomorrow, but tomorrow there will be new ones. Men who prefer peace are forced to fight. Industries, urged by NRA to be fair and standing with backs to the wall trying not to be fair. Wages have been hit by a "leveling-off" process, cutting down the higher rates, perhaps here and there raising the lower ones.

In the mass, purchasing power hasn't budged much—ten million still look for jobs where there are no jobs.

Not so good. But better than a year ago. A year ago nobody had the courage to strike—no hope of getting anything out of a strike. Today plenty have the courage. Some have too much.

Bad spot in the situation is the emergence of the reds. Too many of them. Numerically they don't run so big, but they are in some key positions and they flock to strike scenes. "Hard-headed" (which so often means merely bone-headed) business leaders can fight real unionism to a point where they may have to deal with red revolutionists instead of democratic American trade union leaders. Too many employers are too short-sighted. They talk about "running their own business," not knowing what it means in its proper sense, but using the term to cloak a determination to wring the last cent out of workers.

* * *

The man who sits on the bank of a babbling brook today trying to see things without bias or prejudice is up against a tough job. The biggest shots among employers have been and continue to be utterly stupid. New York banks pile up big profits and still try to block recovery. Among workers resentment piles up—high up. It gets higher.

Of course, when pressure gets high enough there has to be a let-loose somewhere. Toledo has had one. San Francisco, Minneapolis and so on.

Queer thing about Toledo—many of the business leaders interested in struck plants also were leaders in banks that went bust.

One of the results came when the general Toledo public sided with the strikers. Nobody liked those banker-business men.

GARY SCHOOL SYSTEM AIMS TO MAKE EFFICIENT "HANDS"

Dr. Wirt's Chain Scheme of Education Ignores Character Building, Takes No Account of Child's Personality and Characteristics—Labor Emphatically Condemned Plan at Atlantic City Convention.

Chicago, June 7.—A series of newspaper stories in reference to Dr. William A. Wirt, superintendent of schools of Gary, Ind., who created such a national uproad by his charge that communists were running the government at Washington, would not be complete without an explanation of the Gary platoon public school school system.

Briefly, the platoon system as in vogue at Gary means to keep the children in school eight hours a day and march them from classroom to classroom for instruction by specialists in the various subjects. The teachers and pupils have no chance to become intimately acquainted. The teacher cannot study the personalities, characteristics and aptitudes of the pupil, which is so essential to character building. No intimacy, no chance for maternal care. No child goes home to its parents and says: "I love teacher."

Aims at Good Factory Hands.

There is manual training, and the whole system is predicated upon the idea of turning out good factory hands. Henry Ford makes automobiles in the same manner—the chain system of production. He has a similar school at his factories at Dearborn, Mich., I as told by W. T. Rawleigh, of Freeport, Ill., when I interviewed that would-be statesman more than three years ago, at a time when Rawleigh was installing an alleged school in his non-union factory and had borrowed a Ford employe to install it. Work with a scoop shovel at 15 cents an hour was a part of the Rawleigh curriculum for boys of 13 and 14 years of age.

> Wirt, Ford, Rawleigh, the United States Steel corporation, it is all the same; train the boys and girls so that they will be cheap and obedient servants of the modern industrial system.

Chicago fought this out a decade ago, and Chicago school teachers have been in hot water ever since because they fought for public control of public schools and against their conversion into something that the big vested interests thought would best suit their purposes.

"Intelligence Tests" a Feature.

So-called intelligence tests are a feature of the platoon system. A story is told of a Detroit boy who said to his mother one evening after school:

"Say, ma, they examined me for an idiot today and I didn't pass."

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Atlantic City in October, 1925, dealt at great length with the subject of platoon schools and intelligence tests and condemned them. Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who had been in the thick of the fight at Chicago, occupied the floor of the convention for nearly two hours in explaining the viciousness of the system.

Dr. Wirt has sold the platoon idea to New York City and had been hired at $10,000 a year, one week's services out of each month, to install the system here. He had told the New York school authorities that he could close one-half of their school buildings following inauguration of his plan. Failing to make good, Dr. Wirt was fired.

NAMED TO NEWSPAPER BOARD.

Washington.—National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson has announced the appointment, recommended by the labor advisory board, of Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary of the American Newspaper Guild, to be an additional member of the Newspaper Publishing Business Industrial Relations board. Eddy will represent labor on the board.

ROOSEVELT BACKS WAGNER LABOR DISPUTES MEASURE

Washington, May 31.—Following word from President Roosevelt urging the enactment of the Wagner labor disputes bill at this session of congress, Senator Wagner started a series of conferences with senate leaders to win their co-operation for the prompt approval of the measure.

Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the labor and education committee, will report it to the senate shortly, it was said, in a revised form.

Senator Wagner and the friends of the legislation are convinced that the measure should be made a part of the senate's "must" program to be acted on before adjournment. Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson declined to commit himself on the bill. After conferring with the president, Mr. Robinson said the question of what bills must be passed before adjournment will not be determined until the tariff and silver measures are disposed of.

But Senator Wagner, who is chairman of the national labor board, takes the view that enactment of the bill is a major essential to preserve industrial peace. In stressing the need for the measures he pointed out that the strike of the auto workers in Toledo, the truckmen's strike in Minneapolis and the threatened strike of the iron and steel workers demonstrated the helplessness of the national labor board as now constituted and the necessity for a federal agency which had the power to determine conflicts between labor and industry.

Senator Wagner contended that 90 per cent of the labor troubles in recent months have not been over wage rates or working conditions but over the question of recognition of a labor union. The quickest way to settle such disputes, he said, is to hold an election under auspices of an impartial authority so that the employes can make known their preference of the union they want to represent them.

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We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:
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2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
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— and —
Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise where possible.
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CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other ow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injus- both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be repre- ted in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this e done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your or- ization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your t is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion r a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to ur in what has been done and work in harmony with officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others o the same, because one important thing to remember he meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

BAKERY CODE APPROVED; LABOR RULES SUBJECT TO CHANGE AFTER STUDY

Washington, June 7.—Twenty-five thousand bakeries, representing almost every community in the country, will come under the code Blue Eagle on June 18, according to terms of the code for the billion-dollar bakery industry, just signed by President Roosevelt.

The code contains a provision that an investigation of the operation and effect of the labor provisions shall be made by the code authority within ninety days, after which the provisions will be subject to such modifications as the president may find necessary.

Official announcement by the NRA said the 90-day provision was inserted at the insistence of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America because of dissatisfaction with the labor provisions, especially the 48-hour week provisions for the hand-craft division of the industry. The weekly hours for the mechanized plants were reduced to forty. Dissatisfaction with exemptions to the hour provisions was registered also, especially the clause which reads "that on any shift or processing department there shall be not more than one (1) executive for every eight employes or fraction thereof." The "fraction" is held by the union to be nullification of re-employment possibilities in a large group, especially of unionized men.

48-Hour Maximum Set.

Maximum hours of employes permitted under the code are 40 per week in mechanized bakeries and 48 in handcraft shops. Commission salesmen, including house-to-house and route delivery salesmen, are exempt from any limitation on work hours, as are "executives, solicitors and professional persons" who receive $35 or more per week in cities over 100,000 population and $30 elsewhere.

Minimum wages are graded according to population of city and occupation. For clerical employes the lowest wage permissible is $14 a week in cities under 250,000, $15 in cities between 250,000 and 500,000 and $16 in larger places. Salesmen are guaranteed $18, $20, or $22 a week, depending on population; other employes will receive at least 40 cents per hour, except that icers, wrappers and cleaners will receive not less than 32 cents an hour. In the south minimum wages may be $1 a week or 5 cents an hour lower.

Wages above the minimum are protected against reduction and hourly rates must be increased. The code provides: "No employe whose normal full-time weekly hours averaged over the four weeks ending June 10, 1933, are as a result of the adoption of this code reduced by 16 2/3 per cent or less shall have his or her fulll-time earnings reduced; and any employe whose said normal full-time weekly hours are so reduced by more than 16 2/3 per cent shall have his or her hourly rate of pay increased by at least 20 per cent." This provision does not apply to those making $35 a week or more; for such workers the code demands an "equitable adjustment" of rates.

Cannot Praise Code, Union Says.

Following signing of the code, representatives of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union issued a statement which said:

"The union tried desperately to induce the industry to accept a code more in harmony with NRA aims. It presented an enormous mass of evidence and contends that this evidence has not been met by counter-proof. But finally the union withdrew objection to approval of the code, on condition that provision be written into it for review at the end of ninety days. The code contains such a provision and the union expects to lend all possible assistance to the end that the industry may prosper under the code, and real re-employment may be established, which the union contends cannot be accomplished with the long hours fixed in the code.

"The union cannot join in praise of the code, because no code containing provision for a 48-hour work week can be called good from any progressive point of view. But the union has taken the position that since the industry contends it cannot operate on a shorter week and since there is to be review in ninety days, the union can well afford to wait through this brief period, thereupon to join in determination of hours on the basis of what the union hopes will be ample and authoritative statistical evidence.

Thus the union enters upon the code experience without prejudice, looking forward now to co-operation in establishment of working hours based upon jointly established evidence, prepared to give its best efforts toward the stability and prosperity of the industry. Code standards are, of course, far behind union standards, which shows the progressive nature of union relations, but the union regards it as a real measure of progress to have reached the stage where statistics may have their full and proper weight in the fixing of the work-week. The union enters this period with good will and with every desire to co-operate to the fullest extent."

The position of the union as thus set forth bears the approval of A. A. Myrup, secretary-treasurer, and his executive officers.

Wagner Labor Bill Reported To the Senate

Revised Text Affirms Workers' Right to Organize, Prohibits Employers from Using "Unfair Practices" to Nullify This Right.

Washington, May 31.—The revised Wagner labor disputes bill, reported favorably to the senate by the committee on education and labor, is a complete rewrite of the original bill. While the revised text contains much of the substance of the old bill, the language in many instances is sharply modified by making definitions more specific and limited.

As reported by the committee the measure provides for the establishment of a national industrial adjustment board of five members appointed by the president, and legislates out of existence the present national labor board.

Freedom of Association.

The principal work of the adjustment board will be to make effective the rights of labor as set forth in the declaration of policy, which says:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to remove unnecessary obstructions to the free flow of commerce, to encourage the establishment of uniform labor standards and to provide for the general welfare by establishing agencies for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes, and by protecting the exercise by the workers of complete freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of his employment or other mutual aid or protection."

Unfair Labor Practices.

The rights of labor set forth in the declaration of policy have been and are largely destroyed by certain schemes of anti-union employers which are described as "unfair labor practices." On these schemes the bill declares:

"It shall be an unfair labor practice:

Coercion of Employes Banned.

"(1) For an employer to attempt, by interference or coersion, to impair the exercise of employes of the right to form or join labor organizations, to designate representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

Protects Employers.

"(2) For employes to attempt, by interference or coercion, to impair the exercise by employers of the right to join or form employer organizations and to designate representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Interference with Unions Prohibited.

"(3) For an employer to interfere with or dominate the administration of any labor organization or contribute financial support to it; Provided, That, subject to rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of labor, an employer shall not be prohibited from permitting an employe, individually, or local representatives of employes, from conferring among themselves or with management during working hours loss of time while engaged in the business of a labor organization.

Union Shop Legalized.

"(4) For an employer by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment, or by contract or agreement, to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization: Provided, That nothing in this act, or in the national industrial recovery act, or in any code or agreement approved thereunder, or in any other statute of the United States, shall preclude an employer from making an agreement with a labor organization (not established, maintained, or controlled by unfair labor practice) to the effect that a person seeking employment shall be required, as a condition of employment, to join such labor organization, if the agreement is sought by a majority of employes in the unit covered by it when made. Nothing in this proviso shall be construed by the board to indicate that an employer is bound to enter into an agreement conditioning employment upon membership in any labor organization."

Collective Bargaining Representatives

On the disputed question as to whom shall represent employes in collective bargaining negotiations with employers, and the method to be followed in choosing such representatives, the bill says:

"Sec. 10 (a). In any dispute as to who are the representatives of employes, the board, if the dispute might burden or affect commerce or obstruct the free flow of commerce, may investigate such dispute and certify to the parties, in writing, the name or names of the individuals or labor organization that have been designated and authorized to represent employes. In any such investigation, the board shall hold an appropriate hearing, and the board shall be authorized to take a secret ballot of employes, or to utilize any other suitable method to ascertain by whom or by what labor organization they desire to be represented.

"The board shall decide whether eligibility to participate in a choice of representatives shall be determined on the basis of employer unit, craft unit, plant unit, or other appropriate unit. Each unit may be given representation in proportion to its membership. The board may determine that representatives agreed upon by the majority of employes in an appropriate unit shall represent the entire unit for the purpose of negotiating agreements concerning terms and conditions of employment. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit an employer from discussing grievances with an employe or group of employes at any time.

"(b) In any dispute not of the character described in subsection (a), as to who are the representatives of employes, the board may offer its services to aid in determining who are such representatives."

HOUSE LEADERS BLOCK RAILROAD 6-HOUR BILL

Washington, May 31.—The move of organized labor for the six-hour day for railroad employes received what is feared is its death blow for this session of congress when the house commerce committee reported out the Crosser bill without recommendation.

Proponents of the measure had secured the signatures of 145 members of the house to a petition taking the bill out of the hands of the committee and compelling a vote on it at an early date. Now the only chance for the bill is through a rule from the rules committee making its consideration a special order of business. The opposition of the house leaders precludes this action.

TOLEDO PAPERS SIGN WITH DRIVERS' UNION

Toledo, O.—Publishers of the Toledo Blade and Toledo Times have signed a contract with the truck drivers, who recently organized under the Teamsters', Chauffeurs' and Helpers' union, Local No. 20, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, following an 11-day negotiation.

The agreement, which is for one year from May 23, 1934, provides for a 48-hour week at a full time wage of $21.60. The scale under the new contract is the same as formerly in force.

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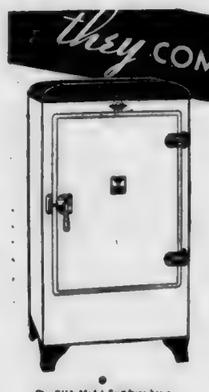
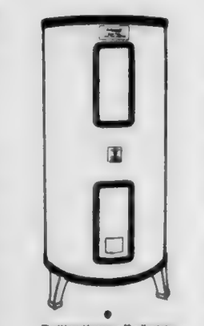
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

they COME .. they SEE .. they BUY
The New TVA model
REFRIGERATORS
RANGES
WATER HEATERS


The TVA Model Frigidaire has a porcelain top receiver porcelain crisper—and gleaming Chrome controls 6 cubic foot capacity


The Water Heater is a 30 gallon automatic storage type Furnished in canary lacquer 5 models for installation in the kitchen or basement as you prefer

That an all-electric home is the ideal home is generally conceded. That electric rates are low and operating costs on appliances are cheap is also agreed. That's why hundreds of our customers have purchased these new appliances since they were placed on sale.

Our showrooms look like a bargain sale is going on. In fact, it is a bargain sale . . . the greatest you've ever seen. Not only the appliances . . . but electricity itself, is truly on the bargain counter!

Let's do some figuring right here and now. How many appliances do you need for a complete electric kitchen? This chart will show you their cost at a glance.

	Down *Pymt.	Monthly Pymt.	Number of Mos.	Cash Price
IF YOU BUY ONE:				
Refrigerator	$3.50	$2.54	36	$79.50
Range	3.50	2.41	36	75.50
Water Heater	2.50	2.31	30	60.50
IF YOU BUY TWO:				
Refrigerator and Range	5.00	3.85	48	155.00
Refrigerator and Heater	4.00	3.50	48	140.00
Range and Heater	4.00	3.40	48	136.00
ALL THREE:				
Refrigerator, Range & Heater	6.50	5.33	48	215.50

*Small additional charges are necessary for the plug and cable to connect the Range . . . for the pressure relief valve on the Water Heater . . . and where a wall plug is necessary for the Refrigerator.

Come in and see these new appliances for yourself. Let us give you an estimate of the low cost of operating them in your home.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

TVA Models are on display ETP *at all of our 47 stores*

OTHER DEALERS AND STORES ARE ALSO DISPLAYING TVA MODEL APPLIANCES

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...nd by virtue of the authority vested ...e undersigned trustee, by deed of ...ted September 18, 1928, by W. S. ...and wife, Annie Jim Gray Cambron, ...a certain indebtedness, which said ...rust is recorded in the Register's of...milton county, Tennessee, in Book ...3 page 179 et seq., conveying the ...ereinafter described, to which deed ...ference is hereby made for the pow...rovisions therein contained; and de...ng been made in the payment of ...ebtedness, which remains past due and ...the request of the holder of said ...es, I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee,

...E 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1934,

...in the legal hours of sale, at the ...of the Court House in Chattanooga, ...county, Tennessee, at public outcry, ...highest and best bidder, for cash, in ...equities of redemption, dower, home...and all other exemptions of every kind, ...the described real estate, in Chatta...Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit: ...3, in Block No. 29, Montague's ...d Park Addition No. 2, in the old ...istrict of Hamilton county, Ten...now the Ninth Ward of the City ...tanooga, as shown by plat now ...record in Plat Book No. 1, page ...the Register's office of Hamilton ...Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet ...south side of Duncan avenue and ...northwardly, of uniform width, ...to an alley.

...d of trust recites that the title to ...ty is clear, free and unencumbered, ...the same is believed to be good, ...e will be made as Trustee only.

...y 18, 1934.

C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.
...Meacham & Moon, Attys. 6-8

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
No. 13595

...Emerson et al. vs. Joseph Coppe
...her Hamby, Justice of the Peace for ...amilton County, Tennessee

...cause it appeared by affidavit that ...ant is justly indebted to the plain...a nonresident of the state of Ten...that the ordinary process of law ...served upon him, and an original ...having been levied on one Packard ...Motor No. 211819, and leaving ...Chattanooga garage as my agent, it ...ordered that publication be made ...bor World, a newspaper published ...of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for ...utive weeks, commanding the said ...to appear before me at my office, ...berry St., Chattanooga, Tennessee, ...1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make ...said suit or it will be taken for ...and be proceeded with ex parte.

...17, 1934.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49674
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Essie Catlett vs. Charles Catlett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Catlett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 16th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Jno. W. Ray, Atty. 6-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49731
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. N. Redmond vs. Lossie Jeanette Redmond

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lossie Jeanette Redmond is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 24th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-15

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49763
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
B. F. Frazier vs. Mamie Frazier

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mamie Frazier is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49750
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Anna Becker vs. Michel Becker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Michel Becker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49762
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ownie Hendrix vs. Roy Hendrix

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Hendrix is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 31st day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49731
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marie Parker vs. John A. Parker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John A. Parker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49769
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
D. E. Fowler vs. Lola Fowler

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Fowler is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of June, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 6-29

MORE ABOUT TAXI STRIKE

(Continued from First Page)

that any driver who made the grade for this bonus was watched for infractions of the rules, such as taking a few puffs on a cigarette, and was fined approximately the amount of the "bonus."

On Thursday the Jolly concern employed Gus A. Wood and Williams & Williams and went into chancery court seeking an injunction. The bill of complaint, as reported in the dailies, followed the usual lines, charging the strikers with almost every crime in the calendar and praying for an order which would have prohibited the men from pursuing the lawful course of the strike. Chancellor Foust issued a temporary writ restraining acts of violence, which the strikers contend they had not committed and did not intend to commit.

"We intend to obey the law," they told The Labor World. "The general public has indicated a fine spirit toward us, and we appreciate their support and ask their continued co-operation in our efforts to make something like a living wage."

Patronize our Advertisers.

MORE THAN $8000 A DAY

Now Being Paid Out in Benefits to Provident Policyholders and Beneficiaries.

The PROVIDENT

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

Chattanooga Tennessee

NRA

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

THE LABOR WORLD

YOUR PAPER

Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

Hosiery Workers Open Meet With Bright Outlook

Gains Under NRA Make Picture More Hopeful. South Sends Delegates.

Reading, Pa., June 7.—Representatives of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers from all over the nation met in Reading June 4 for their twenty-third annual convention to celebrate gains under the NRA and to plan for pushing organization still further, especially in seamless branches.

At the last convention, conditions in the industry were in chaos, and NRA gains both to manufacturers and workers were in doubt.

This convention, the picture is brighter, more hopeful. The story of the union's tremendous strikes and its efforts to stabilize the industry in which its workers earn their livelihood was enlarged upon by a large group of speakers.

Gov. Pinchot, Frances Perkins, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; John Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and J. H. Maurer, grand old man of the labor and socialist movements, were scheduled to make addresses.

From all over the nation came not only delegates from the older and now more strongly organized branches, but more important from newly tapped territories where unionization in the last year has been progressing with leaps and bounds.

Probably the most significant of these newly tapped territories are through the south—Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, etc., which sent a group of workers for the first time to a convention. Out of the west came other delegates from newly organized branches such as Des Moines, Iowa, and widely scattered hosiery centers where the workers have awakened to the need for organization.

And especially from Pennsylvania towns came a group of delegates from areas where before last year the very word "union" was shunned. New Jersey also sent a group of new delegates from recently organized branches.

Mrs. Althea Terrell, secretary of Branch 58, is representing that local union as a delegate in the convention.

Toledo Walkout Ended; General Strike Averted

Settlement Gives Electric Auto-Lite Workers More Pay, Union Recognition — Edison Employes Win Wage Restoration.

Toledo, O., June 7.—A general sympathy strike of Toledo labor, voted by more than 100 local unions, was averted by ratification of a settlement ending the long and bitter strike at the Electric Auto-Lite company plant here.

Following approval of the agreement by the United Automotive Workers' union and by the Auto-Lite council, which did not join the strike, the agreement was approved by company officials. The agreement provides for a 5 per cent wage increase and recognition of a union committee for collective bargaining. It also provides for arbitration of disputes and for a classified system of re-employment beginning with the workers who stayed on the job and the strikers and ending with the employes engaged after the strike began.

The agreement was worked out at meetings presided over by Ralph Lind, representing the national labor board; Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, agent of Secretary Perkins; E. H. Dunnigan, labor department conciliator, and Thomas Taylor, representing William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Those who addressed the union meeting hailed the compact as a union victory. The speakers included Thomas J. Ramsey, business agent of the union at the Auto-Lite plant, and Floyd Bossler, president of the union.

While the company officials were considering the agreement a settlement between the Toledo Edison company and union electrical workers was formally signed. The union's acceptance of a 20 per cent wage restoration averted a strike that threatened to shut off power and lighting current in the entire Toledo district.

All of the 900 national guardsmen, sent here to guard the Auto-Lite plant, have left the city.

St. Paul, Minn.—Representatives of newspaper writers and editors, organized in guilds in sixty-five cities in all parts of the country, attended the national convention of the American Newspaper Guild here. The guild has 8,000 members.

The principal business of the convention was the perfection of organization work and the formulation of a national program.

COMPANY UNION BOSSES BLAMED FOR BLOODSHED IN TOLEDO AUTO STRIKE

Washington, May 31.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, placed responsibility for the two persons killed and many injured in the strike of the employes of the Electric Auto-Lite company at Toledo, O., directly on the management of the company, which, he said, is carrying out the anti-union policy of those who dominate the automobile industry.

"It is the outcome of the determination of the management in the automobile parts industry to maintain the company union at any cost and to resist the attempts of the men to organize and bargain collectively under Section 7-A of the law," Mr. Green said to the Associated Press.

"The loss of life is to be deplored. The responsibility for it must be placed where it belongs.

"The Toledo affair is bound to have a repercussion in all industrial centers and will serve to inflame the minds of the workers everywhere. I have been doing all I could to bring about a settlement, but have not succeeded owing to the unyielding, stubborn attitude of the employers."

"There is a widespread state of discontent all over the country," Green added, in backing up his assertion that the Toledo strikers had been "goaded to desperation," and "so much so that other laboring people have been aroused."

VIRGINIA LABOR WARNS STRIKES FACE BOSSES WHO VIOLATE NRA CODE

Roanoke, Va., May 31.—The moratorium on strikes in Virginia has ended, the Virginia Federation of Labor warned at its annual convention here.

The federation charged that many employers are ignoring the plain provisions of the recovery act and the codes and declared that "unless these violations of the codes, as well as the recovery act itself, are punished in a reasonable time after they happen, we hereby give warning to all concerned that we will cease restraining members of unions, as we have been doing for nearly a year, knowing that removal of this curb will cause strikes and other serious disturbances throughout the state."

The federation went on to declare that in taking "so drastic an action," labor was simply placing the blame where it belongs, upon employers who are guilty of code violations and that "it now behooves fair-minded and just employers to exert every effort to see that all wilful violators of the recovery act and codes are rapidly and effectively punished."

Among important matters before the convention was the case of the Norfolk Fire Fighters, whose union has been ordered disbanded by Norfolk officials, with the case now in the courts. Vernon Gornto, president of the Norfolk Central Labor union, was the first to take the floor in behalf of the firefighters, denouncing the city officials for threatening the jobs of the workers if they joined the union. J. Fred Cherry, past president of the state federation, said: "Political bosses are afraid of the political strength of these men."

President Charles J. Hughes announced that fifty new unions, with a membership of 20,000, had been organized during the year. He predicted that all workers in Virginia "worthwhile organizing" would be organized by the next convention.

J. D. Rapp, a railway carman of Clifton Forge, was elected president for the ensuing year. The next convention will be held at Portsmouth.

SETTLE CITATION CASES.

Washington.—The national labor board announced that the hearings in the cases of Kirchick-Beckerman, Inc., in New York, and of the Great Lakes Steel corporation, Ecorse, Mich., cited to be heard by the board, had been canceled on notification that settlements had been arrived at. Both companies had been cited to show cause why their cases should not be referred to enforcement agencies. The board was notified that satisfactory settlements had been carried out by both companies. The decision of the board in both cases turned on the statements ordered on the point that employes had been unjustly charged for union activity.

UNION MADE

SHIRTS AND T

Fine Assortment

Contor Bro

529 Market Stre

Feels a Lot Better When Black-Draught Relieves Constipation

From many states come letters like the following from Mr. Henderson, of Jasper, Fla.: "I have been taking Thedford's Black-Draught twenty years. I use it for constipation that gives me a dull, tired, aching feeling. I have headache, too. Black-Draught relieves me of this trouble. After a few doses, I feel as good as new. I keep it in my home. I have a big family. When one of us is suffering (from constipation), we take Black-Draught and almost immediately feel a lot better. It is worth its weight in gold to a family." . . . Sold in 25¢ packages. "Children like the Syrup."

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements to your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Building

Opposite Central Market

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods

Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times

Eskenath

CREATORS OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES

739 MARKET ST.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Delivery

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

To the Public:

As previously stated, the cutting of the Memorial Trees on Rossville Boulevard was done in error. The instructions on our employees were to trim the trees—not to cut them, and they took it upon themselves to do the cutting.

The manager of the Packer Adv. Corporation is, comparatively speaking, a new-comer to Chattanooga and he had no way of knowing that the trees were Memorial trees, as they stood on private property. Had this fact been known to him, **even orders for trimming the trees would not have been issued.**

We honor and respect the memory of all of those who took up arms in our defense.

We deeply regret the destruction of these trees. Therefore, we announce to the public that trees equally as large as those cut will be replanted just as soon as seasonal conditions permit.

Constructive suggestions will be welcomed.

PackerAdvCorporation

Out-Door Advertising Nationally

Bakers Spike False Report ABC Strike Ended

Taxi Drivers Appreciate Public's Support

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 15, 1934 — Number 8

PROPAGANDA FAILS TO DRAW SUPPORT FROM BUSINESS MEN

Unionists Declare Public Will Be Informed When Walkout Settled.

Reported American Bakeries Canceled Advertising Contract With Local Paper Because Facts Were Printed---Unrest in Other Loalities Increases.

NOTICE, BAKERS!

A special called meeting for all local bakers, union and non-union, will be held Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, at Roosevelt Hall.
C. R. SIMS, President,
Local 25.

Reports that strikebreakers employed as salesmen for the American Bakeries company are representing merchants and business men that the strike at the local plant of the chain concern is over featured the third week of the walkout of bakers and salesmen of the Chattanooga branch of the Atlanta company.

Representatives of the two unions involved in the dispute stated that these emissaries of the company "explain" to prospective customers that strikers had been offered increased pay but refused to accept, and therefore there is no longer any strike.

Union spokesmen pointed out that conferences last week developed only the "offer" by the company to get the strikers back, but on company terms, which were exactly the conditions which prevailed prior to the walkout.

Although the alleged propaganda had a slight temporary effect, the union men explained, merchants and business people soon were informed of the truth, and support for the strikers is being continued as it has been since the inception of the trouble.

Retail dealers were reminded that when the strike is settled the "old salesmen" will be on the job. Until the man who regularly delivered American Bakeries products again calls upon the trade, the strike is still on," a union official declared. "Further, when the dispute is ended the public will be notified through the daily press and The Labor World."

The regional labor board at Atlanta, before which the case was taken some two weeks ago, has not yet made its report.

Committees have continued their visits not only to merchants, explaining the situation, but to surrounding communities and other cities where the company bakeries operate.

Another interesting development recently in connection with the walkout is the report that the Atlanta concern canceled a large advertising contract with a Chattanooga paper because that paper insisted on publishing the facts about the strike. It was recalled by old-time trades unionists that arrogant employers in other labor disturbances had demanded suppression of strike news, but not always with success locally.

Unrest among employes of the chain in other cities increases each day, the unionists report, but spokesmen for the workers declared it was hoped the matter would be settled locally and that workers in other plants of the American bakeries might benefit from the result here, thereby preventing extension of the difficulty into other localities.

Officers of the two locals Friday expressed again their sincere appreciation for the splendid and almost unanimous support given them by the Chattanooga public, and asked The Labor World to urge a continuation of the co-operation until a fair and equitable settlement is agreed to by company officials.

Cuts in Textile Hours Are Urged Without Pay Cut

New Bedford Paper Says Production Letup Should Not Victimize Workers.

New Bedford, Mass., June 14.—The New Bedford Standard-Times editorially advocated a reduction in machine hours without a cut in pay throughout the cotton textile industry. The editorial said:

"Now is the time for New England cotton manufacturers, and especially for those in Massachusetts, to make common cause with labor, and to exert their influence to the end that machine hours are reduced without any reduction in pay, and that the textile code provisions relating to wage differential between the north and south are lived up to throughout the industry.

"A raising of wage rates in the industry should have the support of New Bedford mill, as long as it is made to apply uniformly and in accordance with the intent of the code. There has been too much of a tendency in the south and some other sections to make the minimum wage the maximum.

"That the eighty hours a week of machine operation, now fixed as the maximum under the code, is in excess of what is required to meet the normal demand for goods, has been proved since the code went into effect by the fact that on two occasions a general curtailment of 25 per cent has been ordered."

Sinclair Oil Company Signs Union Contract With Workers

Model Agreement Provides for Closed Shop, Checkoff and Other Features—President Sinclair Hails Pact as Move for Stability and in Line With NRA—Praises William Green and Other Labor Officials for Fairness.

Washington, June 12.—Harry F. Sinclair, chairman of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil corporation, and Harvey C. Freming, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, signed an agreement running for one year, recognizing the union for all of the companies controlled by the oil corporation.

The pact was completed after several months of conferences between Mr. Sinclair; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and President Fremming and R. H. Stickel, of the International association. It covers some 15,000 men working in development, production, pipe line operation and refining carried on by the Consolidated Oil corporation, Sinclair Refining company, Sinclair Prairie Oil company, Sinclair Prairie Oil Marketing company, Sinclair Prairie Pipe Line company and Rio Grande company. Joint announcement of the agreement was made by Mr. Green and Mr. Sinclair.

First National Agreement.

The agreement for union recognition is said to be the first on a national scale signed by a large oil company with an independent union, the oil industry having been hitherto dominated by the monstrosity known as the company union, established, fostered, financed and controlled by anti-labor corporation officials for the purpose of preventing employes from enrolling in bona fide trade unions.

An outstanding feature of the agreement is the machinery established for the amicable settlement of labor disputes without strikes or lockouts, with final adjustment referred to the chief executive of the Consolidated Oil corporation and the chief executive of the American Federation of Labor, whose decision shall be binding upon both parties. Provision is also made for the check-off system of dues collecting when agreed to by the employe and the employer.

The wage schedule makes special provision for increasing the pay of workers doing so-called "common labor."

Strikes and Lockouts Banned.

An official summary of the provisions of the agreement providing for the adjustment of labor disputes follows:

"The agreement provides that there shall be no cessation of work through strikes or lockouts during the term of this agreement, which is for one year from June 1. All grievances and disputes are to be taken up in the first instance with the immediate superior of the employe. If settlement is not arrived at, workmen's committees have the right to take the matter up with the company superintendent locally in charge. In the event that satisfactory settlement is not reached by such conference, the chief executive officer of the association shall have the right to confer with the chairman of the executive committee of Consolidated Oil corporation. The above procedure applies to local disputes and grievances.

Arbitration Machinery.

"In the event any dispute or disagreement arises as to wages or of a general character affecting a large number of employes, such dispute is to be referred for settlement to the chief executive of the employer and the chief executive of the association. In the event that they are unable to arrive at a settlement, the dispute is to be referred to the chief executive officer of Consolidated Oil corporation and the chief executive of the American Federation of Labor. If they are unable to effect a settlement of such a dispute, 'they shall agree upon a method and procedure of arbitration for the settlement of such dispute or grievance,' the award to be binding upon both parties."

No Physical Examinations.

In regard to the rules governing employes the official summary says:

"Other provisions of the agreement provide that in filling vacancies the employer will exercise due regard for length of service, taking into account ability and efficiency.

"A minimum of three hours' pay is to be paid to employes who are called for duty outside of working hours.

"Employes are not required as a condition of employment, in other than exceptional cases, to submit to a physical examination by a physician in the pay of the employer but may furnish a certificate of current date from any reputable doctor.

Check-Off System.

"Upon receipt of written request by any employe, the employer agrees to co-operate with the association in the collection of dues by deducting from wages due the regular monthly dues as fixed by the local union.

"Employes shall not be discharged on account of accidents unless it appears that the accident was caused by negligence, carelessness or malicious intent.

"In cases where an employee reports to his regular place of employment and then is instructed to report elsewhere transportation shall be supplied by the employer or compensated for.

Vacations With Pay.

"Vacations of one week with pay after one year's service, and two weeks after four years' service are provided for.

"Where shift men are required to work overtime due to failure of relief men to appear such overtime is to be paid for on the regular hourly basis, but in other cases overtime is to be paid for on the basis of time and one-half.

"Daylight employes other than shift men are to be paid time and one-half for work on Sundays and holidays."

Strikes Are Unnecessary.

"In this agreement procedure is established for the settlement without strikes of any disputes that cannot be settled by direct negotiation. In this respect the agreement is unique. If arbitration becomes necessary the form it takes is to be finally determined by the president of the American Federation of Labor and employer.

"Should this procedure become a generally adopted formula for industrial relations, it will mean the elimination of industrial warfare with its heavy toll upon the workers and upon business.

Praises Union Officials.

"I want to acknowledge the co-operation and good understanding I have encountered in dealing with President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and the international officials.

Friendly Dealing Instead of Armed Truce.

"I am very happy to have had a part in laying the cornerstone of what I believe is a new foundation, the fundamental of which is that industrial relations can be put on a basis of friendly dealing instead of partaking of the nature of an armed truce."

Mr. Sinclair's statement follows:

Union Represents Employes.

"A new basis of labor relations is embodied in the agreement announced between the Sinclair companies and the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers. It embodies rules for the sane conduct of business between employer and employe. The association is to represent its members in collective bargaining in accordance with the provisions of the national recovery act. I believe that the agreement will work out to our benefit as employers as well as to the advantage of the employes.

Prejudice Eliminated.

"In arriving at this understanding, what are usually considered irreconcilable conflicts have presented no difficulties because there has been confidence on both sides in the fairness and good faith of the other party. We started out by eliminating prejudice and found the other side willing to give up the use of the deadly weapons of industrial warfare when the door was opened for dealing on a basis of mutual recognition of the rights and responsibilities of all concerned.

Oil Workers Contract Commended by Sinclair

Washington, June 12.—The union shop agreement between the Sinclair Consolidated Oil corporation and its affiliated companies and the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America was described as a forward step in the determination of labor relations by Harry F. Sinclair, president of the corporation.

Pointing out that officials of the oil workers' union will represent the members in collective bargaining negotiations with the management, Mr. Sinclair said this was in conformity with Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act. He praised the method set forth in the agreement for settling labor disputes without either strikes or lockouts, and said he believed the pact would place industrial relations on a basis of "friendly dealing" instead of an "armed truce."

Offer Sympathy To Ed Gollahon

Sympathy of the entire local trade union movement is offered to Ed Gollahon, veteran member of the Stage Employes and Brewery Workers unions, in the passing of his mother, Mrs. Mattie Gollahon, who died at the home, 2506 Vance avenue.

Mrs. Gollahon was 71 years of age. A daughter also survives.

At the regular meeting of Local 79 this week a committee was named to draw up resolutions expressing condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

HEARST'S VICTIM CHOSEN NEWSPAPER GUILD OFFICER

St. Paul, Minn.—Leon Burgess, who was discharged as editorial writer on William Randolph Hearst's San Francisco Examiner because of his activity as chairman of the American Newspaper Guild, was chosen secretary of the guild at its convention here.

The delegates approved a proposal by Heywood Broun, president of the guild, to postpone indefinitely the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Broun is employed as a columnist by the New York World-Telegram, a Scripps-Howard newspaper.

NEW CAB DRIVERS' UNION READY TO AID OTHER LOCALS

Officials and Workers Declare Week's Strike Left No "Sore Spots."

All Four Companies Now 100 Per Cent Union. Spokesmen for Local 594 Offer Thanks for Sympathetic Interest of Labor Movement.

"Local Union No. 594, Taxi Drivers, is now 100 per cent., and we are ready to take our place in the Chattanooga labor movement and render such assistance as is possible to those loyal brothers and sisters who so steadily stood by us with their support during the short dispute which ended Wednesday," said Charles Simmons, president of the new union, discussing the future of his local union.

"The public was with us, and we appreciate this fine evidence of sympathy. At the same time, we appeal to them to support us in rebuilding the business temporarily disrupted by the walkout."

Chattanooga's first taxi strike, which involved the Jolly Cab company and the DeLuxe company, the latter more or less indirectly, came to a sudden end on Wednesday following a walkout which had lasted one week, and every taxi company in Chattanooga is now 100 per cent. union. Contracts have been signed with each of the four companies, the Gray and Watson concerns having signed without any disruption of service; the DeLuxe and the union reaching an agreement Wednesday morning, and the Jolly company following soon after.

Union officials stressed that the occurrence had caused "no hard feelings," and they are confident that no further disagreements of any character will be had.

Apparently company officials were as pleased with the fact that the strike has ended as were the workers. A display advertisement in this issue of The Labor World announces that "We are operating 100 per cent. union, employing members of Taxi Drivers union, Local No. 594."

Building Trades Plumbing Board Body Is Formed

Ten Labor Officials and Ten Employers Complete the Organization.

Washington, June 12.—Sullivan W. Jones, former New York state architect, has been appointed by President Roosevelt as impartial chairman of the construction industry's planning and adjustment board.

The board, which consists of ten employer and ten employe representatives, will take up as its first task, at the request of President Roosevelt, a study of jurisdictional disputes in the building industry, their causes and origins and methods for their prevention and amicable solution.

"Its findings and recommendations are to be submitted to the president for consideration and appropriate action," General Johnson said.

The representatives of the employes selected by the labor advisory board of the NRA, and approved by the administrator, will be:

M. J. McDonough, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

John J. Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers' International association.

W. L. Hutcheson, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

M. J. Colleran, Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International association.

John Coefield, United Association of Journeyman Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union.

L. P. Lindelof, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

D. W. Tracy, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

P. J. Morrin, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

J. V. Moreschi, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' union.

The employer representatives nominated by the construction code authority, selected by the industrial advisory board of the NRA and approved by Gen. Johnson, will be:

John F. Oasey, Pittsburgh.
E. M. Craig, Chicago.
C. H. Dabelstein, New York City.
Charles Gow, Boston.
Alfred J. Hixon, Boston.
John A. Holabird, Chicago.
L. J. Horowitz, New York City.
Arthur A. Johnson, Long Island City.
Redfield Proctor, Proctor, Vt.
O. W. Swenson, New York.

TEXTILE STRIKERS GIVEN RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT

Greenville, S. C., June 12.—Adequate emergency relief funds are being provided for striking operatives at the Victor-Monaghan plant at Walhalla, S. C., and for workers at the plant of the Lonsdale Manufacturing company at Seneca, S. C., which has been closed for the last three weeks due to lack of business.

John Peel, United Textile Workers' organizer for South Carolina, recently conferred with Senator James F. Byrnes (Dem., S. C.), and complained against the failure of relief agencies to provide funds to the mill people. The senator was notified by Director of Relief Hopkins that no discrimination is being shown against the strikers.

R. L. REEVES, LABOR UNION OFFICIAL, DIES

Detroit, Mich.—R. L. Reeves, secretary of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, died here. He was also editor of the Motorman, Conductor and Motor Coach Operator, the official monthly journal of the association.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE, Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 30, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first send fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress?

A.—In 1885. The delegates were Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire.

* * *

Q.—What noted woman wrote a famous poem on child labor?

A.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The poem is "The Cry of the Children."

* * *

Q.—When and where will the 1934 convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America be held?

A.—Beginning Aug. 20, at Indianapolis, Ind.

What Next!

A $5,000,000 corporation has just been formed in Great Britain to erect and operate a chain of twenty distillation plants for the production of gasoline and coal. The scheme is the culmination of over three years' intensive experimental research work in the plant on the Cannock Chase coal field. Gasoline has been produced from coal at this plant and marketed since last September at the rate of 1,000 gallons a day.

Wisdom

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—Carlyle.

QUANTITY SALES DROP.

Ottawa.—The Canadian business recovery has not yet helped the farmer to increase their quantity sales. In the first four months of 1933—the "trough" of the depression—agricultural marketing sales were 50 per cent greater than in the first four months of this year. Increase in prices has not by any means offset the decline in quantity marketing.

In Union there is strength

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

"Pains Gone," Says Lady, After She Had Taken CARDUI

In describing how her health improved after she had taken Cardui, Mrs. Ralph R. Courtney, of Wytheville, Va., said: "I was run-down and suffered from pain in my side. I wanted to feel well and get rid of the pain in my side, so I sent for Cardui and began taking it. By the time I had taken three bottles of Cardui, I was feeling much better. The pains had gone. I am very glad to recommend Cardui to other young women." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. $1 a bottle, at drug stores.

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Labor Gains Through Conference

Organized workers in two great industries—oil and cotton textiles—have just made important gains by sitting down and talking things over with the employers, though in the case of the textile industry a strike was threatened.

In a series of conferences with National Recovery Administrator Johnson, in which the employers, as represented by the code authority, joined, the textile workers won more of a voice in code management and administration. They also won a NRA investigation of wages, hours and man-hour productivity in textiles, with particular reference to the question of wage increases. By the agreement, the workers get closer to the inside of the industry.

The oil workers won recognition from the important Sinclair companies. The agreement, President Green, of the A. F. of L., said, provides machinery for the settlement of disputes in such a manner as "to secure justice for the workers without compelling them to resort to a strike." The agreement, first of its kind on a national scale, is the entering wedge of trade unionism in the oil industry, hitherto largely dominated by the company union.

Gains of the oil and textile workers show the value of negotiation with the employer. "Revolutionary" critics of the labor movement are fond of advising the worker to strike on any and all excuse. The workers know from actual experience the hardships and suffering of strikes and do not take strike action except when necessary. They know that just as valuable gains are often won at the conference table as on the picket line.

Work Week Must Be Shortened

The gravity of the situation resulting from the continual mechanization of industry is emphasized by the following statement coming from no less an authority than Dr. Morris Viteles, of the University of Pennsylvania, in a radio address:

"During the next ten years, ten million white collar men will have to change to manual labor, and fifteen million manual workers of today will find it necessary to take up work different from that for which they have been trained."

Mechanization of industry has obviated the necessity of continuing a work week of more than thirty hours.

Organized labor has consistently advocated a reduction of hours in order that our scientific progress may benefit all of the people.

Otherwise, labor-saving devices will be a continual curse instead of a blessing for the bulk of the population.

Protect the Children

The food and drug administration of the federal department of agriculture deserves credit for its work in ferreting out the degenerate business men who for months have been surreptitiously selling bootleg intoxicants to children in the form of cheap liquor candy.

In December the authorities received complaints from cities as far west as Chicago and as far south as Baltimore that the candy was being sold in large quantities in the form of penny bonbons. Teachers reported that children who had eaten the stuff during school recesses returned to their classes in a semi-stupor. Most of the dope was sold by push cart vendors in crowded sections of the larger cities.

Chemical examination revealed that in each bonbon there was about a teaspoonful of liquid which contained more than 20 per cent of bootleg alcohol diluted with various kinds of flavoring. Federal drug administration authorities decided the dope was distributed from a common source located in Greater New York. Intensive sleuthing revealed that the peddlers received their supplies in alleys after ordering them by telephone. Raids were made and thousands of pounds of bonbons were seized by federal and local authorities. Over one hundred store keepers and peddlers were arrested in New York City alone for selling the stuff. Finally the trail led to the headquarters of the liquor candy ring in Brooklyn and the case was presented to the federal grand jury.

These business miscreants, who undertake to dope children in the schools with intoxicating liquor, should receive the limit of the law for such nefarious practice.

In this connection it will not be amiss to point out that if there is one bureau in the federal government which should not be limited by so-called economy appropriations it is the food and drug administration of the department of agriculture, whose main work is protecting all our people against the subversive activities of certain types of business men whose greed for profit impels them to organize into groups for the sole purpose of unloading impure, poisonous and adulterated food and drugs on a helpless public.

Fake Compensation Insurance

The necessity for state owned and operated workmen's compensation insurance funds for the adequate protection of men and women killed and injured by the neglect of employers is once again brought into the spotlight in connection with the case of a laborer to whom the New York bureau of workmen's compensation had given an award of $2,000 for injuries, in accordance with the workmen's compensation law. When he claimed the award from the insurance company he was informed that the contractor had paid no premium on the policy and that it had been canceled.

The investigation by District Attorney Geoghan, of Brooklyn, revealed the existence of an insurance ring which had issued fake insurance policies to small contractors and victimized numbers of injured workers. The scheme was worked by an architect in co-operation with contractors who desired to avoid the expense of carrying compulsory compensation insurance to indemnify employes for injuries on their construction projects. The plot uncovered by the district attorney's office indicates the extent to which degenerate employers and their assistants in the professional classes will sink in the development and promotion of suppositious devices to defraud working men and women of their rights under the law.

The architect rented for a small amount a workmen's compensation insurance policy purporting to be made out to a general contractor. Confronted with inspectors who asked for the policy required under the state law, the contractors exhibited the "policy" provided by the architect, explaining that they had sublet the construction job from the general contractor named in the policy. In reality the policy was worthless and the names of the contractors were fictitious.

So far six injured workers have been discovered who were victimized by the fake insurance ring, with additional victims piling up as the investigation proceeds. The architect who provided the fake policies pleaded guilty to petty larceny. The authorities say it will not be so easy to penalize the contractors who evidently co-operated with him in putting over the fraud.

In the meantime it appears that it will be very difficult for the injured workers to secure the compensation to which they are entitled under the state law. Of course the architect can be jailed for larceny and the contractors can be penalized if convicted. But the penalization of both groups will not pay the awards of which the employes have been defrauded.

The whole unsavory mess would have been avoided by giving the New York state workmen's compensation insurance fund a monopoly of writing compensation insurance. This would bar activities of insurance rackets designed to defraud the workers of the modest sums which society declares they are entitled to receive for having their bodies mutilated because of the neglect and refusal of employers to install up-to-date protective devices and methods to safeguard their employes against fatal and non-fatal accidents.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

This Darrow-Johnson row has its interesting features. However, the job of such men should be something bigger than to merely be interesting. Both have it in them to give American ideas and action.

Darrow crammed a great deal of solid meat into his report. But he did not do the best job possible—far from it. Johnson fired back with hot shot that, like the Darrow shot, had more heat than meat.

If these two giants have nothing better to do than burn each other up it is too bad. Darrow picked certain weak spots in NRA armor. On these he bored in hard enough. But he overlooked entirely the weakest spots. A better and more serviceable report than the Darrow report can be written and it ought to be written.

* * *

Darrow took up the poor business man's burden. He got in the so-called little fellow's corner. He didn't even see the wage-earner's corner, which is odd enough for the courageous old warrior and perhaps still more odd for Charles Edward Russell, who helped write the Darrow report.

If the average of what is called little business played a squarer game in the economic world than he generallyally does play he would have long since had more sympathy and his position today would be much stronger.

After all, there is a question as to how far the body politic or the body economic is bound to support a man in a given position just because he wants to be in that position and when he has ceased to find justification by service rendered to society.

* * *

That constitutes no plea for monopoly privately owned, either.

The question is whether we shall go sloppy-eyed over little business, while we let the millions of wage-earners go to a doom that is not softened by any cushioning of public interest.

Little business and big business have one aim in common—to get all they can. And both are squawking to the high heavens against rates of wages and hours of pay imposed by NRA codes, miserable as those hours and wages generally are.

Meanwhile ten millions of workers continue to go jobless. That is worth more than a weeping spell. It is worth more than a report. It demands action.

Do these squawking business men, big and little, imagine this condition can continue? Do they imagine that if NRA fails the next step will be backward toward old terms, or to the right and more conservatism?

* * *

There is too much misreading of the economic barometer, too little attention paid to the temperature of unrest.

Clarence Darrow, whose long life story is one that will loom big in history, may from some future perspective turn out to have fired a bigger shot than it now seems to be. Be that as it may, the big shot that needs firing today has not been fired.

The individualism and the embittered outlook of Darrow mixed strangely with the very earnest socialism of Charles Edward Russell to form a report that rings the bell on page 1, but that doesn't ring it in the field of action. It is just too darned bad.

Pres. Green Asks Roosevelt to Back Thirty-Hour Week

Claims That 10,000 Idle Make Legislation for Mandatory Shorter Work Week Imperative.

Washington, May 17. — William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, requested President Roosevelt to push through congress legislation making thirty hours the standard work week for all industries.

The labor leader said that the employment program had come to a "dead stop," and while 3,000,000 men had been re-employed under the codes for industries, 10,000,000 still were without industrial employment and being supported either by emergency employment or relief funds.

Mr. Green asked specifically that Mr. Roosevelt support the mandatory 30-hour week bill sponsored by Representative Connery, chairman of the House Labor committee. Mr. Connery, who accompanied Mr. Green to the White House, said that the measure had the approval of every member of the committee.

"Its members represent the North, East, South and West," Mr. Connery added. "I am sure it would be passed by the house and by the senate if we could get a rule that would permit the house to act on the bill."

Mr. Connery said that he and Mr. Green had told the president that "the unanimous demand of labor all over the country is for the 30-hour week."

"We feel there is an absolute necessity for the passage of this legislation," he went on. "The bill is not a hard and fast proposal such as was before the senate in the last session. It contains a flexible provision in the shape of the creation of a board to be set up by the secretary of labor. It would have power to exempt business from the effects of the law for a 30-day period where there is a shortage of labor."

Mr. Green cited the report of the Durable Goods Industries committee as evidence of an apparent unwillingness by industry to take further voluntary steps looking toward increased employment. At the same time he argued that the "heavy" industries are the ones which hold the only power to absorb the idle.

NRA BRINGS DOVE OF PEACE TO COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Washington, May 3.—To an industry previously torn by industrial strife, it is claimed by the cotton textile National Industrial relation board that NRA has brought an unprecedented condition of peaceful operation. The real problem was whether employers and employes could be put into the same co-operative functioning body and "click." The answer is given in the fact that during the time beginning Aug. 2, 1933, when the board was first created, there has been only one out of the 4,000 complaints filed with the regional and state boards which had to be carried to the national industrial relations board. Only six disputes reached the stage of a major strike and these only lasted a few days each. The records of all the cases have been gone over by a representative of the A. F. of L. and are open for the inspection of any representative of labor.

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PRAISED BY MISS PERKINS

Rochester, N. Y.—The prompt enactment of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill now before congress was urged by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in an address here before the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

She said its passage would lead to setting up a sound nation-wide system of unemployment insurance within the next few years. This, she predicted, would go toward preventing and lessening the periods of industrial activity in the future because it would give purchasing power to a small but steady market for all industrial products.

"If unemployment insurance had been inaugurated in the years before the crash in 1929 it would have put a bottom to the fall of depression and unemployment," the secretary stated. "We have only estimated to show what would have happened under unemployment insurance, but they are by competent actuaries and cover not the whole country but reasonably small areas."

BUFFALO JUDGE RULES AGAINST PAY CHISELER

Buffalo, N. Y., May 31.—A state court decision upholding the NRA was handed down by City Judge Patrick J. Keeler when he ruled that an NRA code signed by an employer is tantamount to a contract.

The ruling came in the case of Miss Doris Walter, 21, who brought suit against the Hyman-Rose Tobacco company for $230.70, which she claimed was due her under the NRA code.

Miss Walter testified that she worked 52½ hours per week from Aug. 7 to March 10 at a salary of $12 a week, while the company was doing business under the Blue Eagle.

The blanket code for cigar stores provided for a 40-hour week and a $15 minimum weekly wage for employes.

8 WORKERS ESCAPE DEATH IN COAL MINE FIRE TRAP

Linton, Ind.—Eight miners escaped from the Little Betty coal mine near here after being trapped in the pit for two hours by a fire that destroyed the surface buildings. The men groped through the darkened pit to the manway, an emergency exit, and made their way to the surface, 400 feet from the tipple where the fire was raging.

An explosion at this mine in January, 1931, took a toll of twenty-eight lives.

Although warned by that disastrous explosion, the management seems to have taken but little precaution since then to protect the lives of the miners against the dangers to life and limb caused by preventable fires.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49750
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Anna Becker vs. Michel Becker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Michel Becker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49762
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ownie Hendrix vs. Roy Hendrix

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Hendrix is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 31st day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49665
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marie Parker vs. John A. Parker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John A. Parker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49769
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
D. E. Fowler vs. Lola Fowler

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Fowler is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of June, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 6-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49792
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
S. H. Pierce vs. Lola Pierce

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Pierce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 11th day of June, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
McClure & McClure, Attys. 7-6

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

To the Creditors of the Estate of Joe D. Hixson, deceased:

The insolvency of the estate of Joe D. Hixson, deceased, having been suggested to the clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, notice is hereby given, as required by the order of said clerk, to all persons having claims against said estate to present and file the same with the clerk of said court at his office in Chattanooga, Tennessee, authenticated as required by law, on or against Monday, the 24th day of September, 1934, or be forever barred. This June 18, 1934.

B. P. Clift, Adm'r Joe D. Hixson, Dec'd.
Fred Hixson, Atty. 7-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49781
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
N. Redmond vs. Lossie Jeanette Redmond

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lossie Jeanette Redmond is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 24th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-15

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49763
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
B. P. Frazier vs. Mamie Frazier

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mamie Frazier is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

Hours Cut, Pay Rise Asked by Board to Save NRA Program

Memorandum Urges 10 Per Cent Reduction in Work Time With Wage Increase—Large Profits Under Codes Cited in Support.

Washington, June 14.—A brief containing a convincing battery of facts and arguments in favor of a 10 per cent reduction in hours and a corresponding increase in wages for workers in industries operating under codes of fair competition has been presented by the labor advisory board to the national recovery administration through the labor policy board, headed by Dr. Leon C. Marshall, according to press reports here.

The brief contends that not only are the shorter hours and higher wages necessary unless the NRA is to fail because higher prices are not accompanied by increased purchasing power, but maintains that larger industrial profits since the NRA codes went into effect make it possible for many companies to make the change without loss. In support of this claim the advisory board cites figures published by the National City Bank of New York to show that 1,475 companies which reported a deficit of $97,000,000 in 1932 showed a profit of $661,000,000 in 1933.

Emphasizing the importance of converting some of these boosted profits into purchasing power through the income of the workers, and pointing out that the maximum work week of 40 hours prescribed in most codes "resulted in a large volume of re-employment, the memorandum continued:

Jobs for 1,500,000.

"A uniform reduction in hours of 10 per cent will not be a great burden at this time in view of the marked improvement in profits in the post-code period.

"A further reduction in hours of 10 per cent, with a concomitant increase in wage rates, would be a far easier burden now than were the original terms imposed in the codes.

"Most industries have had from six to eight months to adjust themselves to the new conditions, and they have done so with profit to themselves.

"The reduction in hours on the 10-10 principle will have the following results:

"First, in anticipation of increasing labor costs, prices will tend to rise, thus stimulating spending, as proved in the first experiment.

"Secondly, we estimate that it will absorb about a million and a half workers on the same level of production.

"Third, the absorption of these workers should still further stimulate demand, production and employment."

Business Must Provide Work for Idle.

Although expressing its belief that in applying the hours cut and pay increase due consideration should be given to the needs of special industries, the advisory board held that these exceptions had little to do with the general application of its proposals, adding:

"We are even more impressed with the widespread unemployment, the ability of business to thrive under the alleged restrictions and co-operative arrangements devised by the NRA, the let-down in activity concomitant with the dissolution of the CWA, while business has failed to continue to absorb new workers.

"We urge the immediate pursuit of the 10-10 program as the most intelligent course under the present circumstances and submit as our judgment that there is no more practicable substitute for the public necessity of maintaining some 11,000,000 workers on relief rolls in the near future."

Union Agreement Signed By Big Florida Brewery

Jacksonville, Fla.—Officials of the newly formed Local No. 171, of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, won a distinct achievement when they persuaded William Ostner, president of the Jacksonville Brewing company, to sign an agreement to pay union wages and establish union hours and regulations. The products of the brewery will be marketed under the union label and only members in good standing in the Brewery Workers union will be employed.

In some instances it was stated that the rates of pay were raised from 25 per cent to 75 per cent. It is estimated that the increased wages will add about $25,000 to the pay roll. The plant operates with about 100 employes. It is said that Jacksonville has the distinction of marketing the first union-made beer manufactured in Florida.

Patient (at the end of her visit)—I have known you so long, doctor, I do not intend to insult you by offering to pay you. But I have arranged a handsome legacy for you in my will.

Doctor—That's very kind. Now please allow me to look at that prescription again. There is a slight alteration I would like to make in it.

Hopkins Changes Hours Rules for Work Relief

Washington.—Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, announced a modification of the rule on the minimum hours of labor under the work divisions of the emergency relief administrations throughout the country.

"No person shall be employed in work divisions less than six nor more than eight hours in any one day nor less than eighteen hours a month," the rule now states. "Persons whose budgetary deficiency is less than this shall receive direct relief. The total work allowed a worker in any month may be consolidated in any part of that month."

Previously the rule was that no skilled or professional person should work less than thirty hours a month and no unskilled person less than fifty-four hours a month.

The significance of the modification, Mr. Hopkins said, is that work may be given to many more skilled and technical persons who are receiving relief. In determining who is to get direct relief and who is to be given the opportunity to work for relief, the budgetary deficiency, or need, is first determined. If the person is able and willing to work, the number of hours of work required to provide the needed amount of relief at the prevailing rate for the kind of work is calculated. The minimu rate, however, is stipulated at 30 cents an hour. If the calculation shows that the person requires less than 18 hours of work to earn the needed amount, the person is not given work, but is given direct relief.

CHICAGO TEACHERS PROTEST DELAY IN SALARY PAYMENTS

Chicago, Ill.—More than 5,000 teachers, parents and students paraded through the Loop in protest against delay in the enactment of legislation which would relieve the financial plight of the teachers.

The marchers carried placards, some of which bore the legends: "Chicago, a fair for the world, unfair to teachers," and "NRA—no relief allowed."

The paraders seemed in a happy frame of mind. As they marched in the financial district a barrage of ticker tape and confetti descended upon them.

John Fewkes, the teachers' leader, addressed the paradehs at the Plaza on Michigan avenue. He complained that the salaries of the teachers are nearly eight months in arrears and demanded that the banks forthwith lend the board of education enough money to give them their back pay.

Mrs. Jones—My husband talked in his sleep last night.

Stenographer—Well, what does that make me?

Mrs. Jones—His ex-stenographer.

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers
NRA

"You earn your wages"

THAT handy servant, the telephone, is a go-getter. He chases after groceries, runs to the drugstore, carries messages here, there and everywhere, and only asks a few cents a day as his wages.

It does not matter who you want or why, whether it be day or night, storm or sunshine. Lift the receiver to order a loaf of bread—casually call a friend for a brief chat—or speed a frantic summons to the doctor, it is all in the day's work to the telephone.

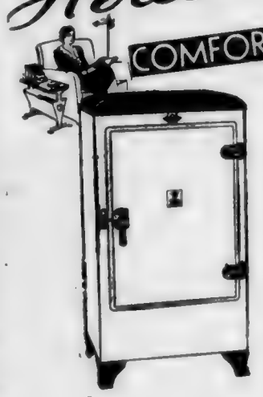
If you are trying to get along without a telephone in your home, it will pay you to investigate the small cost, and the different types, of telephone service.

You will then very likely agree with most folks, who believe it costs more to try to do without telephone service than it does to have it.

For information, just ask any of your friends with the telephone company, or call at the telephone Business Office.

L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager
SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Co.
INCORPORATED

Here's the way to
COMFORT--CLEANLINESS--CONVENIENCE--ECONOMY



See the new
TVA model
REFRIGERATORS, RANGES, WATER HEATERS

Millions of families now enjoy the comfort, cleanliness, convenience and economy of owning one or more major electrical appliances. Now with the TVA models here hundreds more check up and find that they *cannot afford to be without them.*

Their cost is so low, the terms so liberal and cost of operation so reasonable that simple arithmetic should show that the money you pay for these appliances will be money saved, not spent. Using them in your home should cost you so much less than you now pay for the same services that you will save enough, each month, to make part or all of the small monthly payments.

	Down *Pymt.	Monthly Pymt.	Number of Mos.	Cash Price
IF YOU BUY ONE:				
Refrigerator	$3.50	$2.54	36	$79.50
Range	3.50	2.41	36	75.50
Water Heater	2.50	2.31	30	60.50
IF YOU BUY TWO:				
Refrigerator and Range	5.00	3.85	48	155.00
Refrigerator and Heater	4.00	3.50	48	140.00
Range and Heater	4.00	3.40	48	136.00
ALL THREE:				
Refrigerator, Range and Heater	6.50	5.33	48	215.50

*Small additional charges are necessary for the plug and cable to connect the Range . . . for the pressure relief valve on the Water Heater . . . and where a wall plug is necessary for the Refrigerator.

Come in and see these appliances, see how little it costs the average family to use them. Consult the chart of prices and terms . . . then you can see what a real investment these appliances are.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
TVA Models Are On Display ETP *At All of Our 47 Stores*
OTHER DEALERS AND STORES ARE ALSO DISPLAYING TVA MODEL APPLIANCES

D. C. CARPENTERS JOIN BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Washington, May 31.—Union carpenters in the District of Columbia, on strike for a six-hour day and a wage increase from $1 to $1.87½ an hour, were admitted to the District Building Trades council.

This strengthens both the carpenters and the council in the labor field, as it combines in the council all the thirty crafts associated with the building industry in the capital.

The influence of the council recently was thrown behind the carpenters in one particular even before affiliation, when the council agreed to pull all its unions off any jobs where contractors tried to use strikebreakers in place of the carpenters.

These carpenters now have the complete support of all other building trades here, and the official strength of the council behind them.

WHEN IN DALTON
VISIT
Ben's Cafe
16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.
100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

One Accident Is One Too Many —

In addition to physical pain and suffering, it costs money to be injured. Earnings cease and expenses pile up. Sometimes, it takes years to pay out.

A certain guarantee against such unexpected expense is an Accident Insurance policy.

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
Chattanooga Tennessee

NRA

DOPE ON THE ELECTRICIANS

The Electricians are co-operating with the union bakers in helping them to win their strike, which is still in progress. And since the most of us use bakery products—especially the ones whose wives don't like the idea of making good old biscuits and cornbread—be sure and call for the labeled bread and cakes.

* * *

We should at all times be more considerate when we go shopping and demand products that carry the union label, for the simple reason if we don't create a demand for same we can't expect our neighboring brothers to progress and the merchants to stock it. We are more or less obligated to them that much. So in the future let us buy union-made merchandise.

* * *

We are very glad to report that the general attitude among the members of our local is a little more like old times, due to the fact that we all feel like we are going to have plenty of work some day, since the general conditions are somewhat better, although we have a long way to go before we have more work than we can take care of in Chattanooga.

* * *

Our ball team has been a little bit slow for the last week or so, because our boys have been going visiting on the week-ends and the rain has been so bad, too. But we are going to open up in a few weeks and knock 'em cold from there out. We will let you know from time to time when we have our games.

* * *

Brother Butler, our new president, is going to make our local a real organization by making the boys live up to their obligation and attend the meetings more regular so as to strengthen the present movement. That is what it is going to take for us to get anywhere these days. Take a tip. Thanks.

ROBT. M. McKENZIE.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

PAY CUT BRINGS STRIKE OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS

Paris, France.—Throughout France thousands of civil servants struck for periods ranging up to an hour in protest against government decrees cutting salaries and pensions. However, many other thousands refused to obey the strike order and virtually every government service except telegraph and posts functioned normally.

The chief center of protests as always was the central telegraph office, while throughout the country it was the postal, telephone and telegraph workers who did the most demonstrating.

The gas, electrical and transport services functioned without interruption all day. Employes of financial services, water supply and the tobacco monopoly also indulged in short strikes with all work suspended. Reports from dozens of provincial cities indicate things went there as they did in Paris. There was a total lack of violence anywhere.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

Industry Can't Ignore Problem Of Displaced Men, Eastman Says

Pointing Out Rail Workers Have Suffered Severely During Depression, Federal Transportation Co-ordinator Declares Rail Labor Situation Is "Most Serious" and Can Only Be Solved by Definite Plan.

New York, June 14.—Since 1920, railroad labor has been cut in half and the railroad labor problem is "most serious and difficult," Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, declared in an address to the New York Bond club.

"Our business and financial leaders cannot with any wisdom ignore the problem," Eastman said, "for unless it is solved, they will sooner or later suffer with all the rest." He reminded the club members that faithful workers cannot be cast off like a worn-out garment and that steps must be taken to alleviate the situation caused by the dismissal of employes due to railroad economies.

In addition to outright loss of jobs, railroad men have suffered very severely from demotions, part time and furloughs, Eastman said.

"Railroad economies are very largely labor-saving devices," Eastman continued, "and any program of greater economy in operation for the future inevitably means, at least at the outset, less railroad employment. It is easy for us, who re sfely removed from the field of operation, to give little thought to the acute suffering and hardship which such programs may bring to individuals and even entire communities, but you may be sure that these results are not overlooked by those who have to endure them.

"It is a very difficult problem to work out. With the railroad situation as it is, and the competition which is found on every hand, the conclusion cannot be escaped that the railroads must for their own salvation be able to furnish the best possible service at the lowest possible cost. In the long run this is just as essential for the employees as for the companies. On the other hand, it is neither fair nor humane to cast off faithful workers like a worn-out garment.

"Much can be done to alleviate the situation through retirement annuities, unemployment benefits, placement service, and dismissal wages under certain conditions, and we are endeavoring and hope to work out practical plans along these lines which can be made effective without halting or unduly penalizing progress.

"However, the problem is in reality a much broader one than that and it extends over the entire field of industry. There is no sound reason why more labor should be used in production than is necessary. Nor have we in this country ever come anywhere near to the production of the amount of wealth which it is well within the capacity of our people to consume or utilize.

"Shorter work days, except to supply needed opportunity for rest, leisure and recreation are merely a counsel of despair and a confession of inability to solve the problem as it should be solved. It is not so much a question of the redistribution of wealth as it is of an increase in the opportunity to consume which will permit of a far greater production of wealth.

"The problem is of paramount and even supreme importance, for the people of the country will not forever endure a system which condemns millions to unemployment and lowers the standard of living for all except a very few.

"I wish I could give you the answer to this problem, but I cannot. On one point only I am clear, and that is that it never will be solved in any automatic way by leaving man to his own devices under laissez faire principles. It can be definite planning by the best brains which our country can bring to

Constipation Symptoms Soon Go Away After Use of Black-Draught
Mrs. S. G. Ramey, of Reserve, Okla., writes that she has used Thedford's Black-Draught for twenty-five years, when needed, and has "found it very good." "When I have a sour stomach, my mouth tastes bitter, and I get bilious, sluggish and tired, I very soon have a severe headache. If I don't take something, I soon learned to keep off these spells by taking Thedford's Black-Draught. Very soon I am feeling fine. I believe that Black-Draught can't be beaten as a family medicine." . . . Get a package of Black-Draught today. Sold in 25¢ packages.

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Remember Your Obligation!
'SUNNY MAID' SLICED BREAD IS 100 PER CENT UNION
The Only UNION BAKERY PRODUCTS at Your Grocer
DIXIE BAKERY . . . . 340 East Ninth Street . . . . Phone 4-3

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TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
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MILLER BROS CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS CO.

MILLER BROS. CO. EXCEPTIONAL MILL-END SALE AVINGS!!!!

Men! Again We Defy Rising Prices in This Spectacular Sale of SUMMER CLOTHING

Tropical Worsted SUITS!

For Men and Young Men!
$14.88

Here Are the Suits for Every Taste and Preference!
$16.88

New Grays! New Tans! New Blues! New Mixtures! And you can be fitted, too!
$19.88

Mill-End Special—
Tropical
WORSTED SUITS
$10.88

Ideal for Hot Weather—
Seersucker Suits
For Men and Young Men
$8.88
Single and double-breasted models—new fancy stripes and solid white. All sizes.

Sylklyke and Townley
Broadcloth
Shirts
Some Are Slight Seconds
$1.00
Set your expectations high! Here's a value so far above the ordinary that we know it will exceed your fondest hopes! Every shirt is new, clean, fresh and desirable in every respect! Every shirt is full cut and roomy; well-tailored with 4-hole buttons! In collar attached styles; new patterned and solid color in blue, tan, gray, green and whites. Sizes 13½ to 18.

Men! See These—
Wash Suits
For Men and Young Men
$6.88
Sanforized—so they won't shrink! Smart single-breasted models. All sizes.

A.B.C. STRIKE WINS SUPPORT

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 22, 1934 — Number 9

SSES' UNION LANS NEW MOVE ON LABOR LAWS

Oppose Remedial Legislation.

NDIDATES ALL TO BE QUERIED

just and Unnecessary" bor Measures Called Retarding Elements."

just and unnecessary" labor are "retarding elements" to the facturers of Tennessee, and the association, headed by John E. ton, Lebanon sock mill owner, cts to contact every manufac- in Tennessee, and through these s and industrial leaders make sible for industry to succeed in tate," according to a letter sent er the signature of C. C. Gil- anfriday for Edgerton.

association calls attention to mpaign prior to the last legis- session which pledged prospec- gislators to a reduction of not an 25 per cent in state expen- s, which it is pointed out was successful. Labor men recall n the move for "economy" the abor department was crippled to the point of ineffectiveness demand of the bosses' union duction in state expenditures.

manufacturers' movement to reduce expenses, by prevent- passage of "unjust and un- ary" labor laws was obviously d by newspaper reports of the ive program of the Tennessee tion of Labor, and clippings ing the federation's program closed in the letter.

ching of the campaign of the industrial leaders will prove icular interest to labor people, cating particularly a necessity ty in choosing representatives elections to be held in August. bosses' union communication to bers follows:

e enclosed clipping from a ville paper will give an idea hat industry and business t expect when the legisla- convenes in January.

problems confronting in- y at the present time are or less temporary in their e, whereas when a law is pon the statute books of ssee it is permanent. Many e manufacturers of Ten- have been wholeheartedly d the recovery movement be- there is merit in much of because it was a temporary re during a period of emer- .

enclosed clipping discloses gram, much of which the facturers of the state can- pprove. Some of the meas- proposed are neither sound ht, consequently, they must posed, and this the state as- on will do.

December, 1931, the Ten- Manufacturers' associa- aunched "The economy in pment" movement in Ten- and today shares credit he members of the legisla- n the great achievement of g about a reduction in expenditures of approxi- seven million dollars.

y in 1932 the campaign aunched in earnest when gs were held throughout ate, creating a statewide ent favorable to a balanced through reducing expen- rather than by increas- venue.

with the encouragement t victory, the Tennessee acturers' association pro- o conduct a similar cam- eading up to the 1935 ses- the legislature with hope lief that another "twenty-five per cent or more" reduction can be made without doing violence to any institution, department or agency of the state government.

This "economy movement" will be discussed with every legislative candidate with a request that each candidate pledge himself to a continued reduction in expenditures until the tax burdens of the people are still further reduced.

Unnecessary and unjust labor laws plus heavy taxes are the two retarding elements in connection with business and industry. The Tennessee Manufacturers' association in its fight against both of these, is making a real contribution towards the state's progress and development.

We expect to contact every manufacturer in Tennessee, and through these business and industrial leaders, make it possible for industry to succeed in this state. In this work we want your support.

Delegates Off To Meeting Of School Teachers

Local 246 Sends Four Representatives to Convention of National Federation.

Miss Lassie Munsey, Miss Jean Pettit and Mr. and Mrs. Stanton E. Smith, delegates from Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, left Chattanooga Friday for Chicago to attend the eighteenth annual convention of the national body.

The sessions will be held at the Medinah Michigan Avenue club, the week of June 25. The theme will be "Educational Recovery." Particular stress will be laid upon the responsibility of the teachers in the present plight of the schools, Mr. Smith said.

Sound organization of the teachers to meet their responsibility and federal aid for relief in the present emergency will occupy a major part of the program. Tax systems will be discussed and an education program for the present emergency developed. Prominent educators and labor leaders will be in attendance.

It is anticipated that this convention will be the largest in the history of the American Federation of Teachers, since the membership has tripled this past year and eighty new locals have been chartered. The last local to be chartered is Bremerton, Wash., Local 335.

The local delegates will remain over in the Windy City for a few days following adjournment of the convention, visiting the fair.

Iron Molders Offer Support to Bakers

Local 52, Iron Molders, went on record unanimously at the last meeting of that organization as standing squarely behind the bakers on strike at the American Bakeries company, backing their pledge with a substantial contribution of cash to assist the chain concern's victims.

The molders have thus formally joined other crafts in offering encouragement to a new organization which, incidentally, has been an unswerving policy of Local 52 for many years.

APPEAL FOR FAIR WAGES MADE BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

Raleigh, N. C., June 21.—In an address to an audience of 8,000 here Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt appealed for fair wages, backed by an informed public opinion for the benefit of the nation as a whole.

"We women have a very heavy responsibility," he said. "And only if we take the trouble to now, can we meet the crisis. We are not at war, but we are meeting the crisis just as in war.

"We have reached a point in our civilization where we have to readjust ourselves for new conditions."

WIDESPREAD INTEREST SHOWN IN STRUGGLE OF LOCAL WORKERS

Moral and Financial Backing Comes From "Wide Front"—Bakery Workers Hear Chain Corporation Has $100,000 to Break Chattanooga Union—Dr. T. B. Cowan Spikes Latest Rumor Strike Is Settled—Case to Come Before Regional Labor Board Again Monday.

Rev. Dr. T. B. Cowan, chairman of a voluntary citizens' committee which has been endeavoring to secure a settlement of the strike of Bakers and Salesmen at the local plant of the American Bakeries company, Friday morning denied that conferences had resulted in an adjustment of the affair. Following the silencing last week of rumors to the same effect allegedly spread by emissaries of the chain corporation, it was reported renewed efforts had been put forth to give the impression a settlement had been made. Dr. Cowan emphatically denied that an agreement has been reached, and deplored the unfounded reports, which are obviously calculated to interfere with the work of the committee. T. C. Thompson and Prof. Smith, of the University of Chattanooga, are the other members of the committee which has been probing the affair.

The American Bakeries company is willing to spend $100,000 if necessary to force employes of its Chattanooga plant into submission, according to reports which quote an official of the chain corporation. The statement is alleged to have been made in a conversation with members of the two unions which have been on strike at the Chattanooga branch of the Atlanta concern for the past four weeks.

It is alleged that the official made the further statement that the company could keep the local plant closed for "twelve years if necessary."

The strike remains at a standstill, having apparently developed into an endurance contest, with little or no bread being baked by the concern here, and the distribution being practically nil, while various local unions in the territory are offering financial relief to the strikers, and moral encouragement is being received from all groups of Chattanoogans as well as in surrounding territory.

Widespread resentment is indicated against the arrogant tactics of the wealthy corporation by reports from some eighteen cities where the chain operates. From as far south as Jacksonville, Florida, comes assurance of hearty support, and in several other plants of the company in nearby cities the unrest of workers is declared to be growing.

Committees representing the Chattanooga workers are visiting each city where the chain operates, surveying the situation and seeking moral support for the local strikers.

Reports that the strike had been settled, allegedly spread by emissaries of the chain, were effectively spiked during the past few days by a widespread distribution of The Labor World. Every dealer in the territory was presented with a copy of last week's issue of this publication, containing a story detailing the truth of the situation and advising the public that when the strike is settled due notification will be given through these columns and the daily press.

The morale of the strikers, after a four weeks' struggle, is excellent, determination to stand for recognition of their right of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing having increased as the "hard-boiled" position of the chain concern's officials is brought to light by succeeding incidents.

A session of the regional labor board will be devoted Monday to further consideration of the case, it was said, the body having adjourned in order that conferences might be held between the contending parties looking to a settlement of the affair. These conferences, however, developed only the fact that the chain's officials were as "set in their ways" as they had been from the time the local employes formed an organization, a "generous" offer on their part, to re-employ the strikers upon company terms having been secured after several hours of conferring, it was said.

CONGRESS OUTLAWS R. R. COMPANY UNIONS; STRENGTHENS POWER TO ENFORCE SECTION 7A

Washington, June 21.—Railroad company unions are outlawed and the power of the government to enforce Section 7-A of the recovery act is strengthened by measures approved in the closing hours of congress.

Outlawing of railroad company unions was accomplished by passage of the Dill-Grosser bill, which amended the railway labor act of 1926 by rewriting it and making several important changes in the mediation board and in the operation of the adjustment boards to settle grievances.

A summary of the bill follows:

Created a national railways adjustment board, which will have four divisions, the members to be selected by the rail carriers and labor organizations.

Provided for the establishment of regional or system boards of adjustment, if the railroads and the employes desire to set up such boards voluntarily.

Abolished the present board of mediation, consisting of five members, and established a new and smaller board called the national mediation board, with power to select and appoint employes to act as mediators under the instruction of the board with the same freedom to delegate its work as the interstate com-

(Continued on Last Page)

Painters to Hold Annual Frolic At Warner Park

Fourteenth Outing Scheduled for Friday, July 27, at City Playground.

An annual event which will be of interest to hundreds of Chattanooga people is the picnic and barbecue to be held at Warner park by the Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Signwriters, Local Union No. 226.

For the past fourteen years one day in the year has been set aside by this organization and declared a holiday, for the express purpose of bringing together the families and friends of its membership for a day of recreation and pleasure, and to establish a closer relationship one with anothr.

It is the intention of the committee in charge of arrangements this year to make the affair bigger and better than any they have had in the past, and they promise that there will be something going on every minute of the day. There will be the customary races for the young folks, contests and games of all kinds, with valuable prizes offered.

"Of course, the feature of the day will be at noon, at which time a delicious barbecue lunch will be served, consisting of beef, pork and mutton with all the trimmings," said P. P. Thurston, committee chairman. "If you like meat barbecued in the old-fashion way by men who are experts in the art of cooking by this method, we suggest that you close up shop or office for the day, take the wife and kiddies out to the park and spend the day with the boys that play a large part in making our city and homes more beautiful. A $1.00 ticket will be good for two plates."

Standard Oil Chisels Pay, Hours, Board Charges

Washington, June 21.—L. S. Scott, chairman of the petroleum code committee for the District of Columbia, refused to award the new Blue Eagle to the Standard Oil company, the American Oil company and several independent dealers here.

Mr. Scott said his action was based upon completed complaints against the oil companies and declared that his committee had positive evidence that the companies named were "guilty of repeated and flagrant violations of he provisions of the code as regards the giving of discounts and the labor provisions both as to hours and wages."

"The petroleum code committee," he said, "has unquestioned authority to refuse to award the new Blue Eagle, which is a symbol of strict obedience to all code provisions, to any concern that violates any provision of the code."

NEW YORK CITY ADOPTS 5-DAY WEEK FOR SUMMER

New York.—Mayor LaGuardia announced that all city departments not strictly engaged in protecting the life, property and health of the city will go on a five-day week for the summer beginning July 1, or before then, if it can be arranged. This method of dealing with the summer period was decided upon instead of the former plan of closing all city offices at 4 o'clock on weekdays during July and August.

FIGHT AGAINST MACHINES WON BY MEXICAN LABOR

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Labor disputes in Orizaba textile mills which threatened to lead to general sympathetic strikes appeared near solution. The walkout was put off six days pending final signatures to an agreement.

The employers agreed to retain all employes who might otherwise have been let out because of installation of new machinery.

CONVENTION OF HOSIERY UNION MARKS EPOCH

Illustrates Hopeful Developments for Labor.

"KEEN AND MILITANT" SPIRIT DISPLAYED

Held Declares Reading Sessions Most Encouraging in History.

Re-Elected

President American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

NOTICE.

An open meeting for all hosiery workers, union and non-union, will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Roosevelt Hall, Market and Seventh streets. All hosiery workers are invited to come and hear some interesting facts learned by our delegates at the convention in Reading last week.

N. O. SMOTHERMAN,
President, Branch 53.

Fred G. Held, vice-president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, returned this week from the convention of the national body at Reading, with enthusiastic and encouraging reports from the gathering, which he declared was one of the greatest conventions ever held by the organization.

Some of the problems discussed by the delegates were explained and some interesting highlights brought out in an interview given The Labor World Thursday by Mr. Held.

"Youthful, realistic, keen and militant in spirit, the convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Reading well illustrates the hopeful developments of the organized labor movement since the NRA," he said.

"A record-breaking attendance was on hand which reflected the vastly increased membership of the union as a result of the NRA. Almost two hundred delegates sat on the convention floor, representing a wider distribution of organization than has ever before been known in the hosiery industry," Mr. Held continued.

The report by Secretary-Treasurer William Smith reflected the amazing growth of the union since the last convention.

"Since September of 1933, 16,500 new members have enrolled in the ranks of the union. Twenty-four new branches have been created, while eight old branches were reorganized and set in flourishing condition.

"Included this year were the seamless branch of the industry and we assisted in developing a definite policy for the intensive organization of the workers in that branch of the trade.

"That widespread strikes are the

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
210 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does organized labor favor the initiative, referendum and recall.

A.—The American Federation has repeatedly gone on record for the initiative, referendum and recall.

* * *

Q.—When did organized labor rally to the aid of the bakers in their fight against night work?

A.—In 1890, when the American Federation of Labor pledged aid to the bakers to change their employment from night to day work.

* * *

Q.—Is the labor press mentioned in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—Yes. Article II, Section 5 of the constitution says one of the objects of the A. F. of L. is "to aid and encourage the labor press of America."

What Next!

Petroleum carbon is just coming into use as another rival of coal. It is a petroleum by-product, the residue left in stills after completion of the refining process. Crushed into pea to egg sizes, it is used for domestic heating purposes.

Wisdom

Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile while the other is pinched.—Fuller.

LABOR MAN NAMED.

Washington.—The NRA has announced appointment of Charles Green, of the Button and Novelty Workers' union, Local No. 32, New York, as labor representative on the code authority for the covered button industry.

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

"Now I'm the Picture of Health," Says Lady After Taking CARDUI

Here is how Cardui helped an Alabama lady. . . . "I suffered from pains in my back and sides," writes Mrs. A. G. Gray, of Cusseta, Ala. "I was so thin and weak, I read of Cardui and decided to take it. I noticed at once it was helping me. I kept taking Cardui until I had finished five bottles. I gained. My health was much better. Now I am the picture of health. My color is good and my weight increased." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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Quality Tailored
SUITS

Hundreds of patterns in all the new colors and designs. Tailored to your individual measure at

$30 and up

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J. J. BAUER
Quality Tailoring
825 Broad St.

Choosing Collective Bargaining Agencies

The persistent ballyhoo of anti-union employers that workers favor the notorious company union was given a clear knock-out in the election of a collective bargaining agency by the employes of the Tennessee Public Service company, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Two American Federation of Labor unions and two company unions were on the ballot. The A. F. of L. unions were the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The company unions were the Street Car and Bus Operators' union of the transportation department of the Tennessee Public Service company and the Distribution Department Employes' Protective association of that company. Out of 277 effective ballots, 161 were for the A. F. of L. unions and 116 for the company unions, a clear majority of 45 for bona fide trade unionism.

The tabulation of the votes gave the following figures: Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, A. F. of L. union, 99 votes; Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L. union, 62 votes; Street Car and Bus Operators union, company union, 75 votes; Distribution Department Employes' Protective association, company union, 41 votes. Eight contested votes were not counted.

The election was held by secret ballot under the supervision of Thomas M. Finn, of the U. S. Conciliation Service, who declared that the voting was conducted on a high plane and in strict accordance with Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act. The ballots distinctly stated that the two bona fide unions were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

It is this kind of an election, held under the supervision of a suitable representative of the federal government, which the bourbon anti-union employers throughout the United States are fighting tooth and nail.

Extending Workers' Education

The division of emergency education programs of the federal emergency relief administration is rendering valuable assistance to the practical education of working men and women not only in the problems which confront them in their efforts to earn a living, but also in the broader field of understanding the causes of the depression, to the end that our democratic institutions may be saved by the protection they give to the inherent rights of the masses to decent living standards, liberty in all of its aspects, and the happiness that naturally follows the acquisition of these essentials.

By means of labor institutes and workers schools, financially sponsored with federal funds, solid and substantial information on economic problems, including occupational questions, is being supplied to thousands of toilers who would not otherwise have the advantages which this knowledge gives.

In outlining the underlying policy in making practical education available for those who do most of the useful work in our complex economic system, Dr. L. R. Alderman, director of emergency education programs of the federal emergency relief administration, says the important thing is "to make the public schools fit the needs of all our people." Inasmuch as most of the people work for a living, special importance should be placed on making the schools fit the needs of working men and women. On this point Dr. Alderman says:

> "I think that workers' education at this time has this two-fold mission, first to help prepare the public schools for groups of organized workers and then to extend to these organized workers the right kind of an invitation to attend."

He points out that our 256,104 school plants should be the means of bringing about a "new understanding of our problems among our whole people that would make democracy stronger."

To assist in this commendable plan the division of emergency education programs publishes a monthly bulletin, "Workers Education." It includes news regarding workers' classes in all parts of the country, articles on resident schools here and abroad and articles by persons actively engaged in workers' education. Every worker, and especially every trade unionist, should read this bulletin regularly. Requests for it should be sent to the Specialist in Workers' Education, 1734 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE ASKS "KICKBACK" INQUIRY

Washington, June 21.—The senate labor committee has approved the Walsh-Davis resolution calling for investigation of the "kick-back racket" on federal building projects, whereby workers are forced to give up part of their pay to contractors as a condition of getting a job.

Chairman David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, said that testimony given at hearings before the committee "seemed to indicate" that contractors in many cities are violating prevailing rate of wage laws by forcing employes to give up part of their wages.

The resolution will ask for an appropriation of $25,000. If it is approved, Senator Walsh said, the committee would decide whether it or a subcommittee would undertake the inquiry. He said an expert investigator would be employed.

Walsh said the investigation would start in the District of Columbia, but would be extended to all cities where public buildings were under construction by contractors working for the government.

He said evidence already gathered by the committee showed that the "kick-back racket" was being practiced in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities.

MILL STRIKE INJUNCTION CARRIED TO U. S. COURT

Los Angeles, June 21.—The Mission hosiery mill strike injunction has been carried to the federal courts.

Aghast at the stringent and unprecedented injunction handed down by the California superior court restraining the strikers even for talking "in a loud voice" and enjoining any sort of picketing or congregation, J. C. Packard, heading the Mission strikers' legal staff, immediately took the case to the federal courts.

The strikers expect that on the basis of the Norris-LaGuardia act the federal courts will set aside the injunction. The management in filing its suit with the superior court was careful to ask an injunction only against the branch, and not against the national union in an effort to escape federal jurisdiction.

But the strikebreakers imported from distant states, among them North Carolina, brings the case under federal jurisdiction, the union contends.

TEXTILE MILL IS FINED; CHISLELED NRA CODE PAY

Providence, R. I.—Clyde Mills, Inc., of Westerly, R. I., were fined $100 for violation of the cotton textile code labor provisions. United States District Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, imposing the fine after the company had entered a plea of guilty, explained that the amount was low because of the defendant's financial condition.

The violation was failure to pay the code minimum wage during the week ended Jan. 5, 1934. The company agreed to comply strictly with the terms of the code in the future and to make satisfactory restitution of back wages to the employes.

Howard McGrath, United States district attorney for Rhode Island, was assisted by Reuben J. Martin, assistant counsel NRA litigation division.

This is the second criminal prosecution in Rhode Island for code violations, another textile mill having been fined $1,500 about a month ago.

Hollywood Star—We've had the silents and now the talkies. I suppose the next thing will be the thinkies.

Her Rival—Let's hope not, dear; that would throw you out of a job for sure.

SHORTER WORK WEEK AND HIGHER WAGES DEMANDED BY WAGNER

New York Senator Condemns NRA Code Employers for Grabbing Big Increase in Profits and Refusing Pay Advances and Reduced Hours.

Washington.—Vigorous criticism of the manifest determination of employers operating under codes of fair competition established by authority of the national industrial recovery act to refuse to increase mass buying power by raising wages coupled with their equally manifest determination to refuse to reduce the length of the work week to provide employment for our millions of idle, all in the face of mounting profits, was voiced by Senator Robert F. Wagner in a speech in the senate in defense of the original principles underlying the recovery program.

Just Return to Industry and Labor.

"A balance between the return to industry and the return to labor is at the very core of economic stability, and it is here that the new deal program seems in greatest need of immediate attention," he said.

"During the period between June and October, 1933, hours of work were reduced 16 per cent and employment increased 19 per cent, although production was declining 17 per cent.

Hours Lengthened, Earnings Cut.

"Paradoxical as it may seem, subsequent improvements in the general condition of business have been matched by increasing unwillingness to reduce hours and to raise wages. Between October, 1933, and March, 1934, production increased over 11 per cent. During the first quarter of 1934, corporation earnings have been three times as great as during the same period last year. Out of 670 dividend changes reported by Standard Statistics, 515 were favorable, as compared with only 156 a year ago.

"But this latter period has witnessed a gain of only 1.5 per cent in employment, hours of labor have been actually lengthened by one-half hour per week, and the real earnings of the individual worker are not appreciably greater than they were in March, 1933.

Injustice Breeds Violence.

"If the return of prosperity, as measured by increased industrial output and higher profits, is going to be accompanied by a desire to return to the wage philosophy of the 1920's, additional and more serious depressions are only a matter of a few years.

"The wage problem is not merely a technical question of providing enough purchasing power to keep industry running at full speed. We cannot justify ourselves of stopping short when that level is reached. We must go on to create a fairer system, in which the worker will share equitably in our great wealth and live in comfort and security. To deny this right to men who are intelligent is to invite unrest and violence.

"The same principles apply to hours of labor. Most of the maximum hour scales are far too high even by the narrow test of re-employment measures. They are indefensibly high when contrasted with the number of hours that people shall be required to work in a highly industrialized civilization."

Mill-Owner Solon Tries Fast One With Child-Labor Bill

Record of Pennsylvania Representative Sponsoring Measure Is 100 Per Cent. Unfavorable to the Workers.

Washington, June 21.—The American Federation of Labor is specifically and positively opposed to the federal child labor bill (H. R. 6184) introduced in the house of representatives by Congressman Robert F. Rich, of Pennsylvania.

The position of the federation was made known in a letter from W. C. Roberts and W. C. Hushing, legislative representatives of the federation, to Hon. William P. Connery, Jr., chairman of the house labor committee, to whom the bill was referred.

Seeks to Discredit Congress.

"Behind H. R. 6184, a bill to regulate employment of persons under 18 years of age and to provide minimum rates of compensation to be paid employes, is a scheme to discredit congress," the legislative representatives told Mr. Connery.

"One of the arguments used against the child labor amendment," the letter added, "is that congress would be more liberal than the states and would prohibit, regulate and limit the labor of children under the age of eighteen.

Unfavorable to Labor.

"Representative Rich is the only member of congress to our knowledge who has practically a 100 per cent unfavorable record on measures of interest to labor. If he was in favor of the child labor amendment, he would not have introduced the bill. It not only fixes the wages of employes under 18 years of age at 20 cents per hour, but provides that employes 18 years of age or older shall receive 28 cents per hour. He not only desires to regulate the employment of persons under 18 years of age, but has gone beyond that age.

"We are sure that the bill will be used for propaganda purposes to discredit congress and thereby help those who argue that congress would be more liberal than the states in order to defeat ratification of the child labor amendment."

It was pointed out at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that Representative Rich in drafting the bill did not consult the A. F. of L., the national child labor committee, or any other national agency interested in child labor legislation.

The congressman lives in Woolrich, Pa. He is general manager and treasurer of the Woolrich Woolen mills.

LABOR REPRESENTATION BAN IN FURNACE CODE AUTHORITY

Washington.—The personnel of the code authority for the industrial furnace manufacturing industry made public by the national recovery administration, is composed of five members, all of whom are officials of companies engaged in the manufacture of furnaces. Despite the fact that the authority will enforce the labor sections of the code, the NRA did not deem it proper for representatives of the workers to participate in the administration.

DEPRESSION HASN'T HIT THIS HIGH-SALARY GROUP

Ottawa, Canada.—The forty ranking executives, including officers and directors, of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., received salaries and bonuses totaling $1,857,300 last year, an average of $33,900, the parliamentary mass buying committee was told by its investigating auditor, W. L. Gordon, Toronto. The average in 1929, the peak year for the vast retail and mail order house, was $54,800.

Chattanooga's Popular Cash Grocery

The One Store with All the Conveniences and Facilities for the Comfort of Their Customers. Free Parking. Rest Room, Lounge, Men's Toilets, Lunch Counter, Fish Market, Bakery, Meat Market and Public Cold Water Drinking Fountain.

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

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INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

Eleven years in the Shoe Rebuilding business—not one dollar paid to a non-union building trades craftsman.

KENTON'S

We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following

1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.

— and —

Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise where possible.

KENTON'S
"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
18 E. EIGHTH STREET DIAL 6-9323
CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

AKERY UNION OFFERS PLAN TO ENFORCE REPUDIATED CODE

ganized Workers Telegraph Gen. Johnson They're Ready to Organize 10,000 Bakery Owners to Accept Code in Good Faith and Put Its Provisions Into Effect.

ashington, June 21.—An offer to nize at once 10,000 union bakery rs to enforce the bakery industry as approved by President Roose- was contained in a telegram to very Administrator Hugh S. John- from Financial Secretary-Treasur- A. A. Myrup of the Bakery and fectionery Workers International n. The union took this action fol- ing repudiation of the code by the ers' Council, the organization of loying bakers who filed the code. he wire to Gen. Johnson was sent the union's headquarters in Chi- . The proposal to organize 10,- union bakery owners is but the step, and union officers believe y more than that would be brought the organization within a short e. The union charges that the new anization thus created would be more representative of the bakery industry than the organization which sponsored the code, headed by Henry Stude.

Union Holds Code Is Law.

It is the union view that the code, approved by the President on May 29, is in effect and can no more be repudiated than can any other federal law. However, a code authority must be designated, and it is the purpose of the union to bring into being an organization of employing bakers who will accept the code in good faith, who will name a code authority and who will police the code.

The union points out that the Bakers' Council repudiation of the code was based on provisions contained in the Executive Order approving the code, and that all of these provisions are standard and have been included in Executive Orders approving many other codes.

A primary objection of the Bakers' Council was to the President's order that the Council make a report on the operation of the hours and wages provision of the code at the end of 90 days. The union withdrew its objection to the code when it learned the administration planned to give the industry another opportunity to prove with facts that the wage and hour provisions were as liberal and as conducive to re-employment as they might be.

Assert Council Unjustified.

Nnder the code the 48-hour week will apply to a large portion of the industry. Union officials see no justification for the council's insistence on an inflexible standard of labor fixed in advance, and its refusal in the future to face the facts.

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Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

CHURCHILL
READY-MADE SUITS
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WASH TROUSERS
EMERSON and MALLORY
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VAN HEUSEN
SHIRTS
W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOES
They All Carry the
UNION LABEL
HENDERSON COLEMAN
CLOTHIERS
HABERDASHERS
MARKET AT TENTH 6-2814

100 PER CENT FOR ORGANIZED LABOR
Delicious Pies, Cakes, and Potato Chips
WITH THE UNION LABEL
CRESCENT PRODUCTS
Turner Baking Co.
3811 Rossville Blvd. Phone 3-9146

UNION MADE
SHIRTS AND TIES
Fine Assortments
Contor Bros.
529 Market Street

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Eskenazi

Southern Textile Mills Remain Closed by Strike

Federal Relief Funds Are Used to Feed Strikers' Families in Piedmont District.

Greenville, S. C., June 21.—Almost 2,000 workers in three cotton mills of the Piedmont section of South Carolina remained idle this week, while other plants of the area operated under a three-month 25 per cent curtailment program.

The operatives have been on strike several weeks. Representatives of the United Textile Workers' union from each of the three mills have conferred with the managements, but no definite steps toward a settlement have resulted.

There are 900 employes of Piedmont Manufacturing company at Piedmont, 275 employes of the Victor-Monaghan plant at Walhalla and 650 workers at Belton Manufacturing company at Belton now on strike. Federal relief funds are being used to feed strikers' families.

The policy of the relief administration at Washington is to relieve the destitute wherever they are found without regard to the causes of their destitution.

Local leaders of the United Textile Workers' union denied statement by Piedmont Manufacturing company officials that 500 non-union employes out of the 900 on strike had evinced a desire to return to work at a mass meeting on Tuesday. The union men said that only 123 employes of the mill attended the meeting and that 600 union members would "stay on strike until we get justice." The mill has been idle since the strike was called on May 28.

U. S. Court Upholds Anti-Injunction Law

Constitutionality of Norris-LaGuardia Act Affirmed by Federal Appeals Judges.

New York, June 21.—The United States circuit court of appeals, in a notable decision here, upheld the constitutionality of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act. The act forbids the granting of injunctions by the federal courts in labor disputes except in cases where fraud and violence are proved to exist.

The court ruled that it could not interfere with any attempt by organized labor to bring about the closed shop, engaging in strikes or sympathetic strikes or in any other legitimate and peaceful efforts to bring pressure to bear upon employers to achieve the purposes of a union.

The decision, written by Judge Martin T. Manton and concurred in by Judge Augustus Hand and Judge Harris B. Chase, was upon the injunction application of a group of employers in the construction industry against officers of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

The injunction suit had been in the courts since 1924. It was decided originally in favor of the employers by the federal courts, but was recently ordered retried by the United States supreme court on technical grounds.

TO REPRESENT LABOR.

Washington.—L. Reiss, manager of Shirt Makers' union, Local 25, New York City, has been appointed labor representative on the code authority for the blouse and skirt manufacturing industries, National Recovery Administrator Johnson announces.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Trustee by a deed of trust executed by Alice Bledsoe, widow, on the third day of April, 1929, and recorded in Book "P" Vol. 27, page 85 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which record reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions made therein. And default in the payment of seventy-seven (77) of the series of Eighty-nine (89) notes secured by said deed of trust; default also in the payment of interest on said indebtedness of SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS the said series of eighty-nine notes being in the sum of Eighteen Dollars each, except the last one which is in the sum of Sixteen Dollars, said notes payable monthly, the first one payable on or before May 3, 1929, and one note each consecutive month thereafter until all should be fully paid; default has been made also in the payment of taxes and insurance as required by said deed of trust; the first twelve notes of said series are all that have been paid, and the remainder of said indebtedness has been in default for more than thirty days after its maturity; and said default continuing at this date, June 9th, 1934, and the holder of said indebtedness, secured by said deed of trust, having elected to declare the entire outstanding unpaid indebtedness due and payable at once, as provided in said deed of trust, and in said notes; I, J. A. Long, Trustee, named in said deed of trust, will at the request of the holder of said indebtedness, on

SATURDAY, JULY 14th, 1934,

at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, within lawful hours, offer for sale, and sell at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower, as provided by said deed of trust, the following described real estate in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being lot No. 8, in Block No. 130, East End Land Company's Addition No. 1. It is the same real estate conveyed by Belle M. Wagner, widow, to John Wade and wife, Minnie Wade, September 5th, 1924, recorded in Book "R", Vol. 18, page 230, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

The title to the real estate hereinabove described is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This June 9th, 1934.

J. A. LONG, Trustee.

7-13

GREEN URGES 30-HOUR LAW FOR IDLE RELIEF

Washington.—A final drive to prevail upon congress to enact the Connery 30-hour week bill into law during the present session of congress was made by President Green, of the American Federation of Labor. Trade unionists throughout the country were urged to wire their members of congress asking them to take favorable action on the measure.

"Because unemployment is so widespread and distressing," Mr. Green said, the Connery bill should be made statute law before congress adjourns. He stated the measure is absolutely necessary for all lines of industry as a constructive remedy for the scourge which has thrown millions into the unemployed army.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49743
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
B. F. Frazier vs. Mamie Frazier

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mamie Frazier is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of May, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49762
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ownie Hendrix vs. Roy Hendrix

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Hendrix is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 31st day of May, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49750
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Anna Becker vs. Michel Becker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Michel Becker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49685
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marie Parker vs. John A. Parker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John A. Parker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of May, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49769
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
D. E. Fowler vs. Lola Fowler

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Fowler is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of June, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 6-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49732
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
S. H. Pierce vs. Lola Pierce

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Pierce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 11th day of June, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

McClure & McClure, Attys. 7-6

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

To the Creditors of the Estate of Joe D. Hixson, deceased:

The insolvency of the estate of Joe D. Hixson, deceased, having been suggested to the clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, notice is hereby given, as required by the order of said clerk, to all persons having claims against said estate to present and file the same with the clerk of said court at his office in Chattanooga, Tennessee, authenticated as required by law, on or against Monday, the 24th day of September, 1934, or be forever barred. This June 13, 1934.

B. P. Clift, Adm'r Joe D. Hixson, Dec'd.

Fred Hixson, Atty. 7-6

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 28th day of February, 1928, by David Hackney and wife, Margaret Hackney, to secure a certain indebtedness which deed of trust is on record in the Register's office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, in book "T", Volume 22, Page 106, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, which still remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of same, Ernest Stone, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, between the legal hours of sale,

TUESDAY, JULY 24th, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Fourth civil district of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the North side of the right of way of the Southern Railway forty rods Northwestwardly from the main Chattanooga road, thence Northwestwardly along the said right of way thirty-three rods; thence North fifty-seven degrees West eleven rods to the road formerly known as the old Ooltewah road; thence Southwardly along the said road thirty rods to the point of beginning containing about one acre and being the Southeast corner of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-four, fractional township five North, range three West, Ocoee district.

Subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of June, 1934.

ERNEST STONE, Trustee.

7-13

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK FROM "CAN" TO "CAN'T"?

That's What Roy McDonald Expects of His Employes

Roy McDonald, Czar of the Home Stores and self-styled individualist, says that his employes must "work any hours I see fit to designate and at any task I may require of them."

Do you think a man who cares so little for his employes should receive the support of good union men and women? Do you think such a man would help you in time of need?

Support the Merchant Who "Plays Fair" With You!

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 89
Established in 1882

TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER

Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Remember Your Obligation!
'SUNNY MAID' SLICED BREAD IS 100 PER CENT UNION
The Only UNION BAKERY PRODUCTS at Your Grocer!
DIXIE BAKERY .... 340 East Ninth Street .... Phone 6-8311

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

SENSATIONAL VALUE AT STERCHI BROS.!
METAL BRIDGE SET

CONSISTS OF
TABLE and FOUR CHAIRS!
This is the kind of metal bridge set that will be the envy of your friends. It's a beauty . . . in assorted colors . . . but more than that . . . it's comfortable . . . at this low price!
$5.95
STERCHI BROS STORES, INC.
DIAL 7-2151—BROAD at SEVENTH—DIAL 7-2151.
617 Market St., Dial 6-1918. Rossville, Tenn.-Ga. Dial 3-0137.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

MORE ABOUT
CONGRESS

(Continued from First Page)

merce commission now possesses.

Prohibited any carrier from providing financial assistance to any union of employes from funds of the carrier; prohibited the railroads from interfering in any manner whatsoever with employes joining or refusing to join any organization or union, and specifically provided that the choice of representatives of any craft shall be determined by a majority of the employes voting on the question.

Strengthening of Section 7-A of the recovery act was accomplished by passage of a joint resolution authorizing the president to establish a board or boards to investigate issues, facts or practices of employers or employes in any controversy.

This board can conduct elections by secret ballot of employes to determine what "person or persons or organization" they desire to have represent them in bargaining. This means that workers can choose an individual or they can choose the American Federation of Labor or any other organization to do their bargaining.

The board likewise has authority to order the production of any documents it may need, such as payrolls, or the production of any witnesses it may need to carry out its task. It has power to enforce orders just as the federal trade commission enforces them.

The right to strike is protected by Section 6, which says: "Nothing in this resolution shall impair in any manner the right of labor to strike or act in concert."

Persons who violate the provisions of the resolution are subject to a fine of $1,000 or one year in prison. The resolution applies for one year.

All of these are powers that the national labor board has sought to exercise through executive order. Some anti-union companies have resisted the exercise of the powers. Now they are definite grants from congress.

Black-Draught Brings Refreshing Relief of Constipation Troubles
Constipation produces many disagreeable sensations, several of which are mentioned by Mr. T. E. Stith, of Boonville, Ind., who writes: "I have used Thedford's Black-Draught many years when needed for biliousness and other minor ills when a laxative was needed. I have a tight feeling in my chest when I get bilious. I get dizzy and feel very tired, just don't feel like doing my work. After taking Black-Draught, I feel much better. This is why I continue to use it when needed." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught is a good, purely vegetable laxative, obtainable for 25¢ a package.

MORE ABOUT
HOSIERY UNION

(Continued from First Page)

only alternative to government action instituting the 30-hour work week in the hosiery industry was made clear by Emil Rieve, president, in his report to the convention. Rieve declared that failure of the administration to bear down on employers after the employers started to buck the government has enormously weakened the whole NRA structure.

"In a report covering the many developments in the history of the union during the past year, Rieve stressed the fact that higher wages and production control are the immediate objectives of the federation. Hourly wages are now higher than they were in 1929 for most operations in the hosiery industry, Rieve said, but weekly earnings due to shorter hours are less.

"Referring to the protest of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce that passage of the Wagner bill would 'legalize strikes,' James H. Maurer, veteran labor and socialist leader, said: "You would think some people thought it was illegal to strike. We've always had the right to strike and we don't intend to give it up."

Earl D. Constantine, managing director of the American Association of Hosiery Manufacturers and executive director of the hosiery code authority, addressed the convention.

"Hosiery manufacturers generally were attacked by Constantine. 'Our greatest trouble,' he said, 'arises from violation of the fair trade practices of the code, those prohibiting sales below costs.

"'Most of the manufacturers think they can get away with it and deliberately violate the fair trade practice provision. They fail to realize they are stabbing themselves in the back and depriving themselves of an opportunity to benefit by code provisions.'

"Rieve was unanimously re-elected president. Alexander McKeown was re-elected first vice-president.

"Final action of the convention was to vote extraordinary powers to the national executive board to call a general strike in the trade if necessary in order to force a reduction in the present code limitation on the work week. Delegates demanded a 60-hour two-shift machine hour limitation per week in place of the present limitation of eighty hours divided in two shifts.

"The convention adopted regulations calculated to increase the revenue of the federation for organization and strike purposes. The drive to organize the south will be intensified and a program was adopted for unionizing the sixty thousand or more hosiery workers included in the jurisdiction of the federation and mostly located in the south."

A reader of this colyum of piffle drops in to tell us that his nephew, aged 6, wrote his first letter home, after going away to boarding school. It ran:

"Dear Mum: I went to chapel yesterday and I went to chapel today, and will you please send me some boxing gloves?"

Security for Jobs, Homes and Old Age Asked by Roosevelt

Unemployment Insurance, Pensions for Aged and Home Modernization Urged for Consideration of Next Congress.

Washington, June 21.—A broad plan to promote the security of the masses of America in their homes, their jobs and during old age was submitted to congress by President Roosevelt in a message setting forth proposals for social legislation for the consideration of the next congress, which convenes the first week in January, 1935.

Home life, the president said, must be enhanced by modernizing existing homes and building new ones, coupled with better use of the nation's land and water resources with special attention given to some of the millions of jobless workers as well as to farmers now trying to eke out a living on submarginal or unproductive lands.

Social Insurance.

On the questions of unemployment insurance and pensions for destitute aged the president said:

"Fear and worry based on unknown danger contribute to social unrest and economic demoralization. If, as our constitution tells us, our federal government was established among other things 'to promote the general welfare,' it is our plain duty to provide for that security upon which welfare depends.

"Next winter we may well undertake the great task of furthering the security of the citizen and his family through social insurance.

"This is not an untried experiment. Lessons of experience are available from states, from industries and from many nations of the civilized world. The various types of social insurance are interrelated; and I think it is difficult to attempt to solve them piecemeal. Hence, I am looking for a sound means which I can recommend to provide at once security against several of the great disturbing factors in life—especially those which relate to unemployment and old age.

"I believe there should be a maximum of co-operation between states and the federal government. I believe that the funds necessary to provide this insurance should be raised by contribution rather than by an increase in general taxation.

"Above all, I am convinced that social insurance should be national in scope, although the several states should meet at least a large portion of the cost of management, leaving to the federal government the responsibility of investing, maintaining and safeguarding the funds constituting the necessary insurance reserves.

"I have commenced to make, with the greatest care, the necessary actuarial and other studies for the formulation of plans for the consideration of the Seventy-fourth congress."

Rights Must Be Maintained.

In concluding his message, the president declared:

"We must dedicate ourselves anew to a recovery of the old and sacred possessive rights for which mankind has constantly struggled—homes, livelihood and individual security. The road to these values is the way of progress. Neither you nor I will rest content until we have done our utmost to move further on that road."

One Hosiery Mill Feels Heavy Hand Of Uncle Sam

Employes Laid Off Because of Union Activities Are Ordered Reinstated Immediately.

Washington, June 21.—The national labor board ruled that the Hatch Hosiery company, Belmont, N. C., reinstate all striking employes by June 20, the recovery administration announced.

The dispute was between the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the Hatch mills. A strike of fifty-two out of 102 employes of the company began Feb. 9, following refusal of the management to reinstate six union workers who had been laid off and two who had been transferred to less desirable work a few days after they joined the federation. The board directed the company to reinstate them immediately to the positions they held on Feb. 5.

The board also ruled that with the calling off of the strike the company should reinstate not later than June 20 all strikers who applied, individually or collectively, before June 15.

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

Textile Workers Ready to Strike For Cut in Week

Union Officers Authorized to Call Special Convention to Plan Action If NRA Does Not Reduce Hours.

New York City, June 21.—The international executive board of the United Textile Workers of America, meeting in New York City, representing the various divisions of the industry, discussed the advisability of united action in support of the 30-hour work week.

The recent Washington settlement on the cotton textile industry took up one whole day of the executive council and reports of the international officers who took part in the negotiations.

It was officially voted to indorse the position of the officials who negotiated the agreement and give them discretionary power in carrying out the purposes of the organization in line with the demands made in Washington.

Workers in Readiness to Act.

Expecting that a report will be made in the near future by NRA officials on the question of hours and wages, it was also voted to give the officers the authority to call a special convention within the near future, if they deemed it advisable.

President McMahon announced that all of the divisions of the industry had indorsed the position of the parent body and were ready to take part in a general movement for the establishment of a shorter work week.

The woolen and worsted division held a meeting in Worcester, aMss., to take action on the proposal submitted to the National Wool association. The local unions have empowered their representatives to call a strike if necessary in support of their claims for regulation of the machine load and reduction of machine hour operations.

Leaders in the silk industry were in conference with Vice-President Francis J. Gorman formulating a policy which will be submitted to the employers in the near future.

The Executive Council formulated a memoranda which will be submitted to the administration officials in Washington, setting forth the extreme necessity of immediate action on the question of hours of labor, explaining that employers in all parts of the country now recognize that the present working time of eighty machine hours must be considerably reduced, if conditions throughout the textile industry are to be stabilized.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7161
617 Market Street

One Accident Is One Too Many —
In addition to physical pain and suffering, it costs money to be injured. Earnings cease and expenses pile up. Sometimes, it takes years to pay out.
A certain guarantee against such unexpected expense is an Accident Insurance policy.
THE PROVIDENT
Life and Accident Insurance Co.
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Each Week . . .
The Labor World
. . . reaches increasing thousands of the highest paid workers in Chattanooga!
MR. MERCHANT:
This should mean something to you—
Think It Over!
Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

DEMAND END OF KIDNAPINGS

A.B.C. STRIKE DEADLOCKED

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 29, 1934 — Number 10

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES SUMMONED TO CAPITAL

Workers Aroused by Latest Harriman Outrage.

SEEK TO PROTECT LOYAL AMERICANS

Amazing Arrogance of Sock Mill Barons Reaches Peak in Kidnaping of Union Representative by Armed Mob Wednesday.

With a set determination to take such steps as will prevent physical violence against organizers of the American Federation of Labor on the part of gunmen employed or incited by southern textile mill operators, officials of several state federations in the southeast are in session Friday at Nashville to consider the outrage perpetrated at Harriman Wednesday when Fred G. Held, vice-president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, was forcibly removed from a Southern railway train, after he had purchased a ticket for Chattanooga, taken for a ride and threatened with death by a mob which Mr. Held declares was incited by officials of the Harriman mills who have been defying the government of the United States because said government had the temerity to pass laws which did not suit the overlords of the sock mill.

Officials of southern state federations were called by George L. Googe, southern representative of the American Federation, to plan action not alone in the Held case, but to outline a permanent program and policy which will result in organizers being protected against the lawless elements which are from time to time enlisted by southern mill operators to prevent their employes from taking advantage of rights guaranteed them by the law of the land.

Conferences were being held Friday with the governor of Tennessee, the state's attorney-general and other officials, it was said, and a general meeting of the labor representatives will follow these pow-wows.

Paul J. Aymon, former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and representative of the American Federation, visited Harriman Thursday following the Held kidnaping, and reported on his return to Chattanooga that he could not share the optimism of Mayor DeArmond, who is quoted as saying that the town is "quiet as a Sunday school." Mr. Aymon de-

(Continued on Last Page)

To Be Speaker

PAUL W. FULLER

Textile Unions to Celebrate "Fourth" At Winnepesaukah

Rossville, Ridgedale, Chickamauga, East Lake Combine in Program.

Local 1751, Woolen Workers, Rossville, Local 1733, Chickamauga; Local 2216, East Lake, and Local 1785, Ridgedale, will combine on next Wednesday to celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" with an all-day basket dinner and speaking at Lake Winnepesaukah.

Committee in charge of the arrangements has succeeded in having President McMahon, of the United Textile Workers of America, assign Paul W. Fuller, educational director for the national organization, to deliver an address, which is scheduled for 3 p.m. Mr. Fuller is well known throughout the south and has visited this immediate section several times. He is an orator of national note, and will unquestionably bring a message of interest to all textile workers as well as the trade union movement generally.

A special invitation has been extended the local unions at LaFayette and Dalton, Ga., it was said, and committee members expressed the hope that all textile workers in this section, as well as other trade unionists, will make arrangements to bring the family and spend the day with the members of the four locals.

The committee is composed of Charles Puckett, George Payne, Sam Wilkins and Thomas Tripps.

Notice

Members of Local 415, Journeyman Barbers, are urged to attend the regular monthly session on Monday night at 7 o'clock, as matters of unusual importance will come before the organization for discussion. Decisions must be made which will affect every member of the organization, and a 100 per cent. attendance is expected.

GEORGE W. PERRY,
President.

State Association Postal Clerks to Hold Two-Day Meet

13th Annual Convention to Convene Here Wednesday and Thursday.

Thirteenth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Postal Clerks will convene in Chattanooga next Wednesday for a two-days session. This will be the first meeting of the state body in this city since 1928, and an elaborate entertainment program is being arranged for the entertainment of some 200 delegates and visitors who will come from all sections of the state.

On Wednesday a luncheon and band concert will be tendered the visitors at Lake Winnepesaukah, and on Thursday evening a banquet will be given at the Patten. Thursday morning at 7 the visiting ladies will be entertained at breakfast at the Maypole.

Senators McKellar and Bachman, Congressman S. D. McReynolds and William Ottie, national secretary-treasurer, will be guests of the postal workers, the latter being scheduled for an address on Thursday morning at the final business session of the convention.

A. A. Uttley, of Memphis, is president of the state body, and R. E. Hatcher, of Nashville, is secretary.

Local delegates to the convention next week are G. G. Grigsby, J. H. Daugherty, W. C. Carter, Claude Coppinger and W. W. Gross.

Committees from Branch 192 are as follows:

General chairman, G. G. Griggsby; finance, W. B. Langley; refreshments, W. D. Leverich; transportation, G. D. Russ; entertainment, Earle Posey.

The ladies' auxiliary is co-operating in entertainment plans. Mrs. Leonard Shipley is president of the auxiliary. Mrs. W. D. Leverich is in charge of arrangements for the breakfast on Thursday morning.

Business sessions will be held in the ballroom of the Patten.

Local 1785 to Meet At East Side Junior

Regular meeting of Local 1785, United Textile Workers, will be held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, at East Side Junior High school, on Main street, instead of at the regular meeting place, it is announced. Members are requested to note the temporary change, and are urged to attend this meeting.

Sympathy of the membership of Local 1785 is extended to Brother C. A. Alford in the death of his wife, Mrs. Pearl Alford, who passed away recently at her home. Funeral services were held at the Edgewood Baptist church last Thursday.

Fred Walker was the victim of an unfortunate automobile accident a few days ago, which necessitated the amputation of one arm. The local regrets the "hard luck" of Mr. Walker.

What do you know about the "goings on" among members of our local? Let's make a live and interesting column for our paper every week. Send me your items of interest to our membership each week, so we may have them published.

EDITH NUCKOLLS.

LOCAL LABOR MAKES PEACE WITH BREWERY

Southeastern Signs With Central Body.

BREWERY WORKERS GAIN 40 MEMBERS

Agreement Provides 100% Union Operation — Ends Long Controversy.

Contracts signed this week between the Southeastern Brewing company and Chattanooga Trades and Labor council brought to an end a lengthy and somewhat bitter controversy which had existed for several months, and which arose over the employment of non-union workmen on construction of work. Agreement with Central Body was attached to and made a part of the contract between the brewery and Local 79, Brewery Workers.

Under the terms of the pact none but members of recognized unions affiliated with Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will be employed, and some forty regular employes of the company will be members in good standing of Local 79. Negotiations were conducted for Central Body by the executive board, and for the Brewery Workers by Paul J. Aymon, Ed Steiner and Roy Lee. Manager Hudgins represented the company.

The Southeastern company for many months held the agency for Lion Pilsener beer, but upon completion of the plant began marketing their own product, "Old South beer and ale," and local distribution of these brands began Tuesday morning. It is said the purpose of the company is to eventually build other breweries in the southeast.

Mr. Hudgins Wednesday expressed gratification that the controversy had been amicably settled. "Our goal is 100 per cent. co-operation of all interests," he said. "We are happy that our disagreement with organized labor has been ended, and we, of course, intend to live up to the letter and the spirit of our contracts. The entire affair was unfortunate, and we are confident we can and will work in perfect harmony with the labor people of Chattanooga in future.

"Our negotiations with labor committees prior to ending of the unfortunate dispute were most pleasant, and I desire to commend the spirit of fairness shown by your representatives in working out the problems and the program for future co-operation.

"We believe we have a product which will be well received by the public, and, as a matter of fact, are even now far behind with our orders. However, we are working night and day to 'catch up,' and with a loyal working force presenting a solid front we will very soon be in position to supply all needs in our territory."

Officials of Central Body and of Local 79 also expressed gratification that the controversy is ended.

ATLANTA OFFICIALS DECLINE SETTLEMENT

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES DEPLORES TENDENCY EMPLOYERS TO DENY JUSTICE TO WORKERS

Statement Appeals for "Fair Play in Accord With the Plain Intent of an Act of Congress and With a Principle for Which the Churches Have Long Contended."

New York, June 28.—Expressing concern over the existing tension between labor and management in industry, the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America issued a statement on "The Present State of Industrial Relations," strongly urging that the rights of labor be fully recognized. The principle of collective bargaining, the statement says, has been affirmed repeatedly by religious bodies in the name of justice and fair dealing.

The statement of the council deplores the tendency among employers to hinder industrial workers in the exercise of free choice with reference to their representatives in collective bargaining and the widespread refusal of employers to deal with the representatives of organized labor. The demand of labor to be represented by persons in its own employ rather than in the pay of employers is declared to be just as reasonable as the insistence of employers upon securing the ablest possible persons to represent their own interests.

The full statement follows:

"The increasing tension between labor and management in some of the great industries of the nation creates a serious menace to civic order and social progress. We have previously expressed our hearty indorsement of the policy of the federal government, embodied in the national industrial recovery act, affirming the right of employes, as well as employers, to bargain collectively through persons freely chosen by themselves to represent their interests. This principle has long been advocated by leading church and civic bodies and has been amply demonstrated in major industries as practicable and desirable. This is not class legislation, but a guarantee of rights without which labor cannot hope to maintain its standards against strongly organized aggregations of capital when there is conflict of interests. Industry is in a healthier state when workers and employers are alike organized with prescribed rights and accepted responsibilities. Among the responsibilities thus incurred by labor is the free admission to its membership of competent workers without distinctions of nationality or race.

"Serious conflict has arisen over the refusal of strong employing groups to recognize trade unions and their determination to limit negotiations with labor to dealings with their own employes. The reasons for labor's insistence upon a broad basis of organization and upon representation of the workers by persons chosen and paid by themselves are too plain for argument. They are precisely the same reasons that impel employers to organize and to secure representatives of their own interests, chosen and paid by themselves. We appeal for fair play in accord with the plain intent of an act of congress and with a principle for which the churches have long contended. When labor is denied the right of free choice of representatives and when employers refuse to deal with representatives so chosen, the spirit and purpose of justice and democracy are thwarted.

"We make this appeal, however, not merely in the interest of what is known as collective bargaining, but in the interest of democratic social progress, which requires that the many functional groups of various types in modern society shall have scope for the development of standards and methods of action for which they may be properly held responsible. That abuses of power have occurred on the part of labor as on the part of other groups may be freely admitted, but these cannot be pleaded as excusing a denial of justice. We are convinced that full recognition of social rights is the best assurance of responsible and wholesome social action. It is for such recognition that we urgent appeal."

Barbers Indorse Turner for Office

Following communication, signed by President Perry and Secretary Helms, of Local 415, Barbers, is published in conformity to the policy of The Labor World:

Editor The Labor World:

"Barbers' Local 415, in regular meeting on June 4, indorsed Brother Tom Turner for constable of the First district, as he is a union man of long standing, having served many years as a barber and is still on the job, and is a former Mine Worker and World War Veteran. We trust organized labor will rally to support of Mr. Turner.

"GEORGE W. PERRY, President.
"G. W. NELMS, Secretary."

PURCHASING POWER UP.

By April of this year the average weekly wage in twenty-five of the largest manufacturing industries was $21, against $15.49 last year. Cost of living for the same period has risen 9.7 per cent. (Source, National industrial conference board.)

Efforts Labor Board Balked by Corporation Head.

WILL NOT SIGN WITH LOCAL UNIONS

Chattanoogans to Continue Struggle for Justice From Chain Company Bosses. Organization in Other Cities Continues.

American Bakeries company, chain organization whose Chattanooga plant has been tied up with a walkout of bakers and salesmen for the past five weeks, refused point-blank to sign any agreement which mentioned the word "union," according to representatives of the workers who appeared for the second time before the regional labor board in Atlanta last Monday. Although the workers agreed to arbitrate the differences before any fair tribunal, at the suggestion of the labor board, the company flatly declined the proposal. Later, however, at the insistence of the board, a two-hour conference was held, which was finally broken up when Joe V. Williams, local attorney for the chain corporation, stated plainly that a Mr. Broeman, president of the chain, of Atlanta, positively refused to sign any peace pact which contained mention of any union.

The matter was thus returned to the regional board, and it was announced that body would issue a statement of fact within the next few days.

In the meantime, the local plant remains exactly as it was on the day following the strike, with little or no bread being distributed locally. It was stated Friday that officials of the chain had sent letters and calls to members of the local unions and other former employes, urging them to assist in breaking the ranks of the strikers, but of course totally without success.

It was said that organization in various other plants of the corporation is proceeding satisfactorily, and the probability of an extension of the disturbance is increasing.

Local support for the strikers is practically 100 per cent., and as the position of the chain is explained to citizens of other communities where the bakeries operate, additions to the supporters are constantly being made.

Reports of settlement of the strike, allegedly broadcast by employes of the company, have not been so

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7563
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 28, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What well known United States senator branded company unions as the chief obstacle to collective bargaining?

A.—Robert F. Wagner, of New York, who said: "The greatest obstacle to collective bargaining are employer-dominated unions, which have multiplied with amazing rapidity since the enactment of the recovery act."

* * *

Q.—How did the Brewery Workers' union vote on the proposal to turn over the beer drivers, firemen and engineers to the craft unions claiming jurisdiction?

A.—The union, by a vote of 24,161 to 170, voted against the proposal.

* * *

Q.—Can delegates to the A. F. of L. be bound by instructions?

A.—In 1901 it was ruled that each delegate controls his own vote and the A. F. of L. conventions must allow him to vote as he sees fit, even though he may vote contrary to his own instructions.

What Next!

New High pressure mercury-vapor lamps whose efficiency is from two to two-and-a-half greater than that of the best incandescent lamps are now being developed, with practical tests of the lamps under way in New York City. The mercury-vapor lamps are said to be a prospective competitor for the incandescents. They have some drawbacks, which inventors are working to overcome.

Wisdom

No stones, nor wood, nor the art of artisans make a state; but where men are who know how to take care of themselves, these are cities and walls.—Alacaeus.

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Cardui Helped Lady For Nervousness and Run-Down Condition

"I have taken Cardui several times for weak, run-down condition and it has helped me," writes Mrs. Walter M. Coulon, of Forsyth, Ga. "I was nervous and suffering from a weak condition. There were days when I had to lie down during the day. I sent for six bottles of Cardui, as it had helped me before. Cardui gave me strength, stopped the nervousness and helped me in every way." . . . Cardui may be just what you need. It can't do you any harm, so why not try it? Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. $1 a bottle, at drug stores.

BAUER
Quality Tailored
SUITS
Hundreds of patterns in all the new colors and designs. Tailored to your individual measure at
$30 and up
ASK FOR THE LABEL
J. J. BAUER
Quality Tailoring
825 Broad St.

Ancient Libel Is Nailed

Southern workers are not so dumb as they have been painted, according to a report in one of the textile trade papers, in which it is stated that the picture of southern help was badly distorted at some of the recent code hearings. They were represented as being slow witted, their fingers as clumsy, awkward and slow, and unable to turn out work that would command any price at all as compared with the product of the efficient marvels of the northern cities.

One manufacturer, who will start producing furnishings in a Tennessee town next year, is quoted as saying that this town is able to furnish workers of a mental type superior by far to that of the average factory worker of the north. He states that there are 570 girls, all high school graduates, listed by the town as willing and eager to go into shirt and other needle trades factories. Even the minimum wage of the codes is big money to them, because they live at home, and their costs of living are low.

"The trade" sometimes regards as a menace the possibilities of employment of intelligent workers in these southern towns, and the eagerness with which they welcome shirt, neckwear and other needlework plants. The state authorities tend to make special dispensations when a plant is started, by classing as students the workers who are learning a trade. Their product is disposed of by the state, in some instances, it is thought. Eventually, these "schools" become regular factories. In this way the product of this class of labor come into competition with the regular products of the trade, much in the same way as the products of prisons and of the "sheltered" institutions.

But the old tradition of the "dumb southerner" is out. The proposed decentralization of industry may be following this trail, among others, before long. As a matter of fact, it is already on the way.

Strike Right Affirmed

The undercover propaganda seeking to curb by statute law the right of working men and women to refuse to sell the use of their labor power to profit-grabbing employers whenever the workers regard such action as necessary to promote their general economic welfare received two setbacks in labor laws enacted at the close of the 1934 session of the Seventy-third congress.

Limiting this inherent right is frequently sought by employers who petition judges to issue injunctions restraining workers from striking and vigorously conducting strikes.

The first blow at the anti-strike scheme is found in the Crosser amendment to the railway labor law. After setting up machinery to guarantee the right of railroad employes to organize in bona fide unions without interference from employers and outlining the enforcement procedure, the amendment says:

> "Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to require an individual employe to render labor or service without his consent, nor shall anything in this act be construed to make the quitting of his labor by an individual employe an illegal act; nor shall any court issue any process to compel the performance by an individual employe of such labor or service without his consent."

By this amendment, and without mincing words, the congress of the United States plainly and positively informs judges of high and low degree that they are debarred by federal law from issuing injunctions or other court orders which either directly or indirectly limit the right of railroad employes to strike.

The second curb on those employer dictators, who would like to see American workers chained by law to their tasks without the right to withhold their labor power whenever they see fit to do so, is contained in the La Follette amendment to the new labor disputes act, which reads:

> "Nothing in this resolution shall prevent or impede or diminish in any way the right of employes to strike or engage in other concerted activities."

The right to strike is the right of working men and women to refuse to sell the use of their labor power—their power to create wealth and perform service—to those who own and control industry, who buy it for the sole purpose of employing it to produce profits for the exclusive benefit of coupon clippers, dividend receivers and rent grabbers. To limit this right in any way is to deprive the workers of their major final weapon of defense and offense in preserving their economic liberties.

Congress did well in reaffirming the right of labor to refuse to work, to strike, whenever in labor's belief the exercise of that right is absolutely necessary to protect and enlarge the workers' economic liberties.

Railroad Company Unions Smashed

The emergency railroad transportation act, passed by the special session of the Seventy-third congress, in 1933, contained a provision which made it unlawful for railroad companies to use railroad funds to maintain "so-called company unions."

Despite this positive mandate, railroad officials in many instances continued to support these economic monstrosities. But this policy, so openly against the rights of railroad employes, appears to be definitely smashed by the Crosser bill amending the railway labor act, passed by the 1934 session of congress just before it adjourned.

In their zeal to nullify the intent of the special session of congress to ban the company union, railroad officials and their high-salaried attorneys resorted to sophistical nomenclature to disguise the real purpose of these fake labor organizations. They were labeled "employe representation" plans, "employes' mutual benefit" societies, and given numerous other smoke-screen names in the attempt to evade the meaning of the statute.

The Crosser act puts an end to this chicanery by clearly defining just what is meant by the term company union, and then prescribing it. Here is the definition:

> "The term 'company union' means any group or association of employes formed for the purpose of collective bargaining, whether or not same shall be formally organized, which was so formed at the suggestion, with the aid, or under the influence of any carrier, or its or their officers or agents, and/or whose constitution, by-laws or actions are under any control or influence of any carrier or carriers, or its or their officers or agents."

This definition of a company union appears to be so explicit that the legal sophists employed by the railroad executives, even though they be endowed with the combined skill of their ancient counterparts, Protagoras of Abdera and Hippias of Elias, will be unable to weaken it with their adroit and specious reasoning.

After giving this clear definition, the Crosser act declares that it shall be unlawful for railroad companies to use railroad funds "in maintaining company unions," prohibits them from requiring persons seeking employment "to sign any contract or agreement promising to join or not to join a company union," and imposes a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000, or imprisonment for not more than six months or both fine and imprisonment for any "carrier, its officers or agents," found guilty of violating the provision.

Evidently the Crosser railroad labor act of 1934 sentences and executes beyond resuscitation the company union in the railroad industry. It is regrettable that congress did not enact the original Wagner disputes bill, and thus smash the company union monstrosity in all industries.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Congress has gone home and every cut-throat and shylock in the country is happy. Those congressmen and senators sure of re-election are also happy. A group of perhaps fifty are very unhappy, sure of nothing except that they have a fight on their hands.

In 250 days about 400 laws went into the collection over which lawyers must now pore when they go into court. That is a lot of law. Some of it was trivial, much of it was of enormous importance.

As to a great deal of it, we shall know more about its value a year hance. Today we think we like a great many things that may prove burdensome in the future—but for now they seem necessary.

* * *

One thing about congress always seems strange. With weeks and often months in which to plan and consider and evolve, bills come in at the last minute to jam up the closing hours of a session. And then important measures are raced through at such speed that only a few can ever know what it is all about. If there can be that speed in the closing hours, why can there not be a little more orderly and measured procedure a little earlier, so that reason may replace confusion?

Nobody can really answer that question, because nobody really knows all there is to know about the quirks of human nature which rule congresses, just as they rule gatherings of Boy Scouts and Rotary clubs—yes, and unions as well. We are still the well known, but little known human race—the oddest thing on earth.

* * *

Most laws are mere rules to compel men and women to abandon certain kinds of conduct and to conform to certain other kinds of conduct. There are very few great principles and these must serve as the basis for the multitude of rules.

If humanity were really civilized, human beings would themselves conform to the great principles upon which there is general agreement; and most of the laws would not be necessary. It may take a law to compel a great corporation to stop making slaves out of its employes, but it shouldn't. Corporations are controlled by men serving as directors and by executives carrying out their orders. Why should men, acting as directors, be any more brutal than they seem to be when they act as deacons on Sunday morning? That is another hard question to answer. But when the deacons go out on Monday and act like mad men then laws have to be made.

* * *

And now we shall live along for some months without a congress, but with a government made tremendously more powerful, armed with vast new authority and equipped with more money than was ever in the world lumped together for one man to expend.

Now we shall begin to find out what those laws were meant to accomplish. Now we shall find out whether there is to be any modification of the long, long struggle between those who have power and to those who only have labor power.

In these coming months we shall find out a lot of things. And in the most courageous, most magnificently experimenting nation on earth we shall find out about these things—and if they are not right we shall then do other things. The signs are that we are on a march in which there is no place to turn around and go backward.

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. GRANTS PAY INCREASE

Richmond, Va.—In a determined effort to reduce the widespread discontent of its employes with their low pay, officials of the American Tobacco company here announced a general wage increase to offset the increased prices for everything that makes up a living.

The wage increase covers workers employed in cigarette, smoking tobacco and leaf tobacco plants here and at Durham and Reidsville, N. C., and Louisville, Ky. The company's payroll in Richmond was increased $3,000 to $3,500 weekly. In explaining the increase, C. H. Gibson, manager of the company's Richmond branch, said:

"The American Tobacco company recently completed a survey of wages and living costs among its hourly and piecework employes and the increase was decided upon to offset higher living costs and strighten out cases here and there were wages sometimes out of line. While it is not on a direct percentage basis, each class of employes has been given consideration."

TEXTILE JOBBERS FLOUT CODE; SELL TO CONSUMERS

New York.—Joseph Platzker, secretary of the East Side Chamber of Commerce, reported to the wholesale code authority that he had evidence, obtained in a two months' survey, to show that New York textile goods retailers were losing about $1,000,000 yearly as result of the unfair and illegal competition of jobbers and wholesalers who sold directly to consumers.

Not merely were many jobbers and wholesalers selling directly to consumers, in defiance of their NRA codes, Mr. Platzker said, but were selling at wholesale prices.

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Estrada

LABOR OFFICIAL APPROVES FEDERAL JOB AGENCIES

Detroit, June 21.—The prediction that the United States employment agencies will be a permanent institution was made here by Claude S. Carney, chairman of the Michigan state commission of labor and industry. Mr. Carney said:

"I believe the government will use those agencies right along to provide employment in times of depression and to take up the slack in industry.

"It may be an early step toward unemployment insurance."

"Where the old system of employment had provided jobs for thirty-t gime has placed 1,100 a month in industry before the advent of the CWA.

"During March we placed 1,200 persons through the Detroit office and 1,100 through the Pontiac office. We were enabled to do this because we have all requirements properly classified and have obtained excellent co-operation from the large industrial concerns. The federal government gave us $44,000 for the operation of forty-one agencies and this figure was matched by the state."

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

100 PER CENT FOR ORGANIZED LABOR
Delicious Pies, Cakes, and Potato Chips
WITH THE UNION LABEL
CRESCENT PRODUCTS
Turner Baking Co.
3811 Rossville Blvd. Phone 3-9146

UNION MADE
SHIRTS AND TIES
Fine Assortments
Contor Bros.
529 Market Street

Chattanooga's Popular Cash Grocery
The One Store with All the Conveniences and Facilities for the Comfort of Their Customers. Free Parking, Rest Room, Lounge, Men's Toilets, Lunch Counter, Fish Market, Bakery, Meat Market and Public Cold Water Drinking Fountain.
EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

Eleven years in the Shoe Rebuilding business—not one dollar paid to a non-union building trades craftsman.
KENTON'S
We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:
1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.
—and—
Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise where possible.
KENTON'S
"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
18 E. EIGHTH STREET DIAL 6-9323
CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

LOVEMANS
ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE
Money-Saving Opportunity!
Women's New Fast Color WASH DRESSES
Sale Price
69c
2 Dresses for $1.25

CLEVERLY styled, smartly made dresses that you will be pleasantly surprised to find marked so low. A dozen or more different styles, including wrap-arounds, in sheer prints and percale prints, with trimmings of organdie and pique.
- All materials vat dye fast colors!
- All sizes—14 to 44—for women and misses!
- All at a real money-saving price!
LOVEMANS ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE

reat Wealth, Dire Poverty, Feature Life in Carolinas

bacco Barons Skin Farmer, Labor, and Public—Southern Railway Beats Buses at Own Game.

itten for ILNS by Gordon Nye, well-own newspaper man and labor writer, following a trip through the Piedmont region.)

As you ride through this tobacco-ising district, one thought keeps iting back—you can't forget it. You the lean and hungry-looking farm-preparing the soil for their next p. They live in hovels, and are r beyond a doubt. In fact, the vernment has to underwrite them order to keep them off relief.

Then you come into one of these acco cities and see miles of fac-ies, great office buildings, mag-icent hotels, universities, all owned those who buy and sell the to-co. They skin the farmer, they n their employes, and last, but not st, with the aid of expensive, h-powered ballyhoo advertising, y skin the public. This racket has en these tobacco barons princi-lities so great, so vast, that all er feudal barons of the past look nickel-nursing pikers, compared these modern special-privileged bers.

* * *

Stopping at High Point, N. C., you informed that this city has the hest elevation of any on the South-railway, between Washington d Charlotte. You are told that the has a greater variety of indus-es than any other in the Piedmont. d it is easy to believe. Dozens great furniture factories are scat-ed about the town. A dozen knit-g mills make fine hosiery for mi-y. The traffic policeman, a booster, nts to know if you called at the mber of commerce and "got the ures?" He adds the information t the city has 40,000 people, that erybody works, and that High Point the finest city in the Piedmont. wever, when he learns that you il from Florida he said and says: I could sell my property for half t it is worth, I would move to rida, get me a little farm, and go ing once in a while." We all have r secret dreams.

* * *

The Southern railway is beating bus lines at their own game. You ll recall a few years back, when railroads protested to the inter-te commerce commission. Their plaint was that the bus lines with rates were taking all their pas-gers. At that time, the commis-n had no power to regulate the s, and could do nothing to help railroads. Now the Southern has its coach rates to 1½ cents per e. The railroad says: "We are isfied." The bus lines say: "That will break us." The shoe is on other foot, and is pinching!

* * *

ach large mill located in the cot-fields of the Carolinas has its own up of houses for the workers. re are a few larger and better es with garages for the bosses, many smaller duplex houses, all e, with no garages, for the work-I checked mill and mill, and r a garage in back of a mill com-y house. Evidently the mill man-ment does not believe that its em-yes will ever earn enough money buy a car; hence, garages would a useless expense. Here and there, could discover a car stuck away the side or rear of a company-ed house, usually a Model T Ford, dy for the scrap heap. It's a drab tence these mill workers lead. As myself, I would rather live in a jail than to be a slave in a south-cotton mill.

* * *

partanburg, S. C., is distinguished the fact that it has two daily papers, both owned by the Inter-onal Paper company. It's a sad mentary on a city when it gets to point where all of its public-ion-making machinery is in the ds of a large corporation, whose e is a thousand miles away from rtanburg, and who doesn't give a er's damn about local conditions. city does not even support a kly paper. The only opinion the es get is that furnished by the ts of the corporation. I would Spartanburg needs a rebirth of pride.

YROLL AND EMPLOYMENT GAINS.

onthly returns supplied to the department of labor by 18,000 blishments in eighty-nine of the try's manufacturing establish-s reveal that payrolls are up per cent and employment 30.8 cent for the first four months of as compared with the same d last year. The general busi-activity index of the New York , for the same period, is up per cent.

bby—I can't raise $100—that's here is to it. I received notice morning from my bank about overdrawn.

fey—Well, can't you try some bank, stupid? They can't all erdrawn.

100% Union!

Chattanooga's OWN Beer!

OLD SOUTH

PILSENER STYLE BEER AND ALE

Made in Chattanooga
by the

SOUTHEASTERN BREWING CO.

37 WEST 13TH STREET

YOU'LL know when you raise a foaming glass of it that you've never tasted a bottled beer like OLD SOUTH! It is rich, creamy from its thick, lasting head right down to the bottom of the glass! Before such a bottled beer could even be considered the Southeastern Brewing Company spent many months in searching for just the right equipment . . . for the finest materials on the market . . . and for the right Brew-Master!

The right Brew-Master was found in the person of jolly John Baumgartner, who from his twelfth year has been associated with the Brewery business. His father before him was a famous Brew-Master and the owner of several Breweries . . . and John is following in his father's footsteps, with the reputation of being one of the finest Brew-Masters in the country.

Facts about Old South Beer and Ale

Fancy No. 1 Malt and Hops—the best that can be bought—are used in making Old South Beer and Ale.

* * *

Only the latest modern equipment has been selected to equip our brewery.

* * *

This equipment includes the latest improvement in steam percolating apparatus.

* * *

Everything is kept scrupulously clean.

* * *

The walls of tubs, vats, tanks are specially treated for sanitation and cleanliness.

* * *

City water is used, which is well adapted for perfect brewing purposes.

* * *

32 storage tanks . . . 322 barrels to the tank.

* * *

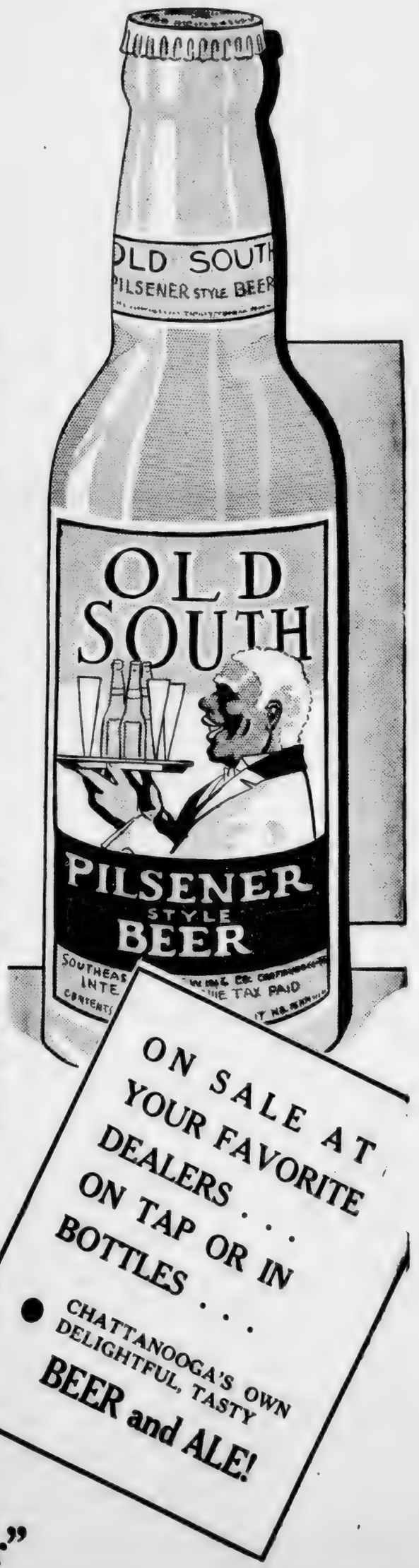
Beer stays in ageing tanks from six weeks to two months.

* * *

Open for inspection at all times . . . see for yourself.

For the past three months the Southeastern Brewing Company, with John Baumgartner in charge of production, has been busily engaged in making Chattanooga's first BEER since the "good old days" . . . a beer that will bring back those old days with a new tang . . . a new zest! And now it is ready! A new triumph for the Brew-Master . . . a new and delicious drink for devotees of the golden, white-capped beverage.

Try a Bottle or Glass of OLD SOUTH Beer or Ale---TODAY---and Be Convinced That There Is No Finer to Be Had!


OLD SOUTH
PILSENER STYLE BEER
OLD SOUTH
PILSENER STYLE
BEER
ON SALE AT YOUR FAVORITE DEALERS . . . ON TAP OR IN BOTTLES . . .
CHATTANOOGA'S OWN DELIGHTFUL, TASTY
BEER and ALE!

"Old South Beer--Full of Good Cheer"

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49749
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
D. R. Fowler vs. Lola Fowler

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Fowler is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of June, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 6-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49792
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
S. H. Pierce vs. Lola Pierce

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Pierce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 11th day of June, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

McClure & McClure, Attys. 7-6

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 28th day of February, 1928, by David Hackney and wife, Margaret Hackney, to secure a certain indebtedness which deed of trust is on record in the Register's office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, in book "T", Volume 22, Page 106, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, which still remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of same, Ernest Stone, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, between the legal hours of sale.

TUESDAY, JULY 24th, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Fourth civil district of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the North side of the right of way of the Southern Railway forty rods Northwestwardly from the main Chattanooga road, thence Northwestwardly along the said right of way thirty-three rods; thence North fifty-seven degrees West eleven rods to the road formerly known as the old Ooltewah road; thence Southwardly along the said road thirty rods to the point of beginning containing about one acre and being the Southeast corner of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-four, fractional township five North, range three West, Ocoee district.

Subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of June, 1934.

7-13 ERNEST STONE, Trustee.

Alice—How kind it was of that gentleman to lend me his umbrella during the shower.

Judy—It was, indeed. He is one of nature's gentlemen.

Alice—Yes, quite a rainbeau.

MORE ABOUT BAKERS' STRIKE

(Continued from First Page)

general, it was said, since the campaign was nailed in the last two issues of The Labor World, and through the Chattanooga News by Rev. T. B. Cowan, chairman of a voluntary committee of citizens which has been attempting to settle the difficulty.

Spokesmen for the unions and for Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Friday morning asked The Labor World to again express their profound appreciation to the Chattanooga public for its whole-hearted support, and to again inform all friends that when the strike is settled due notification will be given through this paper and the daily press.

TRIBUTES TO NRA.

Among the scores of birthday tributes to NRA and its administrator were messages from industrialists, labor leaders, business and civic groups, members of congress and the president's cabinet. Telegrams expressing satisfaction with operation of their codes and pledging continued co-operation were received from many trades and industries—cotton and silk textiles, retail trade, men's clothing, ladies' dresses, coats and suits, plumbing, lumber, stationery, artificial flowers and feathers, furniture floor wax and polish, and others.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

To the Creditors of the Estate of Joe D. Hixson, deceased:

The insolvency of the estate of Joe D. Hixson, deceased, having been suggested to the clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, notice is hereby given, as required by the order of said clerk, to all persons having claims against said estate to present and file the same with the clerk of said court at his office in Chattanooga, Tennessee, authenticated as required by law, on or against Monday, the 24th day of September, 1934, or be forever barred. This June 18, 1934.

B. P. Clift, Adm'r Joe D. Hixson, Dec'd.
Fred Hixson, Atty. 7-6

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Trustee by a deed of trust executed by Alice Bledsoe, widow, on the third day of April, 1929, and recorded in Book "F", Vol. 27, page 38 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which record reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions made therein. And default in the payment of seventy-seven (77) of the series of Eighty-nine (89) notes secured by said deed of trust; default also in the payment of interest on said indebtedness of SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS the said series of eighty-nine notes being in the sum of Eighteen Dollars each, except the last one which is in the sum of Sixteen Dollars, said notes payable monthly, the first one payable on or before May 3, 1929, and one note each consecutive month thereafter until all should be fully paid; default has been made also in the payment of taxes and insurance as required by said deed of trust; the first twelve notes of said series are all that have been paid, and the remainder of said indebtedness has been in default for more than thirty days after its maturity; and said default continuing at this date, June 9th, 1934, and the holder of said indebtedness, secured by said deed of trust, having elected to declare the entire outstanding unpaid indebtedness due and payable at once, as provided in said deed of trust, and in said notes; I, J. A. Long, Trustee, named in said deed of trust, will at the request of the holder of said indebtedness, on

SATURDAY, JULY 14th, 1934,

at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, within lawful hours, offer for sale, and sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower, as provided by said deed of trust, the following described real estate in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being lot No. 8, in Block No. 130, East End Land Company's Addition No. 1. It is the same real estate conveyed by Belle M. Wagner, widow, to John Wade and wife, Minnie Wade, September 5th, 1924, recorded in Book "R", Vol. 18, page 230, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

The title to the real estate hereinabove described is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This June 9th, 1934.

7-13 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

NOW U. S. ROYALS AND U. S. PEERLESS TIRES GUARANTEED ONE YEAR AGAINST ALL ROAD HAZARDS AND IN ADDITION FOR LIFE AGAINST DEFECTS

United States Tires Peerless

4.40-21	$5.20
4.50-20	5.70
4.50-21	6.00
4.75-19	6.40
4.75-20	6.70
5.00-19	6.90
5.00-20	7.15
5.25-18	7.75
5.25-21	8.50

JOHNSON TIRE CO.
Corner Eleventh and Broad Phone 6-6117

General Tire Co. Plant Closed by Strike of 1,100

Wages, Hours and Working Conditions Protested by Rubber Plant Employes.

Following item furnished by a Labor World news service recalled to local trades unionists some correspondence recently between officials of Chattanooga unions and of the General Tire company. Protesting against the attitude of the Don Cherry Tire company, alleged "Home Store" affiliate, local unionists were informed by a high official of the General Tire company that his employes "average more per year than any other industrial plant in the United States."

Now go on with the story:

Akron, O., June 28.—The plant of the General Tire and Rubber company here was closed when 1,100 employes organized in the United Rubber Workers' Federal Labor union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, walked out in a dispute over hours, wages and recognition of the union.

Business circles feared the strike would spread to other factories in this area. During the past year employes of the rubber companies have been strongly organized by the American Federation of Labor, and lately a number of general meetings have been held to consider the questions in dispute.

Representatives of the union accepted the company's offer to raise wages which would place the concern's pay level on a par with other companies, but they refused to return to work until the company union was abolished.

MORE ABOUT KIDNAPINGS

(Continued from First Page)

clared it was his opinion that the town resembled an armed camp, with an ever-present danger of outbreaks which might lead to serious trouble.

Mr. Held said Friday morning labor men at Harriman had recognized his abductors, at least two of whom were "straw-bosses" at the Harriman mills, which fact tended to prove his charges that the mill officials themselves were responsible for the outrage.

Amazing campaign of the mill owners to defeat the purposes of the recovery program has been regarded almost nationally as an open defiance of the United States government or any other force which dares to interfere with the non-union policies of the corporation. Various telegrams and "protests" sent the recovery administration, bearing insults to the government officials and signed by the "loyal employes" of the mills, are generally recognized as a part of the destructive campaign engineered by the mill owners; representations that the concern has in its employ some 600-odd employes, when only about 150 to 200 were working prior to the shut-down, are pointed out as typical of the campaign, and the storming of relief agencies the day following the shut-down is regarded by union members as another move engineered by the mill officials to force the hand of the government. It was suggested, however, that there is every possibility that the employes who demanded relief so soon were in need of help, because of the low wages paid by the corporation.

Kidnaping of Edward F. McGrady and Alfred Hoffman at Elizabethton was recalled by local trades unionists Thursday, and it was pointed out that Mr. McGrady was later named assistant secretary of labor, and is now first assistant to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in the administration of the national recovery act.

Recovery officials have maintained their position that the Harriman mills must comply with the regulations imposed by the act before the "Eagle" is returned to the mill, and the hope is general among patriotic citizens that the position of the national enforcement officers will not be altered.

Mr. Held stated Friday morning he would await developments before taking any further steps in the kidnaping matter.

Hosiery Workers' Local Delegate Is Enthusiastic

Mrs. Terrell Brings Optimistic Report From Reading Convention.

Mrs. Althea Terrell, delegate representing Branch 53, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, returned home last week with an optimistic story from the convention of the federation in Reading, Pa.

"It is regrettable all members of our branch could not have attended the meeting," she said. "Almost two hundred delegates attended, twelve representing the south. They were highly praised for their loyal work in organizing the south.

"Twenty-four new branches have been added to the ranks of our union, mostly all from this section.

"The hosiery workers of the north not only work together, but have social life together. They know each other, which makes life worth living. We must wake up to the fact that we need a social life in the south.

"I urge all hosiery workers to go to work and organize our city 100 per cent and make the south a better place in which to live. We have about 4,000 hosiery workers in the city of Chattanooga, and if every one would do their duty as a member of the union or as a true American citizen we could have just what the hosiery workers in the north have.

"The convention adopted a resolution providing for an organization drive for hosiery workers in the south.

"If the local hosiery workers could only see what progress the people of Reading have made they would organize. They have organized since last September, and have 10,000 members. They not only work together, but they have a social life together. They also have a beautiful country club, where they have everything for recreation, and a very large night club in the city. We, too, could have those things here if we would only organize.

"I am urging every member of Branch 53 to act as an organizer and organize the 4,000 hosiery workers of Chattanooga and make our city one to be proud of. Get better conditions, make it a better place to live. We have two southern members on the national executive board, T. C. Hooks from High Point, N. C., Clyde Heckrote from Martinsburg, W. Va. Let us try, we can do it."

Completion of the first year of NRA'S task of codifying industry finds 24,000,000 people working under more than 450 codes which have fixed minimum rates of pay, maximum work weeks and eliminated destructive trade practices.

TEXTILE BOSSES VICTIMIZE UNIONISTS

Greenville, S. C.—The campaign of the United Textile Workers of America to mobilize all textile workers in the south in the union is progressing in good shape, according to John A. Peel, head of the union organization in this region. This progress, he said, was made in the face of bitter opposition of the manufacturers, who were making a concerted effort to intimidate their employes by discharging union members and in other ways.

Beware of Non-Union Shops
Look for the Union Card when you take your shoes in to be repaired. All Union Shops have cards and all Union Shops have skilled craftsmen. If you don't see a Union Card—BEWARE—there is a reason!
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION
LOCAL No. 620

Black-Draught Good For Biliousness and Bad Taste in Mouth

"I have found Thedford's Black-Draught so good for biliousness, bad taste in the mouth and other disagreeable feelings due to constipation," writes Mrs. Mary Garner, of Burleson, Texas. "My mother used it for a number of years and we do not think there is a better medicine. I was pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I sent for it and gave it to my children (as a laxative) for colds and when they felt bad. Soon they felt fine." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught for the grown folks—and Syrup of Black-Draught for the children.

WASH TROUSERS
Union Made . . .
. . . Fast Colors
Sanforized and they will not shrink. Solid colors, white and fancy patterns. 29 to 50 waist size.
KEEP COOL — WEAR H. & C. WASH TROUSERS
HENDERSON COLEMAN CLOTHIERS ABERDASHERS
MARKET AT TENTH 6-2814

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7181
817 Market Street

One Accident Is One Too Many —

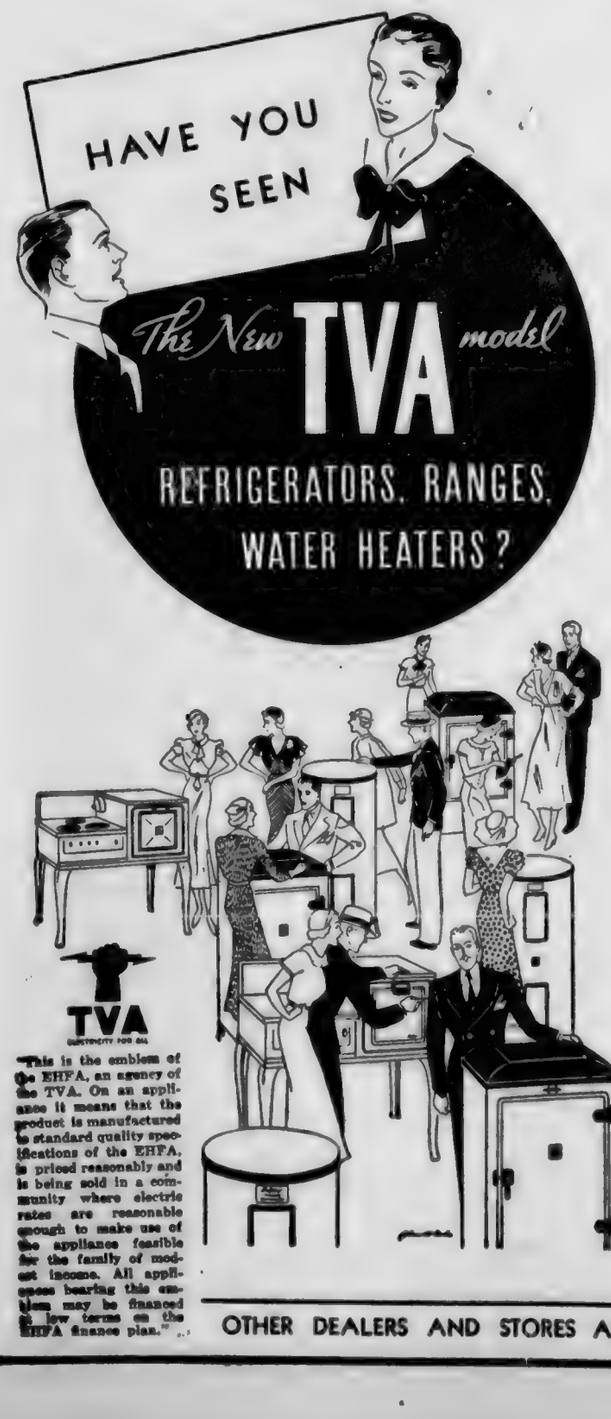
In addition to physical pain and suffering, it costs money to be injured. Earnings cease and expenses pile up. Sometimes, it takes years to pay out.

A certain guarantee against such unexpected expense is an Accident Insurance policy.

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Accident Insurance Co.
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Remember Your Obligation!
'SUNNY MAID' SLICED BREAD IS 100 PER CENT UNION
The Only UNION BAKERY PRODUCTS at Your Grocer
DIXIE BAKERY . . . . 340 East Ninth Street . . . . Phone 4-8111

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Wa
PHONE 6-1183



HAVE you seen them? Have you figured how much they would cost to operate in your home? Have you asked your neighbors what it costs them to operate their electrical appliances with the present low rates?

Have you thought how much more comfortable and convenient your home would be with these new appliances? And do you know that many families find that they can own these extra comforts and conveniences yet *actually* save money every month?

Be fair to yourself and to your family. Come see these new TVA model Appliances. Look at our records of what they cost the average family of your size to operate. Figure what your present expenditures are and see if they will not be less with these new appliances. This chart shows you their low cost and liberal terms.

	Down *Pymt.	Monthly Pymt.	Number of Mos.	Cash Price
IF YOU BUY ONE:				
Refrigerator	$8.50	$2.54	36	$79.50
Range	8.50	2.41	36	75.50
Water Heater	2.50	2.31	30	60.50
IF YOU BUY TWO:				
Refrigerator and Range	5.00	3.85	48	155.00
Refrigerator and Heater	4.00	3.50	48	140.00
Range and Heater	4.00	3.40	48	136.00
ALL THREE:				
Refrigerator, Range and Heater	6.50	5.33	48	215.50

*Small additional charges are necessary for the plug and cable to connect the Range . . . for the pressure relief valve on the Water Heater . . . and where a wall plug is necessary for the Refrigerator.

TVA
"This is the emblem of the EHFA, an agency of the TVA. On an appliance it means that the product is manufactured to standard quality specifications of the EHFA, is priced reasonably and is being sold in a community where electric rates are reasonable enough to make use of the appliance feasible for the family of modest income. All appliances bearing this emblem may be financed on low terms on the EHFA finance plan."

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
All of Our Stores Display TVA Models

OTHER DEALERS AND STORES ARE ALSO DISPLAYING TVA MODEL APPLIANCES

A.B.C. Strikes Loom in Atlanta, Birmingham

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 6, 1934 — Number 11

SMITH SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR TEACHERS

Local Delegate Makes Optimistic Report.

EXPANSION MOVE GIVEN APPROVAL

Co-Operation Given by A. F. of L. Praised by Delegates at National Meeting.

Stanton E. Smith, delegate to the annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers at Chicago, returned this week from the sessions full of enthusiasm and optimism for the future of the federation.

Asked for a statement regarding the work of the convention, Mr. Smith prepared the following article for readers of The Labor World:

"The past year has seen the American Federation of Teachers double in membership and in number of locals. This was the outstanding report of the secretary, Mrs. Hanson, and the various organizers. Ohio and Arkansas were the scenes of greatest expansion and state federations of teachers have been established in both states in addition to the one already in existence in Wisconsin.

"Advocating an aggressive program of expansion and organization and backed by the united strength of the newly organized Ohio and Arkansas, in conjunction with the Chicago teachers' union, the Atlanta union and several other locals, Raymond Lowery, of Toledo, O., defeated Dr. Linville for the presidency for the coming year. In addition the same forces succeeded in electing a controlling majority of the executive council and thus assured themselves of a full opportunity to put their expansion program into action.

"Mrs. Florence Curtis Hanson, who was unopposed for the office of secretary-treasurer, announced that the coming year would be her last in that office, as she felt that she was reaching the time of life when she deserved a rest. Her career has been a long and serviceable one.

"Miss Selma Borchardt in her report as legislative representative in Washington, D. C., told of strenuous efforts in attempting to secure federal emergency aid for schools. Although aid for rural schools had been granted in the form of relief funds earlier in the congress, it was not until the closing days of the session that, largely through the help of the American Federation of Labor, it was possible to secure authority for school districts to borrow funds for school purposes from the R. F. C. on sufficient collateral. Although this far from meets the needs of schools in the present emergency, it was a victory for Miss Borchardt and her labor backers. It is to be regretted that Miss Borchardt felt called upon to resign both as vice-president and as legislative representative for reasons which she deemed adequate.

"Outstanding among the actions of the convention was the adoption of a program of permanent federal aid for schools with the dual purpose to equalize educational opportunity in the various sections of the country and to make greater use of the taxing resources of the federal government to relieve the excess strain on real estate on which local governments so largely depend. This program calls for at least $600,000,000 annually.

"Another resolution advocated independent political action by organized labor and still another both praised and condemned the NRA—praised it for eliminating child labor and stimulating organization of the workers and condemning it for inadequate enforcement of Section 7-A and failure to grant to labor adequate representation and power on code authorities.

"The convention was intensely interesting and at times rather heated. It was characterized by a struggle for power by the newly-organized groups

(Continued on Last Page)

POST OFFICE CLERKS HOLD 'BIGGEST' MEET

Local Convention Called Best Ever Held.

WILL CONVENE NEXT YEAR AT JACKSON

Committees From Branch 192 Did Good Job in Entertaining Visitors.

(By "Gus Himself")

The Tennessee Federation of Postoffice Clerks ended their thirteenth annual convention Thursday. Meeting Wednesday morning, July 4, at 9 a.m. with welcoming addresses by Mayor Bass, Postmaster Dennis, J. H. Daugherty, president of Local 192, and Mrs. Leonard Shipley, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, there was something doing every minute of the time until the close of the meeting at 2 p.m. Thursday.

After welcoming addresses and a short business session the morning of the fourth, all delegates and visitors were taken to Lake Winnepesaukah for a lunch and swim, and were entertained by the Postoffice Carriers' band with a band concert. Beginning at 7 p.m., the band gave another concert preceding one of the nicest banquets ever held by this organization beginning at 7:30 p.m. at the Patten hotel, convention headquarters.

Speakers at the banquet were Senator Nathan Bachman, Congressman McReynolds, Matt Robinson, Mrs. W. D. Leverich, Mrs. Herman Lowe, Mrs. C. V. Duggan and Milliam Otte. Mayor Bass, Postmaster Dennis and Judge Cummings also made short addresses and were guests of honor at the banquet. George Forbes acted as toastmaster and ran the show for the evening as usual. George is a past president of the state federation and is known personally by almost every postoffice clerk in the state.

The ladies' auxiliary to the Tennessee federation held their annual convention at the same time at convention headquarters, and were honored by having their national president, Mrs. Herman Lowe, of Nashville, as a guest of honor. Mrs. Lowe visits a number of state conventions every year and made a special trip from Albany, Ga., where she was the guest of honor at the Georgia auxiliary convention. The visiting ladies were entertained with a breakfast Thursday and held their business session immediately following this breakfast, Mrs. A. P. Sylar, president, of Memphis, presiding.

Mrs. Charles Werndli was elected state president and Mrs. E. L. Posey re-elected as second vice-president. Other officers were Mrs. W. C. Scarbrough, of Memphis, first vice-president, and Mrs. W. I. Horner, of Nashville, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The final business session of the federation was featured by an address by William Otte, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, of Washington, and was presided over by A. A. Utley, president, of Memphis. One of the unusual features of the convention was the unanimous re-election of all the state officers by acclamation. These are: A. A. Utley, president; John W. Lyon, Lebanon, Tenn., first vice-president; J. H. Daugherty, Chattanooga, second vice-president; E. E. Dinkins, Paris, Tenn., third vice-president; E. R. Hatcher, Nashville, secretary-treasurer, and C. V. Duggan, Knoxville, state organizer.

The convention was the largest and best attended of any ever held by the state federation and one of the most enjoyable features of the entire convention was the wonderful co-operation of the Letter Carriers' band. The band boys played the night of the 3rd, all day July 4 and came back with a concert at 7 p.m. the night of the 4th. The executive committee of Local 192 wishes to express their thanks for the wonderful co-operation and support of the band, and also to thank the ladies' auxiliary for their help in arranging for and furnishing

(Continued on Last Page)

WEALTHY CORPORATION IRKS EMPLOYES IN TWO NEIGHBOR CITY PLANTS

Union Officials Will Try to Prevent Walkouts—Unorganized Strike at Florence, S. C., Recalled—Local Situation Unchanged—Chattanooga Plant Operating at 5 Per Cent Capacity—Strikers Again Thank Public for Support.

Indications that plants of the American Bakeries company in Atlanta and Birmingham will be involved in strike troubles as well as the local branch of the chain corporation were seen in reports coming from these two cities this week. Herman J. Schad, representative of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' union, who has been in Chattanooga since the local strike occurred several weeks ago, left Friday to visit the scenes of the threatened trouble, and to endeavor to secure an adjustment which will cover all plants of the corporation. Unyielding attitude of the concern's officials, however, it was admitted makes possibility of a settlement short of strikes improbable. It was recalled that a report was current some two weeks ago that officials of the bakeries company had boasted the corporation would "spend $100,000" in order to break the local union of bakers and salesmen, and although it is believed by some that the losses have possibly already neared that point, determination to "starve the local workers back" appears to be as strong as ever.

For some weeks dissatisfaction with conditions has been reported from several cities where the chain operates, a member of the local union recalling Friday that last fall an unorganized walkout at the Florence, S. C., plant of the company was adjusted only through efforts of government officials. It was declared workers in the Florence plant were compelled to labor fifteen or sixteen hours per day, and as long as twenty hours on the "big day," Friday.

The Atlanta and Birmingham plants, The Labor World was told, are now well organized, in spite of opposition, and employes are growing more and more restless as no move is made by the company to improve conditions.

Local situation remains unchanged. The Chattanooga plant is being operated, it was said, at about 5 per cent. capacity by strikebreakers, some of whom were imported from other cities. Practically all of this bread is being shipped out of town, it is declared, although two or three local retailers still are stocking ABC products.

Anticipated report of the regional labor board at Atlanta, which will issue a "statement of fact" in regard to the Chattanooga strike, has been delayed through illness of a member, it was reported. It was said also that the local board at Birmingham has before it the case of employes of the Birmingham plant of the chain. Another case from the same plant is said to have been adjusted by the Birmingham board several months ago.

Chattanooga workers thrown out of employment by the arrogant attitude of the wealthy corporation are standing 100 per cent against returning to work until they receive what they regard as their American rights and privileges, and the obvious effort on the part of Atlanta officials of the bakery chain to "starve them out" gives no indication whatever of success.

The Chattanoogans Friday asked The Labor World to again express their appreciation to the local business men and citizenship generally for the hearty support given the strikers, and to ask that this support be continued until the struggle is ended.

First Local Ballot On Choice of Union Removes All Doubt

Preference for Legitimate Organization Shown by Signal Cement Vote.

First vote of employes of a local manufacturing plant under government supervision demonstrated the workers prefer a legitimate organization to the so-called "company union," a dummy plan engineered by large employers as a buffer against the formation of real organizations by employes to deal with matters effecting working conditions.

On Tuesday employes of the Signal Mountain Portland Cement company, who have for the past several months maintained a federal local union, voted, under direction of a representative of the United States government and free from any possible coercion, to retain their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, thus removing all doubt as to their desires in the matter—or as to their intelligence and foresight, incidentally.

It is reported the vote was 100 per cent. for the American Federation of Labor organization.

F. L. Ogden is president of the Cement Workers' union, which is Local 18269, American Federation of Labor.

The way is thus opened for collective bargaining and for real co-operation between employer and employe at the cement plant.

Man—What's your idea of an ideal place for a vacation?

Friend—A place where the fish bite and the mosquitoes do not, and where neither the bees nor the hotel keepers sting you.

State Committee Makes Indorsements

Indorsement of Senators Nathan L. Bachman and Kenneth McKellar and Gov. Hill McAlister featured a session of the nonpartisan political committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods at Nashville last Saturday. Congressman S. D. McReynolds was also given the O. K. of the committee members.

The state committee is composed of the president, secretary and legislative chairman of the federation, and the legislative chairman of each of the four transportation brotherhoods and the Telegraphers.

Paul J. Aymon was elected chairman of the committee, succeeding H. V. Reid, of Memphis, who retired from the committee after many years of conscientious and faithful service.

Mr. Aymon said Thursday a formal statement will soon be issued by the state body.

Textile Worker Opens Oil Station

Buford Chalker, member of Local 1751 (Woolen Workers) this week opened a service station at Forty-seventh street and Rossville boulevard. Sinclair products will be handled, and Mr. Buford's friends predict for him a successful venture into the business field.

President McDonough's Mother Dies in Oakland

Oakland' Cal.—Mrs. Anne McDonough, mother of M. J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, died at her home here on June 25.

Textile Workers Hear Oratory At Winnepesaukah

Hundreds Enjoy Outing and Speeches of National Leaders at Celebration.

A crowd estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 visited Lake Winnepesaukah on Wednesday, perhaps half of whom were members of the United Textile Workers of America, who joined in a day of picnicking and heard the gospel of trades unionism expounded by Paul W. Fuller and C. W. Bolick, representatives of the international union. William Otte, secretary of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, who was attending the convention of the Tennessee clerks, also delivered an address.

Local unions at Rossville, Ridgedale, East Lake, Chickamauga and La Fayette were represented, many bringing their families and spending the entire day.

The celebration was arranged by a committee from Local 1751, composed of Charles Puckett, chairman; George Payne, Thomas Cripps, Sam Wilkins and Bob Hawkins.

Engineers Indorse Burks for Office

Local 914, Operating Engineers, has indorsed the candidacy of J. G. Burks, member of Local 226, Painters, for the lower house of the legislature, and the following is printed in conformity with the policy of this paper:

"Operating Engineers, Local No. 914, at our regular meeting indorsed J. G. Burks as a candidate for the lower house of the state legislature, to represent Hamilton county.

"W. L. CASE, Pres.,
"JACK LINDSEY, Secy."

POLICIES OF ROY M'DONALD ARE EXPLAINED

Times Correspondent Is 'Set Right.'

PHILOSOPHY OF GROCER RECALLED

Low - Wage, Long - Hours Statements of Merchant Pointed Out.

Business policies of Roy McDonald and his so-called "Home Stores" were again brought to public attention this week through a communication to the Times signed "Mrs. E. B. Alloway." The letter praised McDonald as a public benefactor because he had allegedly sold milk at a price which competitors contend is below cost.

John H. Crump, chairman of the "Home Stores" committee of Chattanooga Typographical union, which committee is charged with the duty of keeping constantly before the public the position of McDonald with reference to legitimate business and to his employes, took occasion to answer the communication and explain the "individualistic" policy of the grocer, baker, dairyman, druggist, printer, publisher, tire dealer, laundryman, etc.

Mr. Crump's letter follows:

"July 5, 1934.

"Mrs. E. B. Alloway, 3108 Curtis Street, City.

"Dear Mrs. Alloway:

"Your letter published in this morning's issue of the Times prompts me to say that you are evidently not familiar with the business policies of the McDonald organization. Were you acquainted with Roy McDonald's ideas on low prices I don't believe you would have been so quick to come forward with praise for him.

"It is not my intent to be critical of your well-written letter, but to place before you a few facts concerning the McDonald organization.

"Did you ever ask yourself this question when offered a bargain: 'Am I getting quality at the expense of everyone connected with producing this article, or am I being cheated?' Low prices invariably mean that the farmer, dairyman, mill or factory worker received correspondingly lower prices for their labor, or that you are receiving low quality for your money. Sometimes low prices means both.

"The man who buys at wholesale and sells at retail does not do so for the fun he gets out of it. He gets his profit, and the cheaper he can buy and the lower wage at which he can secure employes, the higher profit he makes.

"Mr. McDonald styles himself an 'individualist.' Yes, Mrs. Alloway, he is very much an individualist in that he believes in low wages and long hours for all workers.

"A year ago, when he inaugurated his weekly throw-sheet, Mr. McDonald told a committee from Chattanooga Typographical union that 'President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 by not ordering all wages cut 50 per cent.' He claimed that such action would have ended the depression immediately. Luckily his views are not shared by the leaders of our country, as you can see for yourself that since wages generally have been increased more people have been put to work and everyone has a brighter outlook for the future.

"The average working man spends most of what he earns, so common sense tells us that the man who makes $30 a week is a better potential market than the man who makes $15 a week. Increased buying power means increased consumption.

"When Mr. McDonald inaugurated his throw-sheet do you think he followed out the idea advertised by his Home Stores—'Home Owned and Operated?' No indeed! He imported workmen from out of the state when there were many unemployed printers and pressmen in Chattanooga at the time. And that after conferences between he and a committee from

(Continued on Last Page)

HOSIERY UNION TO DRIVE FOR 35-HOUR WEEK

All National Agreements Are Terminated.

NOTICES ARE ISSUED TO MANUFACTURERS

Officials Will Insist on Maintenance of Wage Scales for Members.

Philadelphia, July 5.—All agreements or contracts between the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the hosiery manufacturers of this country have been formally canceled by the union and will terminate Aug. 31.

President Rieve and Secretary-Treasurer Smith, of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, explained to the manufacturers that cancellations notices were issued to protect the union, because of the uncertainty of the hours situation in the industry.

The hosiery code authority is proposing to the NRA a reduction in hours of from forty per week per operative to thirty-five per week. Hearings on this matter will open in Washington on July 9.

The union is demanding that proportionate wage increases shall accompany any hours cut that may be made.

The code authority is seeking an increase in minimum wage rates prescribed by the code but this will not actually affect the great majority of full-fashioned mills in the country who are now paying much above the minimum scale, it is stated. It is claimed that approximately 80 per cent of the production of full fashioned hosiery is being manufactured by mills who pay the union wage scale or very close to it.

Union rates are often almost twice as high as code minima, it is pointed out. An increase of about 14 per cent in present piece rates in the union scale would be necessary in order to keep earnings at their present levels if hours are cut to thirty-five week, President Rieve insists. The code authority does not propose an increase in the minimum rates for seamless workers and proposes to retain the same minima for a thirty-five-hour week that are now being made for a 40-hour week. The only exception is that increases are being proposed for fixers in the seamless mills.

In their formal communication to the hosiery manufacturers Rieve and Smith stated that the union will be prepared to discuss revisions in the wage scale immediately after the question of hours is settled. The union is of course supporting enactment of an hours slash, but seeks a 30-hour work week instead of the 35-hour proposal of the manufacturers.

The notice of cancellation may be regarded as a matter of form in the case of a large section of the trade.

It is accepted as a foregone conclusion by non-union as well as union forces that the 35-hour work-week plan will be O. K.'d by the NRA and put into effect.

The federation is placing itself in a position where it can legally take any action that it may feel is necessary if a crisis develops in the next two months.

The recent convention in Reading gave the leaders of the federation a definite mandate on this question and the membership is prepared to be called upon for drastic action if this should prove to be unavoidable.

The principle of increased wages to compensate for reduced hours is fundamental and must be pushed to a conclusion, federation officials feel.

The hosiery code authority is probably the first important trade group with a 40-hour limit now to seek a permanent 35-hour work-week. The iseue is therefore of the greatest importance to industry as a whole and the developments in this matter will be watched closely by official Washington and by the general public.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Is organized labor satisfied with the joint resolution passed by congress providing for the appointment of labor boards to investigate issues and facts in labor controversies?

A.—No. President Green of the A. F. of L. recently said that the act is inadequate, and that labor will continue its fight in the next congress for the Wagner labor disputes bill.

* * *

Q.—What was the first name of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen?

A.—Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen of the Western Hemisphere.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The only entirely reliable 'friend of labor' is labor itself?"

A.—Walter Macarthur, in "Trade Union Epigrams," published by the American Federation of Labor.

What Next!

The first American synthetic rubber automobile tires which look like real rubber and are said to wear fully as well were recently announced at Wilmington, Del. The synthetic rubber is made of acetylene, salt and water. The acetylene comes from coal and limestone, so that all the ingredients are home products. The new tires will not be made for sale at present, but held as a check against excessive rubber prices.

Wisdom

Inequality is the source of all revolutions, for no compensation can make up for inequality.—Aristotle.

In spite of hot weather, it is to be hoped that all boys and girls will work hard in one direction during summer—learning to swim if they have not yet acquired the natatorial art. Local swimming pools provide an ideal opportunity for all who desire to learn.

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
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Kept Taking Cardui Until She Got Rid of the Severe Pains

When Mrs. Ida Hege, of Edinburg, Ind., was in a painful, rundown condition, she took Cardui, with the results she describes below: "I had just been what one might say dragging around, feeling miserable and all out of sorts. I remembered how Cardui helped my aunt. I sent for six bottles of Cardui and when I had taken them, I was much better and stronger. I did not suffer so much pain. I continued taking Cardui until I had taken nine bottles. I do not have the severe pains." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefitted them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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Hundreds of patterns in all the new colors and designs. Tailored to your individual measure at

$30 and up

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Quality Tailoring
825 Broad St.

Codes Can Be Enforced

Violators of NRA codes are finding that the Recovery Act has sharp teeth. In Philadelphia a garage owner convicted of violating the hours and wage provisions of the code was fined $74,000.

Evidence that the garage owner, in the face of code requirements of a $15 minimum salary and 54 hour maximum workweek, paid his employes as low as $9 and forced them to work up to 88 hours went uncontradicted.

Federal Judge George A. Welsh told the jurors:

"You are to judge whether the congress was to sit supinely by and watch the country drift into industrial crises, or whether they should act with the powers vested in them in the greatest crisis since the birth of the nation."

In York, Pa., the owner of a storage battery firm was held in federal court in default of $5,000 bail on charges of violating code wage provisions.

These two cases show NRA hour and wage provisions can be enforced. Similar vigorous action is needed by state and federal authorities in all sections. Such action will tend to convince employers that it is the part of wisdom to observe NRA codes.

Time for Temporizing Past

President Roosevelt has recently twice warned in vigorous language against the automobile accident peril. The other day he expressed "deep concern over the staggering toll of deaths, injuries and property damage caused by highway accidents."

"We can no longer afford to temporize with this problem," the president said.

With approximately 300,000 deaths, and an even greater number of injuries annually, caused by automobile accidents, the problem of road safety demands action of the most vigorous kind. It is one of the most serious problems confronting the nation and it is imperative that it be speedily solved.

The problem deserves the attention of all trade unionists. In addition to their interest in the general welfare, menaced by auto accidents and their consequences, trade unionists have a special interest in the problem because such accidents add heavily to the cost of trade union benefits. Unions are continually paying benefits for the deaths in highway accidents of members who would otherwise live for many years.

Tennessee Shocked by Poorhouses

"The almshouse system, as it now exists, is a blot on the social structure of Tennessee." This renewed sharp indictment of poorhouses is a result of a CWA study conducted by Doctors William E. Cole and Ralph E. Dunford, members of the social science and psychology staffs of the University of Tennessee. The survey covered 48 of the 80 county almshouses of the state. Nearly 2,000 inmates were housed in these almshouses, where almost unbelievable filth, overcrowding, lack of segregation, and stupid and callous supervision were found by the investigators. The immediate adoption of a system of old-age pensions as well as better care for the aged incapacitated were urged.

The time may not be long in coming when union men and women and their sympathizers may pick their reading matter as they pick their wearing apparel and other necessities—by the union label. The magazine, Real America, now displays the label on its masthead, and it is logical to suppose that this innovation will find imitators.

The label has always been used on certain types of publications, but most magazines of general interest have refrained from this enlightening practice until now. Even Real America was slow in adopting this highly sensible course. Although the magazine has always been strictly union in its manufacture, it has been more than a year in the process of having the label affixed to its masthead.

When asked about this delay, Edwin Baird, editor of Real America, said that the content of the magazine, in his opinion, left no doubt in the minds of his readers as to the sympathies of the publishers, and it was not until several editors of union publications directed his attention to the lack of the label on his magazine that he took the matter into consideration. Then he acted immediately.

There is then, at last, one magazine of general interest, and of national circulation, wearing the union label proudly on its masthead. It is to be hoped that other publications meriting this label will follow suit.

"Dressed up to kill" is a common phrase, but "dressed up to be killed" means something quite different. The New York state department of labor reports on industrial injuries show that thousands of workers go to their daily jobs dressed in a way to invite injury or death.

Appropriate attire for one's job is a matter of care and common sense, yet many accidents happen in industry because care and common sense in dressing are not observed by workers.

Loose sleeves, flowing neckties, dangling shoe strings, fluffy ruffles, bracelets, even rings are out of place where workers come in contact with machinery. Even the fluffy hair of a pretty shop girl is a distinct menace. Such machine operators should dress their hair compactly or confine it in a net or cap.

NRA CODE PAY CHISELER FACES $5,000,000 FINE

Philadelphia, July 5. — Possible fines, totaling more than $5,000,000, hung over the Sley System of garages here on the basis of return of the first federal indictment in this area for alleged violation of an NRA code.

The indictment, specifically naming Harry Sley, contains seventy-four counts charging violation of sections of the code pertaining to hours and wages.

It was charged that violations began last December. Since each day an employer fails to live up to a code is regarded as a separate violation, subject to a maximum penalty of $500 for each offense, the court could impose fines of more than $5,000,000 should Sley be found guilty.

Witnesses testified trat employes of the Sley system worked as long as eighty hours a week, instead of the fifty-four-hour maximum.

Employes also testified they received $10 a week instead of $15.

BUILD UP ECONOMIC STRENGTH, UNION HEAD ADVISES WORKERS

Fort Worth, Tex., July 5.—Harvey C. Fremming, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, told the union biennial convention here that labor must not expect too much from the government under the NRA, and thereby fail to itself perform functions that are vital to labor's welfare.

"NRA has given the oil worker nothing but the right to organize and bargain collectively," he said. "The rest is up to us."

Fremming indicated that the tendency of oil companies' executives is toward the settlement of workers' grievances through peaceful mediation, but at the same time he pointed out the workers must keep in readiness to show "our economic strength to strike."

Conn. Textile Workers Vote State-Wide Strike

Putnam, Conn.—Workers in Connecticut's cotton, silk and rayon industries have voted in favor of a general strike by July. Forty-seven locals, with 33,000 members, were represented at a meeting of the Connecticut Textile council.

The Connecticut Federation of Labor will be asked to urge all affiliated crafts to support the textile workers.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

It is said that there wouldn't be courts enough to hear nor jails enough to hold the violators of one big NRA code.

That's something of a measure of the code violation problem.

It's something of a measure of industrial morality, too. It is fair to ask this: If these business gents will to that extent violate rules to which they have agreed, what must have been their conduct when there were no rules?

Anybody who can answer that question correctly can have the first prize of a fur lined doughnut or a free ride on the merry-go-round.

These code violating gentlemen are the fellows who talk about how terrible labor is and what awful things strikes are for the poor employers and the poor public.

Remember, ladies and gentlemen, codes are criminal laws! A lot of employers forget about—some will get snared plenty.

* * *

There's this about law violation: There may not be enough jails to hold all the violators, but if a few are jugged none of the others can know whether they will be taken next, and they'll proceed with at least a measure of fear in their hearts.

Of course, if nobody is jugged, then there'll be no fear. Some vigorous lessons will help mightily, and there are enough lawyers on the government payroll to hand out all the lessons that are needed.

At a commencement performance this week a famous college professor oratorically demanded to know whether we are willing to scrap the system "under which this country has prospered for more than 100 years."

Professor, learn your history! In that hundred years there have been at least 25 when there was no prosperity. What about 'em?

Besides all that, if the system can be rectified so that there can be jobs, reasonable security and a decently distributed prosperity, the system won't have to be scrapped.

But chances are that if the fixing process doesn't work, there will be plenty of disorganizing done to the present system, if it is a system.

It is getting to be axiomatic that ten and a half million will not remain permanently idle without a tremendous kick. Pretty soon what is merely axiomatic will get dynamic, and then, boys, watch out.

The kind of professor who talks that way isn't being invited into the Brain Trust, which is to the good to that extent.

* * *

Just when the banks were all set to handle a big Baltimore & Ohio bond issue—about 25 millions—along comes the RFC and tells the railroad it will lend the money, saving the road the bank profits on the handling of the issue.

* * *

And if that isn't something new, just ask some of the disappointed bankers. bankers.

* * *

It is said that steel prices will go rushed to get ahead of the jump,b up in July, that orders are being rushed to get ahead of the jump, and that the rise will slow up production. All of which looks like a lot of hooey to influence the unions in their course of action. But, the unions have their eye on a principle, and principles are not fixed by rising or falling prices.

* * *

Used to be a great stunt to get a new member. Now they get 'em in hundreds. This will yet be an organized nation.

No one is ever silly enough to ask what a bridegroom wore at the wedding. Even without seeing him one knows he wore a worried look.

Steel Elections Are Fear Votes, Green Declares

"Yes" Ballots Cast by Workers Under Coercion, Labor Head Charges.

Washington, July 3.—Recent workers' elections at steel plants, at which the workers are said to have voted overwhelmingly for company unions, were fear votes, not representing the true sentiments of the men, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, charged in a statement issued here.

"If the returns of workers' elections as announced by the steel corporations are correct, a perfect state of satisfaction prevails among the workers employed in the steel industry," President Green said. He continued: "It was announced that more than 90 per cent of the workers voted for the adoption of the company union plan.

"But the existence of this alleged state of satisfaction, as well as the analysis made of these elections by the steel corporations management, are contradicted by the facts. The elections held were company union elections; they were company controlled and company dominated. The election machinery was set up by the steel corporations. The actual voting took place inside the steel manufacturing plants. The management and the bosses were everywhere in evidence and the elections were held in a company union atmosphere. There could be no other result than the result announced. The workers were given to understand that the corporations wished the company union plan approved and the workers clearly understood how the company wished them to vote.

"The vote, therefore, represents a vote of fear, of coercion, and of intimidation. It was a 'yes' vote cast by men who because of fear were compelled to vote 'yes.' The fact that the steel corporations management refuses to permit an election to be held under the direction, control and supervision of the national labor board, an independent, impartial government agency, shows that the corporations would not dare to run the risk of permitting their workers to vote freely and independently, separate and apart from company union domination and control, where the workers could by secret ballot vote in accordance with their judgment and the dictates of their conscience.

"A petition signed by 50 per cent of the steel workers employed in the Carnegie plant at Duquesne, Pa., was presented to the national labor board a short time ago, requesting that an election be held as provided for in the president's executive order of Feb. 1. Because of the hostile opposition of the United States Steel corporation this petition was never granted and the election asked for was never held.

"But in the announcement of the company union election, it is alleged that the workers of the Carnegie Steel company voted almost unanimously for the company union plan and in conformity with company union requirements. Such a vote does not square with the facts. If the steel corporation management is convinced that the steel workers want the company union plan as formulated by the company and as prepared for the workers by the steel corporations management, why are they afraid to risk an election held under governmental supervision and control?"

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DRUGGISTS OF REASONABLE REPUTE

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Opposite New Post Office
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SHIRTS AND TIES
Fine Assortments
Contor Bros.
529 Market Street

The Largest Cash Grocery in the State!
Easy Way is Everything You Could Desire in a Food Department Store
Everything in Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits and Sundry Items. Meat Market, Bakery and Fish and Poultry Market in Connection. Parking Lot, Ladies' Rest Room, Ice Water Fountain and various other conveniences.
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SECOND AND MARKET ST.

LYLE STOVALL
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Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

BARGAINS in STERCHI'S
PAINT DEPARTMENT

RAPID COTE AUTO ENAMEL

	Qts.	Pts.
Former Price	$1.70	$ .90
Now	1.35	.45

IMPLEMENT AND TRACTOR ENAMEL

	Gal.	½ Gal.	¼ Gal.	⅛ Gal.
Former Price	$3.50	$1.85	$ .95	$ .54
Now	2.35	1.25	.70	.45

ROOF AND BARN PAINT

	5-Gal.	1-Gal.
Former Price	$2.25	$1.25
Now	1.35	1.45

STERCHI'S NATIONAL HOUSE PAINT

	Gal.	½ Gal.	⅛ Gal.
Former Price	$2.25	$1.25	$ .66
Now Colors	1.65	.90	.50
White	1.75	.95	.55

DUSTLESS FLOOR OIL

	Gal.	½ Gal.	⅛ Gal.
Former Price	$1.60	$ .90	$ .50
Now	1.00	.60	.30

PREPARED FLOOR WAX

Former Price, 1-lb. Cans.....$ .60 Now, 1-lb. Cans.....$ .40

STERCHI BROS STORES INC.

617 MARKET STREET ONLY
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STATEMENT OF CONDITION

AMERICAN TRUST & BANKING COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

June 30, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and Due From Banks	$2,745,054.40	
United States Government Bonds	1,195,300.37	
Readily Salable Market Bonds (Market Exceeds Book Value)	498,845.81	
Call Loans	500,000.00	
Commercial Paper	150,000.00	
		$5,089,200.58
Loans and Discounts		2,347,679.80
Overdrafts		1,291.25
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		41,250.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		709,372.04
*Bonds (To Secure Trust Deposits and Public Deposits). (Market Exceeds Book Value).		332,355.02
Loans and Discounts Pledged to Secure Clearings (Under Rules Chattanooga Clearing House Assn.)		50,500.00
Total		$8,571,648.69

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 625,000.00	
Surplus	750,000.00	
Undivided Profiits	102,105.77	
		$1,477,105.77
Reserves		53,990.22
Deposits—		
Demand	$3,783,434.80	
Time	3,257,117.90	
		7,040,552.70
Total		$8,571,648.69

*Under the law it is required that certain deposits be secured. Except as shown, no other asset of this bank is pledged.

Member Federal Reserve System

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

NEW NATIONAL LABOR BOARD APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT

Takes Place of Old Wagner Board, Formally Abolished by Executive Order—Board of Three Also Named by Roosevelt to Deal With Labor Disputes in Steel Industry.

Washington, July 5.—Following his appointment of a board of three to arbitrate differences between employers and workers in the steel industry, President Roosevelt announced creation of a new national labor relations board to take the place of the national labor board.

The president appointed on the new board Lloyd Garrison, acting dean of the Wisconsin University Law school, chairman; Harry Alvin Mills, professor of economics at the University of Illinois, and Edwin S. Smith, commissioner of labor and industries in Massachusetts.

In an executive order setting up the new board, the president formally abolished the national labor board, which has adjusted many hundreds of controversies under the direction of Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York.

Roosevelt complimented the retiring board members on their "unselfish and effective services during the difficult days of this last year."

To Have Broad Power.

The new board will have broad power to conduct labor elections, hear cases of discharges of employers and to act as voluntary arbitrator. It was established under authority of the joint labor disputes resolution passed in the closing session of congress.

The president made plain the board "is authorized to recommend to the president that in such cases as they deem it desirable, existing labor boards such as the industrial boards already created in the cotton textile industry or the petroleum industry, and such as the various regional labor boards, should be re-established under the authority of the joint resolution . . . and also to recommend that additional boards of a similar character should be newly created."

Members of the retiring national labor board, in addition to Chairman Wagner, are Vice-Chairman Clay Williams, Vice-Chairman L. C. Marshall, Henry S. Dennison, Ernest Draper, Pierre S. du Pont, Louis E. Kirstein, Walter C. Teagle, George L. Berry, William Green, Dr. Francis J. Haas, John L. Lewis and Dr. Leo Wolman.

Stacey Heads Steel Board.

The board appointed to deal with labor questions in the steel industry is composed of Walter P. Stacey, chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina; Admiral Henry A. Wiley (retired), who has had experience in industrial disputes, and James Mullenbach, who has been a labor arbitrator in the clothing trades in Chicago for many years.

The board is known as the national steel labor relations board. Announcing appointment of the board, the president said:

"This board consists of three impartial members, who will be thoroughly independent in their judgment and who are fully empowered to act under the law. They will make reports to me through the secretary of labor of their activities from time to time.

"The functions of the board will be limited to labor relations in the iron and steel industry.

"In that field the board was authorized to hear and determine cases of alleged violations of Section 7-A (collective bargaining) of the national industrial recovery act, to mediate in labor questions, to serve as a board of voluntary arbitration and by secret ballot to conduct labor elections to determine who are representatives of workers for collective bargaining."

Appointment of the steel board was approved by employers and organized workers in the steel industry and averted danger of a strike at this time. Naming of the board was suggested by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in convention at Pittsburgh and was approved by the convention.

AUTO UNIONS TAKE FIRST STEP TOWARD ORGANIZATION OF BIG NATIONAL UNION

Detroit, Mich., June 28.—Local unions of automobile workers, in a two-day national convention here, took the first step toward creation of an international union by formation of the United Automobile Workers National council.

The national council, elected after the meeting adjourned, consists of eleven members from the various states which have local automobile unions. The chairman will be a national representative of the labor federation, to be appointed by President William Green, of the A. F. of L.

Its function will be to advise the national representative of the federation as to the problems and desires of the Federal Auto Workers unions, to co-operate with him in strengthening the organizations and in promotion of organization campaigns.

Formation of the national council was in accordance with advice by President Green, who declared that the American Federation of Labor intends to form one big union of the 150 scattered automobile unions and weld them into an organization that can effectively defend labor's rights in the automobile industry. Formation of a national council preliminary to the organization of a national union was asked by Green, as well as by William Collins, A. F. of L. organizer in the Detroit area.

Green urged the automobile workers to follow the example of their employers, organized into the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which speaks for all the manufacturers.

Nobody challenged the right of the employers to organize in that way, he said, and nobody could well oppose the workers if they saw fit to organize an international union.

"We claim that right for ourselves and we will fight until we get it," he declared.

"We have well defined plans," he added. "During the summer and fall we are going through the period of strengthening our foundation and the building of a structure that will be unassailable in the protection of your economic welfare."

The first steps toward the goal outlined by President Green will be the strengthening of the staff of organizers in the automobile regions. The workers' education bureau, the educational arm of the A. F. of L., will soon open study groups and form institutes for the purpose of preparing the union members and the young, inexperienced leaders for the tasks before them next winter.

Resolutions were adopted criticizing Gen. Johnson for amending the automobile code without a public hearing. Manufacturers were criticized for fostering company unions.

The conference called upon the national automobile labor board to begin at once an adequate study of shop conditions against which complaints were made so that an intelligent solution might be worked out by the unions and the managements.

Sympathize With Fellow Workers

Local 79, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, at the last regular meeting adopted resolutions prepared by a committee, expressing sympathy for two members, Ed Gollahon and Ed Fisher, both of whom have recently suffered bereavements in the death of their mothers.

The resolutions, signed by Joe Bell, R. L. Lee and Paul Aymon, follow:

"Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from this life the mothers of two of our members, Brothers Ed Gollahon and Ed Fisher; and,

"Whereas, we share in the sorrow which has come to these brothers by the passing of their loved ones; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we extend to them and to other surviving relatives our heartfelt sympathy, and that copies of this resolution be furnished our bereaved brothers, and sent The Labor World for publication."

British Unemployment Conditions Are Better

London.—The registered number of British unemployed workers for May was 2,090,000, which is 492,000 less than a year ago and 722,000 less than in September, 1931. The labor situation is reported better than at any time since 1929.

The decrease in unemployed has been greatest among the heavy industries, and compared with a year ago only eight out of 102 industrial groups show a higher unemployment percentage. In only two of these groups is the increase as much as 1 per cent.

This indicates definite improvement in the basic trades.

NRA ORDER AVERTS STRIKE IN WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Washington, July 5.—National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson announced that a threatened strike in the wool textile industry, involving approximately 135,000 workers and set for July 2, had been averted.

Following references between Division Administrator R. L. Houston, representatives of the United Textile Workers of America and the wool textile code authority, Gen. Johnson signed two orders establishing an industrial relations board for the wool and silk industries. The board will function for the silk industry also because of the similarity of their labor problems to those in the wool industry.

Robert W. Bruere will be chairman of the new board. Dr. Bruere is now chairman of the Cotton Textile Industrial relations board. Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, will represent the employes of the wool industry on the board. Arthur Besse, chairman of the wool textile code authority, will serve temporarily as the representative of the employers of the wool industry until such time as the code authority selects its own representatives.

The chief labor complaints, resulting in the threats of a strike, concerned charges that the "stretch-out" in various mills was too heavy. Other problems discussed were inequalities in wages between employes of different plants.

General Tire Workers Tighten Picket Lines

Akron, O., July 5.—It is estimated that 1,500 pickets now surround the plant here of the General Tire and Rubber company.

Negotiations between union strikers and company officials reached a deadlock.

Plans to make a "nation-wide issue" of the strike were discussed by United Rubber Workers' officials, who charged that the company had "gone back on its word to raise wages to the level of other tire companies here."

Negotiations reached a deadlock when the company refused to discuss the strikers' demands "until interference with shipments, office force and executives is discontinued."

Beware of Non-Union Shops

Look for the Union Card when you take your shoes in to be repaired. All Union Shops have cards and all Union Shops have skilled craftsmen. If you don't see a Union Card—BEWARE—there is a reason!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION
LOCAL No. 620

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450x20	4.70	525x18	6.20
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Of Chattanooga

Z. C. Patten, President

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

At the Close of Business June 30, 1934

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$1,207,106.06
Overdrafts		357.84
Furniture and Equipment		7,500.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		250,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		22,500.00
State and Municipal Bonds		591,642.05
Listed Bonds		133,456.25
Interest Accrued on Bonds		28,157.27
Customers' Liability—Letters of Credit		800.00
Other Resources		1,606.57
U. S. Government Bonds	$1,680,968.53	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation Bonds	287,449.89	
Cash and Due from Banks	2,792,515.24	4,760,933.66
TOTAL		$7,004,059.70

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Preferred	$400,000.00	
Common	250,000.00	$ 650,000.00
Surplus		100,000.00
Undivided Profits—Less Expense		55,131.90
Reserved for Interest, Taxes, Etc.		25,133.68
Reserved for Contingencies		7,500.00
Circulation		245,400.00
Unearned Discount		4,792.49
Letters of Credit		800.00
DEPOSITE		5,915,301.63
TOTAL		$7,004,059.70

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

DIRECTORS

Cartter Lupton — President Dixie Mercerizing Company
Hardwick Caldwell — President Tennessee Stove Works
Peyton L. Carter — Vice-President and Treasurer Carter Bros., Inc.
J. H. Davenport — Secretary-Treasurer Davenport Hosiery Mills
Edward Finlay — Attorney
Robert L. Hall — Executive Vice-President
C. L. Hardwick — President Hardwick Stove Company
Fred W. Lupton — Capitalist
Burkett Miller — Attorney
Z. C. Patten — President Chattanooga Medicine Company; President St. Elmo Bank and Trust Company
George H. Patten — Vice-President Chattanooga Medicine Company
J. S. Poindexter — Capitalist
Mark H. Senter — President Institute of Business Technology
Clarence S. Steward — President D. M. Steward Manufacturing Company; President Chattanooga Manufacturers' Association
D. H. Wood — President Southern Chemical Cotton Company; President Converse Bridge and Steel Company

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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

To the Creditors of the Estate of Joe D. Hixson, deceased:

The insolvency of the estate of Joe D. Hixson, deceased, having been suggested to the clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, notice is hereby given, as required by the order of said clerk, to all persons having claims against said estate to present and file the same with the clerk of said court at his office in Chattanooga, Tennessee, authenticated as required by law, on or against Monday, the 24th day of September, 1934, or be forever barred. This June 18, 1934.

B. P. Clift, Adm'r Joe D. Hixson, Dec'd.
Fred Hixson, Atty. 7-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49792
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

S. H. Pierce vs. Lola Pierce

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Pierce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 11th day of June, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
McClure & McClure, Attys. 7-6

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 28th day of February, 1928, by David Hackney and wife, Margaret Hackney, to secure a certain indebtedness which deed of trust is on record in the Register's office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, in book "T", Volume 22, Page 106, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, which still remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of same, Ernest Stone, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, between the legal hours of sale,

TUESDAY, JULY 24th, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Fourth civil district of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the North side of the right of way of the Southern Railway forty rods Northwestwardly from the main Chattanooga road, thence Northwestwardly along the said right of way thirty-three rods; thence North fifty-seven degrees West eleven rods to the road formerly known as the old Ooltewah road; thence Southwardly along the said road thirty rods to the point of beginning containing about one acre and being the Southeast corner of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-four, fractional township five North, range three West, Ocoee district.

Subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of June, 1934.

7-13 ERNEST STONE, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49858
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Eugene Bonner vs. Elnora Bonner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elnora Bonner is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 29th day of June, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. B. White, Atty. 7-27

MORE ABOUT TEACHERS

(Continued from First Page)

with the support of certain of the older elements in the organization.

"As previously indicated, they succeeded in displacing the old leadership and we can look forward with interest to the results which should be forthcoming. Mr. Lowery is energetic and intelligent and it is to be hoped that the federation will move forward rapidly but without losing any of its basic ideals and ideology."

Some folks spend their vacations at the shore or in the mountains, while others are content to remain within their means.

Texas Lady Tells How Black-Draught Laxative Helps All Her Family

Here's how Black-Draught fills the needs of a family laxative in the home of Mrs. J. S. Stoker, Fort Worth, Texas: "The grown-ups in my family," she writes, "have always taken powdered Thedford's Black-Draught for biliousness, headaches and other ailments (due to constipation) and found it a reliable remedy. I was very pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I bought it and gave it to my little daughters, ages 6 and 4. They needed something to cleanse their systems and Syrup of Black-Draught acted well." . . . Your druggist sells this reliable laxative in both forms. "Children like the Syrup."

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Trustee by a deed of trust executed by Alice Bledsoe, widow, on the third day of April, 1929, and recorded in Book "F", Vol. 27, page 38 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which record reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions made therein. And default in the payment of seventy-seven (77) of the series of Eighty-nine (89) notes secured by said deed of trust; default also in the payment of interest on said indebtedness of SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS the said series of eighty-nine notes being in the sum of Eighteen Dollars each, except the last one which is in the sum of Sixteen Dollars, said notes payable monthly, the first one payable on or before May 3, 1929, and one note each consecutive month thereafter until all should be fully paid; default has been made also in the payment of taxes and insurance as required by said deed of trust; the first twelve notes of said series are all that have been paid, and the remainder of said indebtedness has been in default for more than thirty days after its maturity; and said default continuing at this date, June 9th, 1934, and the holder of said indebtedness, secured by said deed of trust, having elected to declare the entire outstanding unpaid indebtedness due and payable at once, as provided in said deed of trust, and in said notes; I, J. A. Long, Trustee, named in said deed of trust, will at the request of the holder of said indebtedness, on

SATURDAY, JULY 14th, 1934,

at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, within lawful hours, offer for sale, and sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower, as provided by said deed of trust, the following described real estate in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being lot No. 8, in Block No. 130, East End Land Company's Addition No. 1. It is the same real estate conveyed by Belle M. Wagner, widow, to John Wade and wife, Minnie Wade, September 5th, 1924, recorded in Book "R", Vol. 18, page 230, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

The title to the real estate hereinabove described is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This June 9th, 1934.

7-13 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49878
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

E. R. Holbert vs. Mildred Holbert

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mildred Holbert is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of July, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Boyd Hargraves, Atty. 7-27

10,267,000 IDLE IN MAY, GREEN SAYS; BOSSES BLAMED FOR NOT CREATING JOBS

Millions of Families Are on Relief Rolls—Business Men Refuse to Recognize That Making Jobs and Wages for the Unemployed Is the Basic Element in Recovery Program.

Washington, July 5.—Although 10,267,000 were in the unemployed army during May, with 3,850,000 families on relief rolls, the business men of America continue their foolish practice of locking their plants and thus reducing to zero the purchasing ability of the jobless workers, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his current statement on unemployment.

For the nation as a whole the federation's estimate shows that nearly 300,000 returned to work in May, with trade union reports indicating gains in employment during May and the first part of June.

Mr. Green stressed the fact business men generally persist in their backward policy of locking the millions of jobless out of opportunities for employment, thus throwing on the government all the work of relief.

"Men and women are still going back to work, although gains are not so rapid now as they were in the early spring," Mr. Green said. "Our unemployment figures for the country as a whole show that nearly 300,000 went back to work in May, and trade union reports for the first part of June show employment still gaining. Trade union weighted figures show 20.7 per cent of the membership unemployed in April, 20 per cent in May (revised) and 19.7 per cent in the first part of June (preliminary).

"Gradually workers are regaining the winter employment losses. Unemployment in industry is not yet back to the September, 1933, level, for 10,267,000 were out of work in May, compared to 10,108,000 last September.

Gain in Building Employment.

"Employment in building is beginning to increase, although gains are small; nearly 150,000 went back to work in April and May, but more than 1,400,000 are still without work. Small gains in May were quite general throughout industry. In factories, nearly 10,000 went back to work; farms, 42,000; mines, nearly 40,000; wholesale and retail trade, 28,000; roads, nearly 30,000; railroads, 45,000.

"For the 10,267,000 still without work in industry, the government is increasing its emergency work program. More than 115,000 were added to PWA payrolls in May, and the number on the work program of the relief administration has risen from 550,000 at the beginning of April to more than 900,000 at the end of May and 976,000 in mid-June; conservation camps have enrolled 16,000 more. In these three services more than 1,660,000 were employed in May, reducing those entirely without work to 8,600,000. The government emergency payroll in these services is over $80,000,000 a month.

"Need is greater among the millions unemployed than it was this time last year. In April, 1933, 4,475,000 families were on relief rolls; in April this year the figure was approximately 3,850,000, with about 750,000 on the ERA work program, or a total of 4,600,000.

Millions for Federal Relief.

"The fact that more than 10,000,000 are still without work in industry is a basic reason for our tardy business recovery. This problem deserves first attention from industrialists; it is not receiving the attention needed. Business men in general are taking no responsibility for these millions, making no general effort to get them back to work. The government alone is caring for them through emergency relief—this provides only a meager living for one-sixth of them."

Tables accompanying Mr. Green's statement showed the tremendous increase in the jobless army from January, 1930, to May, 1934.

The tables revealed that from 3,216,000 unemployed in January, 1930, the number has risen to 10,267,000 in May, 1934.

In June, 1930, the figure was 3,250,000; 6,841,000 in June, 1931; 11,853,000 in June, 1932; 12,204,000 in June, 1933, and 10,769,000 in December, 1933.

The figures for 1934 follow:

January	11,755,000
February	11,443,000
March	10,849,000
April	10,551,000
May	10,267,000
June (preliminary)	10,267,000

MORE ABOUT P. O. CLERKS

(Continued from First Page)

the decorations for the banquet and for their invaluable assistance with every detail of the convention.

Local 192 has by the whole-hearted co-operation of every member and by the wonderful work of the various committees appointed by President Daugherty again demonstrated that they can really entertain their state organization. Particular mention should be made of the fine work of all committees and particularly the following:

Langley, Coppinger and Melvin, of the finance committee, raised the "jack." Earl Posey, of the entertainment committee, with the co-operation of his members, saw that the entertainment was of the best. G. D. Russ, chairman of the transportation committee, was on the job and had plenty of cars available, and Werndli, Phillips and Dangherty had the "eats" (the ladies' auxiliary did the work, most of it, but anyway the eats were there). And boy, oh, boy, did that refreshment committee function. Leverich, Gross and Pierce were there with the goods, and if you don't believe it ask any one who called at Room 109.

After adjournment, Chairman Russ, of the transportation committee, with the co-operation of Melvin and Carter, provided a sightseeing trip to Lookout mountain for Secretary Otte and the officers of the state federation which was enjoyed very much. George Forbes also assisted on this trip to the extent of furnishing transportation for the best looking girl at the convention and acted as chaperone on the trip—that is, he chaperoned the best looking girl.

Delegates and visitors were unanimous in saying that the convention just closed was the largest and best ever held by the state organization.

Jackson, Tenn., was selected for the next annual convention to be held July 4, 1935.

The secretary of Local 192 furnished the editor of The Labor World the wrong list of delegates to the state convention from Local 192. The following members were delegates to this convention: Charles Werndli, J. S. Kerley, Earl Posey, W. C. Carter, J. H. Daugherty and G. G. Grigsby. He regrets the error made and asks that the correct list be published.

JAIL CURE FOR FAKE AD

Huntington, L. I.—One year in the Suffolk county jail was the penalty meted out by Judge R. W. Hawkins to Harry Hauser, who was convicted on a charge of issuing untrue and misleading advertising in connection with real estate promotions. The sentence was suspended, conditioned on observance of the law in the future, but a $500 fine on Hauser's realty firm must be paid.

MORE ABOUT "HOME STORES"

(Continued from First Page)

Chattanooga Typographical union during which efforts were made to induce him to employ union craftsmen. Mr. McDonald told the committee that his employes would 'work any hours I see fit to designate and at any task I may require of them.'

"The business policies of Mr. McDonald are viewed with disfavor by working men and women of Chattanooga and vicinity. Union men and women prefer to trade with a man who is willing to pay his employes fair wages and work them reasonable hours.

"The working man has a right to enjoy life the same as the man for whom he works, but he can't get much enjoyment when he works long hours and receives low pay for his labor. If Mr. McDonald had his way the working man would have no time for anything except work and sleep, consequently he would need a wage sufficient only to purchase the bare necessities of life. But thank God we have a leader in Washington who sees things differently.

"Please accept this letter with the friendly intent in which it is written—not with a view toward criticism of your attitude, but with the object of giving you information about something with which you are evidently unfamiliar."

Former Head State Federation Passes

Thomas M. Gann, former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, died last Thursday at his home in Nashville, following a lingering illness. Funeral services were held Saturday.

Mr. Gann, a member of the United Mine Workers, was at one time President of District 19, having for many years made his home in Knoxville. He was active in trade union work until his health failed, and numbered hundreds of personal friends throughout the state.

Survivors are his wife, Mrs. Ethel Neely Gann; his daughters, the Misses Flora and Etta Gann; his sons, Hayes Gann and Floy and Claude Neeley, all of Nashville; three sisters, Mrs. Louisa Beene, of Chattanooga; Mrs. Martha Crest and Miss Amanda Gann, of Soddy, and three brothers, W. H. and B. H. Gann, of Hixson, Tenn., and J. L. Gann, of Nashville.

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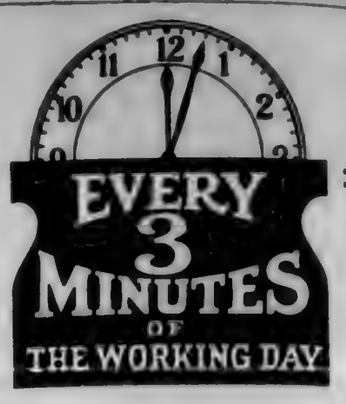

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Terms Arranged to Suit Your Income

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STATEMENT
of the
Hamilton National Bank
Chattanooga, Tennessee

In Response to Comptroller's Call as of June 30, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	$7,854,296.54	
United States Bonds Other Than Circulation Requirements	7,290,534.53	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation Bonds	1,150,838.08	
State, Municipal and Listed Securities	1,702,413.92	$17,998,083.07
Loans and Discounts		11,806,889.58
Overdrafts		3,446.15
United States Bonds and Premium		2,046,406.70
Bank Building (five offices)		1,465,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (five offices)		123,361.45
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		90,000.00
Public Utility, Other Bonds and Stocks		522,091.75
Other Real Estate		77,118.30
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		335,320.64
Total Resources		$34,467,959.27

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,072,171.96
Circulation	2,000,000.00
Acceptances Executed for Customers	335,320.64
Deposits	29,060,466.67
Total Liabilities	$34,467,959.27

Member Federal Reserve System

WE CORDIALLY INVITE BUSINESS FROM INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

CHATTANOOGA BAKERS APPEAL TO NATIONAL LABOR BOARD

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 13, 1934 — Number 12

AYS TEACHERS NOT IN FAVOR OF SALES TAX

tanton E. Smith Denies Newspaper Reports.

ITES ACTION BY VARIOUS BODIES

rotests Against "Use of Schools as Screen for Drive" of Proponents.

Stanton E. Smith, president of Lo- 246, American Federation of achers, in a letter to The Labor orld takes umbrage at what he rms the "use of the schools as a reen for the drive to saddle a sales x on the backs of those with rela- ely small incomes," and denies wspaper statements that school achers of Tennessee favor such a x.

Mr. Smith declares basis for such tements is found in a resolution sed by a state teachers' organiza- n last April, and points out that thing is now being said of the fact at the resolution stated specifically ch a tax was favored only as a mporary emergency measure.

Local 246, as well as the American deration of Teachers, the Memphis achers' federation and other organi- ions are opposing the idea, he de- res, and offers the comment that w, if any, authorities on taxation any importance can be found who l defend the sales tax on any other und than it will bring in the ney."

Mr. Smith's letter follows:

July 9, 1934.

the Editor of The Labor World:

t is not true that all of the teach- of Tennessee favor the enactment a general sales tax, even for edu- ional purposes. This statement is de because of the statements re- ly appearing in the daily press officials of the two local depart- nts of education to the effect that educational forces of Tennessee backing the sales tax.

The Chattanooga-Hamilton County achers' association has consistently still does oppose the enactment of eneral sales tax for any purpose. rticularly do we protest against the of the schools as the screen for drive to saddle this tax on the ks of those with relatively small omes, especially as it has no basis the most defensible principle of ation, namely, the ability to pay.

The American Federation of Teach- as a national organization, is op- ed to the sales tax; the Memphis chers' union also opposes; the op- ition of the American Federation well known; and few, if any, au- rities on taxation of any impor- ce can be found who will defend sales tax on any other grounds n that it will "bring in the money." re is pretty general agreement ng the latter that the sales tax is inversion of the principle of abil- to pay and as such places the bur- on those least able to bear it.

lfred D. Buehler, associate pro- or of economics of the University Vermont, writes: "The general s tax, because it tends to be ab- ed by wage-earners, tends to r standards of living * * * Pro- ion is also affected by the gen- l sales tax, which reduces the de- d for various articles and serv- "

e basis of the statement that the ers of Tennessee favor such a is the resolution passed at the ting of the Tennessee State Teach- association last April. Nothing is being said of the fact that the lution stated specifically that they red it as an emergency measure until the state constitution could amended as to legalize a state me tax or a similar form of tax. e schools do need financial sup- badly; the property tax is a bur- and does not distribute the tax fairly; but neither of these argu- ts is sufficient reason for the en- ent of a less defensible form of tion.

e sales tax, contrary to popular ion, is not a new invention. It used in ancient Egypt and Rome, in medieval Spain, and in France previous to the French Revolution. In each case it marked the decline of an empire or the end of a dynasty.

President Roosevelt by emphatically denouncing the scheme prevented the sales tax from being made a part of the financial program of the democratic party.

Harold M. Groves, an outstanding authority and professor of public finance at the University of Wisconsin, recently said: "To use the sales tax as a supplement to the property tax is to add a second regressive tax and a further burden to those already staggering under the load of the property tax."

Dr. Robert Murray Haig, president of the National Tax association, said: "To propose the substitution of general sales taxes for taxes on real estate as a measure of relief for the small man is an insult to intelligence and an affront to common sense."

In conclusion we would like to quote from the report of the Portland Teachers' union of Portland, Ore.: "It would seem that the duty of the public schools is to do their share in attempting to secure social and economic justice for the mass of the people. The question arises as to how teachers can have this objective in view and at the same time consistently support a tax that is as admittedly unjust as the sales tax," even though it might assure the more certain payment of their salaries. The answer is that the majority of the teachers of Chattanooga and Hamilton county do not support such a measure.

Sincerely yours,
STANTON E. SMITH,
President Local 246, American Federation of Teachers.

Times Editorial On Sales Tax Is Highly Commended

Central Body Instructs Secretary to Convey Appreciation to Morning Paper.

A recent editorial in the Chattanooga Times condemning a proposed sales tax was noted by Central Body in regular session Monday night, and a letter written the management of the morning paper, commending the sentiments expressed, was approved by the delegates. This letter, prepared by Secretary Cuthbert, while approving the editorial, expressed the opinion that the regular writer could not have composed the article, and asked to know the author.

"We feel certain in our own minds," the letter states, "that your regular editorial writer could not by the greatest stretch of the imagination have been capable of leaning toward the welfare of the so-called common people."

The letter follows:

July 9, 1934.

Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, II.,
Chattanooga Times,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Dear Mr. Ochs:

The editorial in this morning's Times concerning the sales tax deserves special notice from the working people of this city and vicinity. This is particularly true because editorials of the past in your paper have been consistently on the reactionary side and in favor of vested interests rather than in the interests of the [illegible].

While I have been instructed by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in regular session to convey to you its approval of this editorial, we would also like to ask of you who wrote it. We feel certain in our own minds that your regular editorial writer could not by the greatest stretch of the imagination have been capable of leaning toward the welfare of the so-called common people.

Yours truly,
T. R. CUTHBERT,
Secretary.

TEACHERS FEDERATION CONDEMNS SALES TAX

Political Action Urged to Remove Schools from "Spoils System."

Chicago, Ill., July 12.—The American Federation of Teachers convention here condemned the sales tax as "unsound, inequitable and regressive" and demanded its abandonment, recommending that reliance be placed

(Continued on Last Page)

ATLANTA OFFICIALS A.B.C. CHAIN CORPORATION SPURN OFFERS OF LOCAL STRIKERS TO ARBITRATE

Regional Labor Board Reports Findings in Chattanooga Case. Strikes in Atlanta and Birmingham Plants of Wealthy Chain Not Yet Called—Renewed Assurances of Support Come to Chattanooga Workers on Strike in Protest Against Arrogant Attitude of "Big Bosses" of Company.

Refusal of the officials of the American Bakeries company to submit issues involved in the strike of Bakers and Salesmen at the local plant of the corporation to arbitration by the Atlanta regional board will necessitate appeal of the case to the national labor board, it was announced Thursday, and representatives of the Chattanoogans have written the national board asking what steps it will take in view of a finding of fact issued by the Atlanta board following two hearings before that body.

Chattanooga employes of the chain have been on strike for the past several weeks, but all overtures for a settlement under the terms of the national recovery act have been spurned by Atlanta officials of the corporation, and the local plant of the corporation remains practically idle, with sales of their product locally nil.

Efforts to prevent strikes in the Birmingham and Atlanta plants of the wealthy concern have so far proved successful, although it is stated that probabilities are these two branches will be tied up within the next few days. Local support for the Chattanoogans continues all that could be expected, evidences of a sympathetic interest in the cause of the workers being seen on every hand. Increasing interest, also, is being shown in the affair by surrounding communities, and assurances of sympathy are being received constantly from different sections.

Publication of facts regarding the "hard-boiled" attitude of the Atlanta officials of the wealthy corporation in last week's issue of The Labor World brought renewed offers of support during the past week, and disagreement with the uncompromising position of these "captains of industry" is more generally evident.

Members of the local unions involved and of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council are pointing to one paragraph in the findings of the Atlanta regional board which of itself it is claimed indicates the sound position of the strikers. This paragraph follows:

"The employes offered to submit the entire matter to the board for arbitration and final decision, but the employers refused."

Herman J. Schad, representing the international union, has addressed the following communication to the national labor board:

July 9, 1934.

National Labor Relations Board, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.
Gentlemen:

The regional labor board in Atlanta, Ga., today handed down their fact-finding decision in the case of the American Bakeries company's plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., and their striking employes, members of Bakers' Union No. 25 and Bakery Salesmen's Union No. 549, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

The decision of the board is no doubt in your hands by this time, but I am enclosing a copy in order to avoid unnecessary delay and to facilitate matters.

The strike occurred on the company's refusal to deal with their organized employes; the men are on strike since May 27 and still out 100 per cent. They are willing to make a settlement, but in spite of all efforts of the board no agreement could be reached on account of the uncompromising attitude of the company in insisting on dealing with their employes. The company insists that it has not refused to bargain collectively with its employes, but the company has its own ideas of collective bargaining; the company wants to deal collectively on its side with individual employes, and this to my mind is an arbitrary, vicious distortion or interpretation of both the letter and spirit of the NRA; besides, the employes have been dealing with the company in that manner for years and have found that system unsatisfactory; therefore they have organized and want to deal with the company through their organizations in the future; but the company opposes this new departure and insists that such an innovation in collective bargaining is contrary to the time-honored policy of the American Bakeries company.

A copy of the decision of the board has been sent to the American Bakeries company, but, judging from their previous and present attitude, it is extremely doubtful if they will pay any attention to it, as they seem determined to starve their striking employes into submission and thereby destroy the organizations of their employes. The striking men, as already stated, intend to remain out 100 per cent until the company comes to reason and it would be criminal to permit the company to destroy such a unanimous spirit of solidarity.

Kindly let me know at your earliest convenience what action the national board will take, and if the company refuses to abide by the decision, what further action will be taken and how far the national board can go in enforcing its decision and what further steps will be taken to compel the American Bakeries company to come to an honorable adjustment with its striking men and their organizations.

Trusting this will aid in making the situation sufficiently clear, and hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Respectfully,
HERMAN J. SCHAD,
International Representative,
B. & C. W. I. U. of A.

As the arrogance of the Atlanta officials of the wealthy chain corporation becomes more evident, determination of the Chattanooga workers to protect their interests grows stronger, it is said, and probabilities are that the local plant will remain practically closed until such time as the "big bosses" of the concern shall indicate a disposition to deal with their Chattanooga employes under the terms prescribed by the United States government through the national recovery act.

Machinists Would Query Candidates For Governorship

Seek Payment of Prevailing Wages to Mechanics in State Highway Garages.

A resolution originating in Rock City Lodge No. 154, International Association of Machinists (Nashville), calling upon the legislative committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor to question candidates for governor regarding payment of decent wages to mechanics in the state highway garages, was approved by Central Body Monday night, as follows:

"Resolved, That this local go on record as requesting the legislative committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor to send a questionnaire to all candidates for governor, asking their position as to the payment of decent wages to mechanics of all crafts, in the various state highway garages over the state, and that said wages amount to at least the prevailing wage rate paid mechanics in the vicinity of said

(Continued on Last Page)

Ortwein New Chief Of Local Painters; Veterans Honored

Union Shows Preference for Old-Timers in Selection of Officials.

Preference for veterans is shown by Local 226, Painters, in the annual election of officers, which occurred last week, and the members of the official family are practically all men whose names are familiar to all local trades unionists.

M. H. Ortwein, new president, has been active in his local union as well as in Central Body for many years, and has served the latter organization as president several terms. Others placed in office have similar records, and it is apparent that affairs of Local 226 will be in good hands during the coming months.

The list follows:

President—M. H. Ortwein.
Vice-President—George Good.
Treasurer—J. Paul Sanders.
Recording Secretary—C. H. Thurston.

(Continued on Last Page)

Will Not Give Up Efforts to Punish Held's Kidnapers

State and National Labor Bodies Determined to Mete Justice to Mob.

Refusal of a grand jury at Kingston to indict members of a mob which forcibly removed Fred Held, vice-president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, from a train at Harriman, maltreated and took him for a ride, threatening death to the union official, will not be accepted as final by the American Federation of Labor, the Hosiery Workers and the Tennessee Federation of Labor, according to opinions expressed by labor officials following the report of the grand jury.

Mr. Held said Thursday no stone will be left unturned to mete justice to the perpetrators of the crime, which he holds was incited by officials of the Harriman Hosiery mills, and the victim of the incident is in constant contact with national and state officials.

It was pointed out that representatives of the department of justice had

(Continued on Last Page)

Central Body Asks Reconsideration Of State Committee

Holds No Indorsement Should Have Been Made in Gubernatorial Race.

Asking the nonpartisan committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods to withdraw its indorsement of Gov. Hill McAlister, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night indicated a feeling that no indorsement should have been made in this race. Letter sent over the signature of Secretary T. R. Cuthbert states that "this council went on record that John McCall and Lewis Pope were both notorious in their labor records, and of course could not expect any labor man to vote for them." However, Gov. McAlister is described as "the lessor of three evils." and the committee is asked to state upon what grounds an indorsement was made instead of a simple statement of facts issued.

The letter follows:

July 9, 1934.

Mr. Paul J. Aymon, Chairman
Tennessee Federation of Labor
Non-Partisan Committee,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Dear Brother Aymon:

In its regular session the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council instructed me to convey to you as chairman of the Non-partisan committee a protest against the indorsement of Gov. Hill McAlister, and the request that your committee withdraw this indorsement and not indorse any candidate.

This council went on record that John McCall and Lewis Pope were both notorious in their labor record and of course could not expect any union man to vote for them. However, as far as labor in Chattanooga is concerned, Mr. Hill McAlister is the least of three evils, which of itself does not call for an indorsement of him by labor.

This council respectfully asks of your committee on what grounds was McAlister indorsed instead of simple statements of facts being made.

Fraternally, yours,
T. R. CUTHBERT,
Secretary.

Pay Tribute To Loyal Unionist

Tribute to the memory of Horace Embler, active member of Local 219, Papermakers, is paid in a resolution adopted by Central Body Monday night.

Mr. Embler, who passed away last Saturday after a brief illness from appendicitis, was one of the most active and loyal members of the recently-formed Papermakers organization, and had worked tirelessly to assist in gaining a substantial foundation for the local. He was of a jovial disposition, and numbered his friends by the hundreds. The sudden passing of Mr. Embler proved a genuine shock to members of organized labor who had been associated with him, and his loss will be keenly felt both personally and as an intelligent, forward-looking trades unionist.

Resolution of Central Body follows:

Whereas, since the successful organization of Papermakers' union, Local 219, Brother Horace Embler was one of the delegates sent to the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council to represent his local union, which he did faithfully and well; and,

Whereas, Brother Embler not only demonstrated himself as faithful and earnest in his trades unionism, but he endeared himself to everyone in our council as a man, generous whenever called upon to serve others, both in time and money; and,

Whereas, it has pleased God to take Brother Embler from us to a better place above, his illness being short and merciful; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, That in this manner we pay tribute to Brother Embler and extend to his family, his local union, and his many personal friends our expression of bereavement and sorrow.

T. R. CUTHBERT,
W. R. BARNEY,
M. H. ORTWEIN,
Committee.

WORKERS WILL HEAR ORATORY BY CANDIDATES

All Aspirants for Office Invited to Special Meeting.

SESSION OPEN TO UNION FOLKS ONLY

Impartial Hearing Will Be Given All Comers Monday Night at Central Body.

COMMITTEE TO HOLD SESSION FOR CANDIDATES

Poll tax and vote committees of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council has requested to announce that all candidates for the state legislature, both upper and lower houses, are asked to appear at Roosevelt hall, Market and Seventh streets, on next Wednesday evening, to answer questions regarding their various positions on matters in which the workers are interested.

It is announced that a very few minutes will be required for each of the legislative aspirants, and it is hoped that all will accept the invitation issued by the committee.

Monday night will be "candidates night" at Central Body. Following a custom of many years' standing, all aspirants for office, county, state or national, are invited to come before the union representatives and state their claims for suffrage of the workers.

The meeting will, as usual, be open to all union men, and the candidates will be allowed as much time as possible to present their cases.

Aspirants for United States senate, congress, state senate, lower house of the legislature and all county offices are expected to be present, and it is assured ample opportunity will be given, under the most favorable circumstances, to discuss the various issues of the campaigns.

For the benefit of those who are for the first time seeking public office, it is announced that respectful hearings are always granted, and no heckling or other untoward interference will be tolerated. Also, it is stressed that no collection will be taken, and nothing sold on the premises.

Due to the fact that the session will be strictly a labor meeting, and to the further fact that large crowds of trades unionists always appear to hear the speeches, it is announced, admission will be limited strictly to union members and candidates.

Roosevelt hall, where the meeting will be held, will accommodate several hundred people, and it is believed members of trades unions who wish to attend will all be comfortably seated.

The meeting will be called to order promptly at 7:30, and names of the guests will be drawn from a hat as the order of introduction.

NEW JERSEY INSURANCE FRAUD LANDS 3 IN JAIL

Paterson, N. J.—Dr. Charles F. Baxter, formerly proprietor of an electro-medical institute at 216 Broadway, here, was sentenced to state prison for one and a half to three years for conspiracy to defraud an insurance company by collecting $1,800 for injuries alleged to have been received in a prearranged accident. Samuel Taylor, of this city, was fined $150, and Aubrey T. Buchanan, of North Haledon, was fined $350 as co-conspirators. Sentence was imposed by Judge Joseph A. Defaney.

THE LABOR WORLD
210 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE ..... Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What was the first declaration of the American Federation of Labor on convict labor?

A.—Plank 6 in the first platform (1881) demanded repeal of all laws permitting prison contract labor, which was denounced as a "species of slavery in its worst form."

* * *

Q.—When was the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers organized?

A.—Aug. 4, 1876. It was an amalgamation of various independent unions in the industry, including the United Sons of Vulcah, the Iron and Steel Roll Hands' union and the Nailers union.

* * *

Q.—Who was the first trade unionist to be a member of the cabinet of the president of the United States?

A.—The late William B. Wilson, first secretary of labor.

What Next!

The photo-electric cell is put to work matching colors, substituting mechanics and mathematics for opinion, in a new device called the telecolor. Every color absorbs a certain amount of light and reflects the rest. Telecolor measures the reflections and can detect color differences indistinguishable by the human eye. It is of special value to manufacturers of textiles and others who must maintain color values from lot to lot or make up goods to match a sample.

Wisdom

Whoever has even once become notorious by base fraud, even if he speaks the truth, gains no belief.—Phaedrus.

What this country really does need is a larger number of people who will view things more in anger than in alarm.

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Lady Went Back To Taking CARDUI and Was Helped

For severe periodic pains, cramps or nervousness, try Cardui which so many women have praised, for over fifty years. Mrs. Dora Dungan, of Science Hill, Ky., writes: "Several years ago, when I was teaching school, I got run-down and suffered intensely during menstruation periods. I took Cardui and was all right again. After I was married, when I felt all rundown and was irregular, I always resorted to Cardui and was helped." ... It may be just what you need. Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.
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U. S. Intervention Needed

Conditions in the Imperial Valley of Southern California remain unchanged, agricultural employers there still refusing to permit their employes to organize. This condition has long made the valley notorious.

The policy and actions of the employers have repeatedly been denounced by representatives of the Federal Government and other investigators but the employers go right on denying the workers the rights of free speech, assemblage and organization. They have resorted to terrorism to maintain their autocratic rule and have not been deterred even by a Federal injunction.

Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, Federal conciliator, went to the valley some weeks ago to investigate. At first he was inclined to side with the employers but further investigation has changed his attitude, though he has been able to accomplish little in restoring civil rights to workers.

"The lawlessness and intimidation," Gen. Glassford said of the events in the valley, "is directed not only against alleged communists, but also against these professional and business men of the community who by word or deed oppose the political aims of a small but powerful group, engaged in exploiting a 'red' hysteria for the promotion of its own interests. The immediate responsibility for action and results rests with the elected officials of Imperial Valley."

Apparently only strong Federal intervention will restore and protect the rights of the Imperial Valley workers. The elected officials have shown they will not protect the rights of citizens and they will have no ground for complaint if the Federal Government steps in and does what they should have done.

Does Mexico Face New Turmoil?

Mexican radicalism of the kind that flamed in support of Francisco I. Madero and toppled the old dictator, Porfirio Diaz, from power, is flaming again in the wake of the Mexican election which rolled up a tremendous plurality for the Calles party.

Antonio I. Villareal, defeated candidate, was one of the original revolutionists, never reconciled to the Calles policies. Pablo Gonzales, in exile in Texas, is another. Soto y Gama was one of the most extreme, an agrarian. Aurelio Manrique is of their type. These and others are reported gathering on the Texan border to plan rebellion. Villareal is not with them, but is reported under surveillance at his Monterey home.

If there is rebellion it probably will be sporadic. Making revolutions in Mexico isn't what it once was, when oil millions poured into many rebellious hands.

Calles, now reputed richest man in Mexico, seems secure in power and the revolutionary program has not been entirely abandoned by his adherents. Enough of it went by the boards, however, to leave many sorely dissatisfied and elections probably do not yet operate well enough to afford expression to minority views. Perhaps not even to majority views.

Cuba is in turmoil; the Gran Chaco embroils two nations; there are lesser outbreaks elsewhere. Latin America is not out of her woes, but she needs sympathetic understanding much more than interference. Fortunately, we don't "order out the Marines" the way we used to.

Denial of "Rights"

A. G. McKnight, NRA Director of Litigation, recently said that defenders of the Recovery Act might well stress some of the "rights" that the act denies. Politicians attacking the act on the ground that it invades the rights of citizens to forget or ignore the "rights" that it denies—"rights" that labor believes should be denied. Here they are, as outlined by Mr. McKnight:

"1. We will deny the right of industrial giants to wreck each other and cause national disaster.

"2. We will deny the right of children to be permanently stunted by laborious work in the days of their childhood.

"3. We will deny the rights of the master of industry to say that working men are mere chattels.

"4. We will deny the right to keep 10,000,000 of our rugged individual citizens permanently ragged."

BRICKAYERS, ELECTRICAL WORKERS, CARPENTERS, JOIN A. F. L. BUILDING TRADES DEPT.

Washington, July 12.—The International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have enrolled in the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, it was announced at the A. F. of L. headquarters here. All of the eligible national and international unions are now members of the department, officials stated.

RELIEF ROLL TOTALS LARGER THAN SAME TIME LAST YEAR

Washington, July 12.—The number of families on relief throughout the nation was larger on April 1 than at the same time in 1933, the department of commerce reports.

In its monthly survey of current business, reporting generally improved conditions in most sections of American business and industry, the department said:

"Notwithstanding the progress made in recent months in absorbing into industry a portion of the unemployed, the number without work remains large."

Uniform State Labor Laws May Result From New Compact Act

Washington, July 12.—The state compact act, signed by President Roosevelt on June 8, may lead to the making of pacts by states to adopt and enforce uniform labor and welfare laws. Possibilities of the act in this direction are now being studied by economists, sociologists, trade associations and labor organizations. The act reads:

"That the consent of congress is hereby given to any two or more states to enter into agreements or compacts for co-operative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and in the enforcement of their respective criminal laws and policies, and to establish such agencies, joint or otherwise, as they may deem desirable for making effective such agreements and compacts."

The significance of the act rests upon the fact that it applies to any law yith a criminal penalty. The definition of the penalty would vary according to states, but generally speaking a sentence of one year or more, or the alternative of a fine, is sufficient to make it a "criminal penalty." Labor laws are, therefore, included in the interpretation of the act. This may not have been indended by congress, but there it is!

The administration has for some time pondered the difficulties of enforcement of NRA codes and other laws passed as recovery measures. For some time there has been suggestion that the enforcement of the laws, especially those relating to labor, be delegated to the state governments. This was done in the case of the handicapped clause inserted in the codes as a standard provision and under which, by executive order, the state governments were to regulate exemptions for the subnormal group under rules laid down by the U. S. Department of Labor.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs through Mrs. Poole, president, comments on the act: "It points the way to state co-operation in other fields beside crime prevention—in the realm of public health and other phases of general welfare."

"This bill by its plan and philosophy moves in a direction distinctly opposite from the present tendency toward government by a great federal bureaucracy of a dependent people."

The constitution, act 1, section 10, reads: "No state shall without the consent of congress enter into an agreement or pact with another state." This has been a bar to state agreements to effect not only better enforcement of crime prevention, which is the primary objective of the act, but has also prevented states from getting together on other mutually desirable projects. The chief significance, therefore, of the act is that it constitutes an opening wedge toward further decentralization of government functions and may show the way out of the growing Washington bureaucracy.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Like some huge and more or less bungling mill, NRA has gone along grinding out the words "40 hours and 40 cents" like an endless and unimaginative refrain. Minimum wages and maximum hours. There has been a magnificent and absent-minded disregard of facts. Somebody put a record on the machine and let 'er play. That's the way it looks and that's the way it sounds.

The president asks whether anybody would like to go back to the old ways and the old conditions. The answer must be that nobody wants to go back, which in no way changes the fact that there could have been some refard for facts in the fixing of maximum hours and minimum wages, that there could have been twice the progress there has been and that NRA could have scored a 75 per cent record instead of something like a 50 record.

* * *

Time will come when people will wonder how some deputies who have served ever could have been appointed, much less continued in their jobs. Of course that judgment must be tempered by the fact that a great organization had to be thrown together quickly and that no perfect score could have been made. Nevertheless, NRA is suffering today from the work of some of its most trusted men who in the beginning worked toward and helped fix policies that now must be undone.

One brilliant record stands out among administrators. It is that of Maj. George L. Berry, man of labor, division chief. Intelligence and courage have marked his work. So, in a different field, with Edward F. McGrady, trouble-shooter of the highest order.

Brilliant records are needed to balance those not so good.

* * *

In Europe they have long talked about conservative American labor. Europe doesn't know half the story about American labor militancy.

Europe ought to have sent students to study the Pacific coast tidewater strike. Europe ought to have sent students to observe the courage of men willing and eager to face the issue with the powerful steel trust.

Europe ought to know American labor. To know about it is one thing, to know it is another. Europe has mostly just known about us.

* * *

Independence day has just passed, with the usual accompaniment and with little thought about freedom itself. Americans still possess and use the right of free speech, the right of free press and the right of free assemblage. While those rights exist freedom exists.

America remains a land of freedom and there isn't going to be any change. We will continue to edge along toward whittling away the power of boards of directors to exploit the poor and doom them to lives of servitude and poverty, but that was always power, not a right.

Too many of the high and mighty confuse power with rights. They have used power to smash the rights of those who had no power. When those who have had no power suddenly get some power and begin to exercise long denied rights, then comes the squawk.

Let them squawk. While freedom of speech, of the press and of assemblage are among us the masses of the people are in no danger.

Quebec Premier Blames Strikes On U. S. Unions

Official, Ignoring Sore Spot of Low Wages, Publicly Assails "Yankee" Labor Organizations for Causing Unrest.

Ottawa, July 12.—Annoyed by strikes in Quebec, Premier Taschereau of that province has suppressed La Vie Quvrire, and called on the Dominion immigration authorities to prevent American representatives of international unions entering Canada.

Successful strikes of lumberjacks and pulp and paper mill workers have been followed by a strike of 1,000 copper and gold miners in northern Quebec, which has so far resisted the efforts of the provincial police to smash it.

There has also been a considerable number of small strikes in various parts of Quebec.

Premier Teschereau publicly blames the "Yankee unions" for fomenting unrest, and declares that labor in Quebec is treated better than in any other country. The fact that a parliamentary committee has shown that thousands of men in scores of factories and stores are working for $6 a week, and even less, is not supposed to be responsible for discontent.

Last session of the Quebec legislature adopted legislation giving a preferred position to company unions masquerading as national unions, but this sort of paternalism is being rejected by many workers.

BRADY ATTACKS COMPANY UNION

Cleveland, O.—Col. George S. Brady, deputy administrator of the national recovery administration, believes that company unions are a menace to constructive industrial relations and holds the opinion that the workers must develop an organization equally as powerful as the code authorities if they are to secure and retain their rights under codes of fair competition established by authority of the national industrial recovery act.

These views were expressed by Col. Brady in an address prepared for the convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents here, but in the absence of the deputy administrator it was read to the delegates.

"Company unions in the United States have usually merited the name given them by labor—Yellow Dog unions," Col. Brady said.

"No honest man who desires to see fair play and progressive planning would advocate abandonment by labor of the position gained by it until there is assurance of substantial organization to free labor from the domination of management."

ALABAMA MINERS STRIKE.

Birmingham, Ala.—Driven to desperation by low wages and poor working conditions, seven hundred coal miners at the Moss and McCormic shafts near here went on strike. Miners' union officials said that steps toward arbitration of the dispute would be taken immediately.

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Everything in Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits and Sundry Items. Meat Market, Bakery and Fish and Poultry Market in Connection. Parking Lot, Ladies' Rest Room, Ice Water Fountain and various other conveniences.
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Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Eckerd
A STORE OF REASONABLE PRICES

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Goodness and purity are sealed in.
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MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

THE
RHODES
DECORATING CO.
809 Cherry St.
IS
UNFAIR
To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Notice of Supplemental Registration

Notice is hereby given to the voters of Hamilton County that Supplemental Registration will be held on July 11th, 12th and 13th, in the various Precincts and Wards of Hamilton County, in order to qualify the unregistered voters for the General Election and the City Election to be held on August 2nd, 1934.

Following is a list of those appointed to hold the registration, and the places where the registration will be held:

FIRST DISTRICT

1st Ward, First Precinct—Courthouse.
Mrs. Robt. Carraway.
Mrs. S. R. Hipp.

1st Ward, Second Precinct—Courthouse.
Mrs. Mary L. Hunter.
Mrs. L. M. Burkhart.

2nd Ward—Sixth Street Pharmacy
Mrs. D. D. Allen.
Miss Florence Fryar.

3rd Ward—No. 1 Fire Hall.
Miss Sarah Gordon.
Miss Lenora Robinson.

4th Ward—Newton Normal School
Benjamin L. Cash.
Walter Robinson.

5th Ward—Stoner's Garage.
Mrs. Edith Worthy.
Mrs. Charles Sivley.

6th Ward—City Hall.
Mrs. Lila B. Kelly.
John Childress.

7th Ward, First Precinct—McCallie Avenue Pharmacy.
Mrs. Joe Ivins.
Mrs. George Gresham.

7th Ward, Second Precinct—793 East Ninth and Magnolia.
Mrs. Hugh H. Embrey.
Mrs. O. J. Hubbuck.

8th Ward—Lee Pharmacy.
Mrs. Bessie Cummings.
Mrs. Mary A. Benedict.

9th Ward, First Precinct—Little Grocery Store.
Mrs. John O'Brien.
Mrs. Cy Brown.

9th Ward, Second Precinct—No. 5 Fire Hall.
Mrs. T. M. Marrett.
Mrs. Harriett M. Marshall.

10th Ward—Main St. Fire Hall No. 7
Mrs. Geo. W. Fletcher.
Mrs. Mildred Ritchie.

11th Ward, First Precinct—Fire Hall.
Mrs. Carl Wilson.
Mrs. Bessie White.

11th Ward, Second Precinct—Shoemaker's Pharmacy.
Mrs. J. L. O'Rear.
Mrs. L. L. Mueller.

12th Ward, First Precinct—Bacon Pharmacy.
Mrs. C. L. Bradford.
Mrs. Hayden Bell.

12th Ward, Second Precinct—Brown Pharmacy.
Mrs. Walter Cain.
Mrs. Jack Wolfe.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct—Monroe and Dodson Avenues.
Mrs. Barney Strickland.
Mrs. T. E. Thurman.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct—405 North Hickory St.
Louis Phillips.
Sid Byers.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Clarence Jones Garage.
Mrs. Clarence T. Jones.
Mrs. R. L. Ridge.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct—Maxwell's Store.
Mrs. George Cooper.
Miss Grace Spencer.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct—East Lake Pharmacy.
Mrs. E. K. Hollingsworth.
Neal Bolen.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct—V. Clark Electric Shop.
Mrs. Charles W. Clark.
Mrs. O. E. Tobey.

Fourteenth Ward—Fire Hall.
Mrs. R. C. Melton.
Albert V. Walker.

Fifteenth Ward—Brainerd Drug Store
Mrs. Chas. H. Weigel.
Mrs. William Mitchell.

Sixteenth Ward—1418 Hixson Pike.
Mrs. May H. Buford.
Lupton Patten.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct—133 Frazier Avenue.
Mrs. J. R. Sweets.
Mrs. J. W. Wheeler.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct—Tomlinson Pharmacy.
Mrs. Frank Dugger.
Mrs. W. L. Wergin.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct—Riverview Pharmacy.
Mrs. Fred C. Schneider.
Mrs. E. E. Farris.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct—Fire Hall.
Mrs. J. F. Lowry.
Mrs. C. M. Slaughter.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Pratter Building.
Mrs. Burt Elliott.
Mrs. Grace Hester.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct—Fire Hall.
Mrs. O. T. Alexander.
Mrs. N. G. Keown.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct—1016 W. 33d Street.
Mrs. Joe F. Shipp.
James F. Searcy.

SECOND DISTRICT

Nicola—Blake's Store.
Mrs. W. M. Delzell.
Nellie Davis.

Ooltewah—Champion's Store.
Mrs. Laura Champion.
Mrs. Luther Leamon.

Tyner—Hundley's Store.
Mrs. Richard Moore.
A. H. Alley.

Worley—Schoolhouse.
Miss Mabel Worley.
Fern Carmichael.

THIRD DISTRICT

Lookout Mountain—Incline Station.
C. C. Brand.
Mrs. Gus A. Woods, Jr.

Lupton City—Company Store.
Mrs. H. O. Sebastian.
L. H. Weatherford.

Midvale Park—Midvale Pharmacy.
Mrs. Emma Lingenfelter.
Mrs. J. E. Brown.

Red Bank—Red Bank Pharmacy.
Mrs. H. D. Porter.
Mrs. S. S. Gilbert.

Sale Creek—Coppinger's Store.
Miss Frank Eldridge.
Eddie Gann.

Signal Mountain—Signal Mt. Hotel.
Mrs. C. B. Adams.
Miss Dayve Walker.

Sivley—Mrs. Standifer's Place.
Mrs. Minnie Standifer.
Roxie Baker.

Soddy—Mose Clift Building.
Mrs. R. F. Skillern.
Mrs. Paul McGill.

Wauhatchie—Fryar's Store.
Mrs. Ed Boydston.
Mrs. R. E. Sloan.

Woodland Station—Mrs. Minnie Wilder's Store.
Mrs. Jennie Wilder.
Mrs. Hobart Martin.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Falling Water—Selcer's Store.
Mrs. Fred Clarke.

Hill Top—Postoffice.
Mrs. Mary Young.

Ooltewah—Community House.
Mrs. Vera Hixson.

Salem—Baptist Church.
Mrs. Mattie Roark.
Riley Dunnegan.

Snow Hill—Lee Bros. Store.
Mrs. J. B. Shirley.
Kirk Lee, Jr.

Summitt—Felton's Store.
Ed Felton.
Mary Lou Horton.

White Oak (West View)—West View School.
Mrs. Fred Fisher.
H. H. Murphy.

Work—Friendship Schoolhouse.
Mrs. J. W. Davis.
Mrs. G. E. Stump.

Hamilton County Election Commission.
I. B. MERRIAM, Chairman.
J. MITT PAYNE, Secretary.
FOSTER JOHNSON.

TENNESSEE PRISON SHIRT PLANT HITS WOMEN WORKERS

Work Shirt Manufacturers Say Extension of Convict Work Is Social Menace.

Martin, Tenn., July 12.—The National Work Shirt Manufacturers' association voiced a vigorous protest against permitting the manufacture of work shirts by the Tennessee state penitentiary in open competition with the work shirt factories employing thousands of women in the state. If the prison operates it will mean cutting down production and possible shutdown of the local shirt factory, throwing hundreds of women out of employment.

In a statement expressing its opposition to the scheme, the manufacturers' association said, in part:

"The state of Tennessee has adopted a peculiar method of promoting the principles of the new deal and of standing behind the president in his campaign to increase employment. It has gone into the business of manufacturing shirts at the state penitentiary and selling them on the open market in competition with private manufacturers and with women workers in that industry. E. L. Pardue, who has charge of the prison industries under Dr. Cocke, the commissioner of institutions, has announced the purchase of several hundred thousand yards of cloth from the Alabama state prison, delivery of which will be made this week. This fabric will be made into work shirts at the prison by the convicts. It is said that Mr. Pardue expects to market the goods almost entirely within the state. The penitentiary will probably turn out about 2,000 to 3,000 dozen shirts a week.

"Sewing shirts is a woman's trade. One of the first principles of prison management is that the inmates should work at something that will enable them to earn an honest living when their terms expire. A convict who learns this trade has no chance whatever of using it when released.

"We question whether the citizens of Tennessee approve a project to put its convicts in competition with the girls and women of the state. Gov. McAlister and Lewis S. Pope are contenders at the approaching primaries for the nomination for governor. Perhaps it would be advisable to get from both of them a categorical 'yes' or 'no' as to what they think of Mr. Pardue's scheme."

BUSINESS MAKING NO GENERAL EFFORT TO PUT IDLE BACK TO WORK, LABOR HEAD DECLARES

Washington, July 12.—Business men in general are taking no responsibility for the 10,000,000 unemployed workers, making no general effort to put them back to work, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, declared in making public the federation's latest report on unemployment.

"The fact that more than 10,000,000 are still without work in industry is a basic reason for our tardy business recovery," President Green said. "This problem deserves first attention from industrialists; it is not receiving the attention needed."

President Green said that men and women are still going back to work, although employment gains are not so rapid now as they were in the early spring. He continued:

"Our unemployment estimate for the country as a whole shows that nearly 300,000 went back to work in May, and trade union reports for the first part of June show employment still gaining. Trade union weighted figures show 20.7 per cent of the membership unemployed in April, 20.0 per cent in May (revised) and 19.7 per cent in the first part of June (preliminary).

"Gradually workers are regaining the winter employment losses. Unemployment in industry is not yet back to the September, 1933, level, for 10,267,000 were out of work in May, compared to 10,103,000 last September. Employment in building is beginning to increase, although gains are small; nearly 10,000 went back to work in April and May, but more than 1,400,000 are still without work.

"For the 10,267,000 still without work in industry, the government is increasing its emergency work program. More than 115,000 were added to PWA payrolls in May, and the number on the work program of the relief administration has risen from 550,000 at the beginning of April to more than 900,000 at the end of May and 976,000 in mid-June; conservation camps have enrolled 16,000 more. In these three services, more than 660,000 were employed in May, reducing those entirely without work to 8,600,000. The government emergency payroll in these services is over $80,000,000 a month.

"Need is greater among the millions unemployed than it was at this time last year. In April, 1933, 4,475,000 families were on relief rolls; in April this year the figure was approximately 3,850,000, with about 750,000 on the ERA work program, or a total of 4,600,000. Federal payments for relief were $73,000,000 last April, compared to $150,000,000 for relief and ERA work program this year. The increased cost is due to greater need and to the improvement in relief payments."

DR. JOHN R. RYAN HITS LOW WAGES AND HIGH PROFITS

New York, July 12.—A strong condemnation of the policy which sets up maximum returns for those who own and control industry and low living standards for those who do most of the useful work characterized the address of Dr. John R. Ryan, professor of moral theology an industrial ethics at the Catholic university of Washington, D. C., before 1,500 teachers here. Dr. Ryan said:

"We are witnessing the nemesis of the capitalist philosophy. Ever since the industrial revolution, business men believed that they could pay the lowest wages and make the highest profits without interfering with the welfare of business.

"They believed that the process would go on automatically, that they could produce indefinite amounts of goods and that these quantities of goods would automatically find markets. They did not believe that it was necessary to give the masses enough money to buy the goods."

Advocates Living Wage.

Claiming that business men have flouted the right of labor to a living wage, Dr. Ryan said they would be better off today if they had applied that policy, adding:

"A few of them have, indeed, come to realize that good ethics is also good business.

"The most critical question confronting the capitalist system is whether the opinions of these few enlightened business men will prevail, or whether they will be ignored by the bourbons of industry.

"The new industrial system, the new economic society, will occupy a middle ground between capitalism and communism, between individualism and socialism."

HOURS EXEMPTION TO RECOUP STRIKE LOSSES DENIED MILLS

Washington, July 12.—Forty-one mills in the knitted underwear industry in the Philadelphia area have been denied by the National Recovery Administration the privilege of working their employes 14 hours a week above the 40 hours prescribed by the code for that industry in order to make up the productive time lost during a 38-day strike last spring. It was announced that H. O. King, division administrator, had refused to grant their application for a temporary exemption from the hours provision of the code.

The applicants had asserted that, coming as it did, at a peak season when the industry was being hard driven to meet the requirements for demands for sports wear, summer dresses and bathing suits, the strike had the effect of throwing all the mills far behind with their orders. They claimed that the mills are not equipped with sufficient machinery, nor is there enough available skilled workers to handle the extra load.

In denying the applications, which were endorsed by the code authority, the administration has adhered to the general rule that it is against policy to grant hours in excess of code provisions because of shut-downs due to industrial disputes. It was held that the settlement of such disputes by discussion rather than by strikes should be encouraged and that exemptions designed to minimize for either party the unfortunate consequences of strikes are not in accord with sound policy.

Friend—Every Monday I pass your house I see your family washing in the yard.

Man—Sir, I'll have you understand my family wash in the bathroom.

Today's burdens we can carry, if we let tomorrow's burdens for tomorrow.

* * *

Man—Do you allow your wife to have the last word?

Neighbor—She hasn't come to it yet.

Beware of Non-Union Shops
Look for the Union Card when you take your shoes in to be repaired. All Union Shops have cards and all Union Shops have skilled craftsmen. If you don't see a Union Card—BEWARE—there is a reason!
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION
LOCAL No. 626

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Organized Labor Has Always Been Kind to Me

I Have Always Supported Organized Labor

D. M. Coleman

FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Let the Record Speak!

Hon. Thomas S. Myers,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

My Dear Mr. Myers:

I feel it is only fair to you to express my appreciation, as legislative chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, for your fine co-operation with us in endeavoring to pass laws for the benefit of the masses.

As a member of the Tennessee legislature of 1913 you evidenced a splendid spirit with reference to our problems and supported our program 100 per cent. My associations with you were most pleasant and satisfactory at all times.

May I wish for you continued success in your political aspirations, as well as heartiest personal greetings.

Yours very truly,
DAVID HANLY,
Legislative Chairman,
Tennessee Federation of Labor.

I appreciate beyond words the splendid assurances of co-operation from Chattanooga Unionists, and solicit your continued support and influence.

Tom S. Myers

Candidate for
CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE
First Division

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHATTANOOGA FIREMEN'S CREDIT UNION, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30th, 1934.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$3,988.25
Actual Cash on Hand	81.06
TOTAL	$4,070.30

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid In	$3,647.92
Surplus Fund	12.76
Undivided Profits Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	409.62
TOTAL	$4,070.30

I, H. S. Elkins, secretary-treasurer of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true and that the schedules on the pages of this statement fully cover and correctly represent the true state of the several matters contained therein, to the best of my knowledge and belief; and do further swear that since the last return made to the Superintendent of Banks, of the condition of the bank, that the bank, through its officers, has not violated or evaded any obligation imposed by law.

H. S. ELKINS, Secy.-Treas.

Attest: C. W. HAYES.

State of Tennessee,
Hamilton County.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of July, 1934.

T. R. CUTHBERT, Notary.

My Commission Expires Aug. 19, 1937.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 28th day of February, 1928, by David Hackney and wife, Margaret Hackney, to secure a certain indebtedness which deed of trust is on record in the Register's office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, in book "P", Volume 22, Page 106, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, which still remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of same, Ernest Stone, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, between the legal hours of sale,

TUESDAY, JULY 24th, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Fourth civil district of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the North side of the right of way of the Southern Railway forty rods Northwestwardly from the main Chattanooga road, thence Northwestwardly along the said right of way thirty-three rods; thence North fifty-seven degrees West eleven rods to the road formerly known as the old Ooltewah road; thence Southwardly along the said road thirty rods to the point of beginning containing about one acre and being the Southeast corner of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-four, fractional township five North, range three West, Ocoee district.

Subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of June, 1934.

7-13 ERNEST STONE, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Trustee by a deed of trust executed by Alice Bledsoe, widow, on the third day of April, 1929, and recorded in Book "P", Vol. 27, page 33 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which record reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions made therein. And default in the payment of seventy-seven (77) of the series of Eighty-nine (89) notes secured by said deed of trust; default also in the payment of interest on said indebtedness of SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS the said series of eighty-nine notes being in the sum of Eighteen Dollars each, except the last one which is in the sum of Sixteen Dollars, said notes payable monthly, the first one payable on or before May 3, 1929, and one note each consecutive month thereafter until all should be fully paid; default has been made also in the payment of taxes and insurance as required by said deed of trust; the first twelve notes of said series are all that have been paid, and the remainder of said indebtedness has been in default for more than thirty days after its maturity; and said default continuing at this date, June 9th, 1934, and the holder of said indebtedness, secured by said deed of trust, having elected to declare the entire outstanding unpaid indebtedness due and payable at once, as provided in said deed of trust, and in said notes; I, J. A. Long, Trustee, named in said deed of trust, will at the request of the holder of said indebtedness, on

SATURDAY, JULY 14th, 1934,

at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, within lawful hours, offer for sale, and sell at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower, as provided by said deed of trust, the following described real estate in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being lot No. 8, in Block No. 130, East End Land Company's Addition No. 1. It is the same real estate conveyed by Belle M. Wagner, widow, to John Wade and wife, Minnie Wade, September 5th, 1924, recorded in Book "R", Vol. 18, page 230, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

The title to the real estate hereinabove described is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This June 9th, 1934.

7-13 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

MORE ABOUT SALES TAX

(Continued from First Page)

upon income and inheritance taxes. The removal of tax exemptions from all securities and income was also urged.

"We are quite willing to surrender our tax exemption privilege along with other citizens of the nation, as a means to overcome this anti-social feature of our tax laws," the teachers, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said.

The convention declared the sales tax violates the principle of ability to pay and claimed that it takes an unfair share of the workers' earnings, especially in the realm of food and clothing.

Miss Selma M. Borchardt, of Washington, legislative representative of the teachers' federation, declared the public schools are a "vicious part of the spoils system" and urged that teachers get into politics to take the schools out of politics.

"Tenure, adequate pay, pensions can be secured only by articulate political effort of the teachers exercising their rights and assuming their duties as citizens," she said.

"Congress has given more to asphalt roads than to the roads of childhood because asphalt roads can maintain a better lobby than the children can."

Black-Draught For Dizziness, Headache Due To Constipation

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught several years and find it splendid," writes Mr. G. W. Holley, of St. Paul, Va. "I take it for dizziness or headache (due to constipation). I have never found anything better. A short while ago, we began giving our children Syrup of Black-Draught as a laxative for colds and little stomach ailments, and have found it very satisfactory." ... Millions of packages of Thedford's Black-Draught are required to satisfy the demand for this popular, old reliable, purely vegetable laxative. 25¢ a package. "Children like the Syrup."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49858
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Eugene Bonner vs. Elnora Bonner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elnora Bonner is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 29th day of June, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. B. White, Atty. 7-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49878
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

E. R. Holbert vs. Mildred Holbert

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mildred Holbert is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of July, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Boyd Hargraves, Atty. 7-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49897
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Dora Smith vs. Louis Smith.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Louis Smith is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 7th day of July, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 8-3

TEXTILE STRIKERS AIDED BY UNITED STATES FUNDS

Southern Mill Owners Refuse to Reinstate Union Members and Ban Conciliation Efforts.

Greenville, S. C., July 12.—Textile mill owners here are outspoken in their opposition to the use of federal funds for the support of strikers and their families in three cotton communities of the Piedmont section pending futile efforts at the settlement of the controversies which caused the walk-outs.

The federal government takes the position that destitution must be relieved regardless of its cause, and that if strikers lack funds for the support of themselves and those dependent upon them the federal government will take care of them.

"There are 900 workers at Piedmont Manufacturing company, 650 at Belton mills and 275 at the Victor-Monaghan plant at Walhalla on strike. The workers have been idle for over a month and efforts of conciliators to bring labor and managements together have failed thus far.

It was understood that the management of the Piedmont Manufacturing company had issued an ultimatum to a committee of strikers that the strikers could return to work when and only when they wish to return at the terms as of before the strike. The management refused to allow five discharged United Textile Workers members to be reinstated and also refused to grant other requests of strikers.

"Strikers at Belton mills have been unable to get a hearing before the management, although they said they were willing to return to meet owners half way."

Railway Pension $90,000,000 Fund Will Retire 100,000 Employes the First Year

Cleveland, O., July 12.—The last step in perfecting a nation-wide pension system for millions of railway employes was taken on June 30, when President Roosevelt at Washington signed the legislation on this subject enacted by the recent session of congress.

In commenting on the law, Alexander F. Whitney, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who retired as chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' association, said:

"The pension act is the finest piece of railroad legislation since the eight-hour day was achieved in 1916.

"Railroad men feel that they have obtained two very wonderful concessions in the wage restoration and the pension legislation. The first increases our purchasing power by $4,000,000 a month, and on the basis of May payrolls, will mean an increase of $16,000,000 monthly by next April.

"The pension law, which becomes effective in ninety days, will permit the retirement of 100,000 men this year alone. Not only will this take care of the men who have broken down in railroad service, but it will help the unemployment problem by elevating the young man who is looking for the opportunity to work."

The pensions legislation provides for deduction of 2 per cent from workers' salaries and 4 per cent from carriers' payrolls to set up a fund which is expected to consist of at least $90,000,000 a year.

This fund will be administered by a three-man commission to be appointed by the president. One commissioner will be selected from railroad labor, one from management and the third will represent the public.

Men will be eligible for retirement upon reaching the age of 65, completion of thirty years' service with a carrier, or for disability. The amount of their pension will depend upon their previous earnings, but is not to exceed $120 a month or more than two-thirds of their average salary.

Mr. Whitney explained that many of the carriers have had retirement pension systems of their own, but the new legislation creates a universal method taking in all carriers.

Southern Hosiery Mill Forces Workers to Sign "Yellow Dog"

Valdese, N. C.—The "yellow dog contract" is again being used as a means of frightening workers into relinquishing their right to become members of a labor union. The Waldensian Hosiery mill here, which closed down twelve weeks ago when the workers organized, has forced its employes to sign a two-typewritten-page "yellow dog contract" in order to get their jobs back.

R. O. Huffman, president of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' association, is also a large stockholder in the Waldensian mill, reports Harry Hogan, representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. Apparently this move of the Waldensian mill is part of a concerted plan against the union by the southern employers' organization.

The United States department of labor is investigating the situation at the Waldensian mills.

MORE ABOUT ORTWEIN

(Continued from First Page)

Financial Secretary—C. F. Weidner.

Conductor—Homer Tarwater.

Warden—H. M. Ottman.

Trustees—Roy Bowen, F. S. Thurston, Erskin Mabee.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—M. H. Ortwein, C. F. Weidner, J. Paul Sanders, C. H. Thurston, Erskin Mabee, J. J. Smith, A. L. Surrett, T. H. Rosser, Charles Melford, J. G. Burks.

Musicians Plan Picnic for Sunday

George Rogers, president of Local 80, Musicians, announced Thursday that plans are complete for a picnic-outing under auspices of the local to be held at Lookout Lake next Sunday, beginning early morning and continuing throughout the day.

"What's the program?" a representative of The Labor World asked.

"Oh, a little beer, a lot of sandwiches, some games and a general get-together and good time," the prexy replied.

Further than that, deponent saith not.

3,000 LABOR DISPUTES ADJUSTED

More than 3,000 labor disputes, affecting two million employes, have been amicably adjusted by the national labor board since its creation last August. This is a remarkable record, in view of the rapid shift to entirely new relationships between labor and management, fostered under NIRA.

One thing we are certain of, the strike of the onion pickers out in the west will not be broken up with tear gas bombs.

Picture Operators Indorse Tom Turner

Local 259, Moving Picture Operators, has indorsed the candidacy of Tom Turner, of Local 415, Barbers, for constable in the First civil district. The following letter explains the position of the local:

Mr. R. M. Cooke,
Editor Labor World,
City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to notify you that Local 259, at our last regular meeting, went on record as indorsing the candidacy of Brother Tom Turner, member of Local 415, Barbers, for the office of constable in the First civil district, and we believe Brother Turner is entitled to the support of all union men and women.

Trusting you will publish this letter in The Labor World,

Fraternally yours,
C. E. CURLE,
Secretary, Local 259, Moving Picture Machine Operators.

Tom Hall Better After Bad Attack

Tom Hall, veteran member of Lodge 1450, Machinists, who suffered a severe attack some ten days ago which necessitated a period in Erlanger hospital, has sufficiently recovered to return to his home in St. Elmo, and was reported Thursday morning as "feeling fine."

Scores of friends of the old-timer will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering, and the hope will be general among trades unionists that he "snaps out of it" completely within a short time.

GULFPORT STRIKE ENDED.

Gulfport, Miss.—The longshoremen's strike here has been settled with this schedule of wages: 60 cents an hour between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m; 75 cents an hour for all other hours between 4 p.m. and 7 a.m.; overtime of more than eight hours, 90 cents an hour. The former scale was 50 cents an hour and 60 cents for overtime.

MORE ABOUT KIDNAPING

(Continued from First Page)

made an investigation of the affair, and upon their report will depend what action, if any, will be taken by the federal government. It was believed possible that the railroad company may prosecute the kidnapers, and position taken by attorneys for the road may shape the nature of the next step.

In the meantime, the struggle between the United States government and T. Asbury Wright, attorney for the mill, continues, with the mill closed and the government apparently proceeding as usual. Small guns of the mill barons and their backers are being turned more and more bitterly on the administration, but so far as can be determined the fire has apparently been somewhat widely scattered, as Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, is planning a vacation with reference to the situation in the East Tennessee mill town.

HARRIMAN MILL OWNERS CONDEMNED BY JOHNSON

Blame for the labor disputes whirling around the Harriman Hosiery mills, and the closing of the mills by the company officials was thrown squarely on the shoulders of the mill owners by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, in a telegram to the mayor of Harriman. The telegram read:

"The company states that no new employes have come in from a distance of twenty-five miles, yet it refuses an auditor to check the last payroll and clear it from such cases.

"Second, the company refuses to spread employment, one of the keystones of NIRA.

"The company has tentatively agreed on all other points. Added acceptance of these two points will restore the Blue Eagle immediately and place NRA aggressively behind the company in an attempt to build back its payroll to a point where the people of your town will enjoy the benefits of their American citizenship."

MORE ABOUT MACHINISTS

(Continued from First Page)

garages, and that when the appropriation bill is drawn to submit to the next legislature they will use their influence to remedy a situation where state highway garage mechanics are drawing 50 per cent of the prevailing wage rate in their communities."

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
PAYS A CLAIM
TO
Somebody Somewhere

QUALITY COALS AND COKE — TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

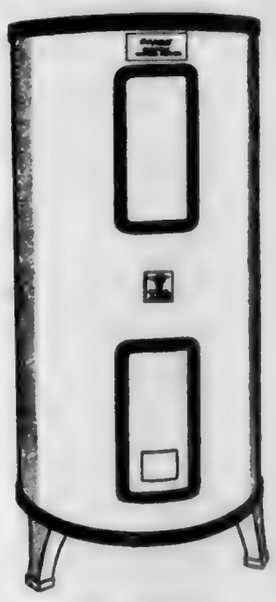
Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Wa

PHONE 6-1183

What Helen, age 2, thinks about ELECTRIC WATER HEATING

"I don't know what's come over this family. Everybody seems so much happier . . . particularly me. All this week Mother has had more time to play with me. Daddy's been keeping those bristly whiskers of his shaved off—so I'm not all scratched up any more. My clothes are cleaner and sweeter, and my bath is always nice and warm. It must be that new electric water heater that's brought this change about!

"If it is . . . I'm for it 100%. I don't know what it looks like nor how it works. I don't know what Mother and Dad mean about an all-electric home, either, but if it's as much cheaper as they say it it, maybe I can have some more nickels for my bank."



TVA model Hotpoint Water heater, 30-gallon capacity.

TVA

Figure It for Yourself

Compare your present bills for cooking, refrigeration, water heating and lighting with the amounts paid by your neighbors who have all-electric kitchens. Low electric rates have brought the cost of operating an all-electric home within the most modest budget. Consult the chart for prices and terms on the new TVA Model Appliances.

PRICES AND TERMS ON TVA MODEL APPLIANCES

	Down *Pymt.	Monthly Pymt.	Number of Mos.	Cash Price
IF YOU BUY ONE:				
Refrigerator	$3.50	$2.54	36	$79.50
Range	3.50	2.41	36	75.50
Water Heater	2.50	2.31	30	60.50
IF YOU BUY TWO:				
Refrig. & Range	5.00	3.85	48	155.00
Refrig. & Heater	4.00	3.50	48	140.00
Range & Heater	4.00	3.40	48	136.00
ALL THREE:				
Refrig., Range and Heater	6.50	5.33	48	215.00

*Small additional charges are necessary for the plug and cable to connect the Range . . . for the pressure relief valve on the Water Heater . . . and where a wall plug is necessary for the Refrigerator.

See the LOW PRICED TVA model APPLIANCES now

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

TVA Models Are On Display ETP *At All of Our 47 Stores*

OTHER DEALERS AND STORES ARE ALSO DISPLAYING TVA MODEL APPLIANCES

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 20, 1934 | Number 13

AYMON DEFENDS INDORSEMENT OF GOV. McALISTER

ommittee Chairman Replies to Central Body.

EVIEWS RECORDS OF POPE, McCALL

eclares Action Believed for Best Interest of State's Workers.

Nonpartisan Campaign Committee the Tennessee Federation of La- and the Railroad Brotherhoods in- sed the record of Gov. Hill Mc- ster only after very careful con- eration of all the facts, according a letter written Friday by Paul J. mon, chairman, in answer to a test of Chattanooga Central Body inst that action.

The committee, Mr. Aymon says, er reviewing the records of three didates for the governorship, ached the identical conclusion ich your Central Body expressed— t neither Mr. Pope nor Mr. Mc- l is entitled to or should receive support of working people of this te."

The committee was not unmindful, chairman declares, of the fact t Gov. McAlister has not always n in thorough accord with the nessee workers, but the commit- "found many things which tended overbalance any unfavorable poli- which he may have advocated."

further, the letter says, "the gov- r is being charged with responsi- y for certain policies and activi- which are purely functions of the e legislature, and over which his e has no control whatever."

Chairman Aymon contends that the mittee is charged with the duty advancing the cause of the work- on the political field, and acted the sole purpose of protecting best interests of labor.

In consideration of the unfavor- records of both Mr. Pope and McCall, as was so well expressed your Central Body," the letter de- es, "together with the many fa- able points in the record of Gov. Alister, this committee felt there nothing left to do but advise working people of the state to port the governor in his present e."

follows, in full:

Mr. T. R. Cuthbert, Secretary hattanooga Trades and Labor ouncil,

hattanooga, Tennessee.

ear Brother Cuthbert:

Your letter of July 9, inform- g me of the action of Chatta- oga Trades and Labor council criticizing unanimous action the Non-Partisan Political ampaign Committee of the Ten- ssee Federation of Labor and e Railroad Brotherhoods, in is committee's indorsement of e record of Gov. Hill McAlister, d asking that this indorsement withdrawn, has been care- lly considered.

In reply thereto, I wish to ad- e that the nonpartisan com- ittee, with the sole purpose of otecting the best interests of e working people of this state, regular session at Nashville on ne 30, took up, among other ngs, the question of the guber- torial race, and after very care- consideration of the public cords of three candidates for high and powerful office, ached the identical conclusion ich your Central Body ex- ssed—that neither Mr. Pope r Mr. McCall was entitled to should receive the support of working people of this state.

The committee was not and is unmindful of the fact that v. Hill McAlister has advo- ed and put into effect certain icies with which the labor vement of Tennessee is not in orough accord. However, in fully reviewing his record we nd many things which tended far overbalance any unfavor- le policies which he may have ocated. Furthermore, it was ught out in the committee's cussions that the governor is ng charged with certain poli- and activities which are ely functions of the state leg- ature, and over which his office has no control whatever. One of the most favorable activities of the present administration which were brought out in the committee's discussions was the contrast of policies with the previous administration respecting the use of state troops in labor controversies. For instance, when Gov. McAlister assumed office the state militia was in charge in the Wilder field, where coal miners were struggling against autocracy and un-American conditions. After an investigation of this situation by the commissioner of labor and others on the governor's staff these troops were immediately withdrawn, and it is a matter of more or less common knowledge that repeated requests have since been made for state troops from various sections of the state where labor troubles threatened, and have been firmly refused by the governor.

In consideration of the unfavorable records of both Mr. Pope and Mr. McCall, as was so well expressed by your Central Body, together with the many favorable points in the record of Gov. McAlister, this committee felt that there was nothing left to do but advise working people of the state to support the governor in his present race.

This committee, as you know, is composed of the legislative representatives of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, and each and every member is charged with the duty of advancing the cause of organized labor in the political field, as well as in industrial matters. We feel that we have acted in the best interests of all workers, and felt that our action may have prevented a division of thought and unified the ballots of the workers.

We hope that this explanation will be satisfactory to the Chattanooga Central Body, and that your request for withdrawal of the indorsement of Gov. McAlister will be rescinded at your next meeting.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
Nonpartisan Campaign Committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

PAUL J. AYMON,
Chairman.

Central Body To Hear Candidates Monday Night

All Aspirants Invited to Appear Before Workers at Roosevelt Hall.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will be host Monday night to all candidates for public office before the primary of Aug. 2, and it is expected a capacity crowd will be present at Roosevelt Hall to hear the claims of the office-seekers for support of the organized workers.

Through error, it was announced in last week's issue of The Labor World that the meeting would be held on last Monday, but this was corrected through the daily press and other means.

The entire session will be turned over to the visitors, and each will be given as much time as possible to present their views, and will be granted the floor to "point with pride or view with alarm" without hindrance, it is promised.

The meeting will be called to order promptly at 7:30, and it is believed practically every candidate in the races will take advantage of the opportunity to discuss his or her opinions with the workers.

MEATCUTTERS CALL MEETING

A called meeting for all local Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen was issueud this week, for the purpose of reorganizing a local union. Union and non-union workers are urged to be present at Roosevelt Hall on Tuesday, July 24, at 7:30. A representative of the international union will be present, it is announced, to advise the local workers.

The Meat Cutters formerly had one of the best organized and most effective locals in Chattanooga, and it is hoped the organization to be formed next Tuesday night will include all eligible men in the city.

CHAIN BAKERY CHARGED WITH GROSS VIOLATION NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

Chattanooga Strikers Against Wealthy Corporation Tell Represetative Story of Efforts to Induce Officials to Recognize Federal Law—Atlanta Bosses Continue Arrogant Attitude, and Local Plant Remains Practically Closed. Public Support of Chattanoogans Remains Almost 100 Per Cent.

Chester M. Wright, editor of International Labor News Service, will take the case of the Chattanooga workers forced on strike by the American Bakeries company before the national labor board, according to information given The Labor World Thursday by spokesmen for the two organizations battling the wealthy chain baking corporation for recognition.

In a communication signed by President Sims and Secretary Gentry, released to The Labor World, Mr. Wright is given a history of the local trouble, which for the past eight weeks has kept the Chattanooga plant of the chain practically closed while the powerful corporation has left no stone unturned in its efforts to break the organization of bakers and salesmen.

The Chattanooga public, however, including merchants, restaurant owners and others who dispense bread and cakes, has maintained remarkable interest in the troubles forced upon the local workers, and distribution of American Bakery products in the city and surrounding territory has been and is practically stopped.

Discharge of F. H. Sisson, former manager of the corporation's Chattanooga plant, is recalled in a review of the situation sent Mr. Wright, and opinion is expressed that Mr. Sisson, although "employes were well aware of his excellent qualities as a manager," was discharged by the corporation because he had recommended that the chain's officials deal collectively with the Chattanooga workers.

Walter G. Locke, who succeeded Mr. Sisson as manager of the local plant, is declared to have presented an entirely different attitude from that which allegedly cost Mr. Sisson his job, and his manner is described as "brusque, and never varying from the company's attitude of ignoring the issue."

The letter to Mr. Wright reviews the issues of the strike, and recalls the arrogant attitude of officials of the chain corporation in their refusal to deal with their employes through representatives of their own choice.

Offer of the strikers, at the Atlanta regional labor board hearing, to submit the entire matter to arbitration, is recalled, and the company's blunt refusal, through its officers in Atlanta, to agree to such a course is pointed out to the labor official.

"In conclusion," the letter states, "we again say that the refusal of the company to deal with the two locals is a very clear violation of the national recovery act."

The strike situation stands today exactly as it did when the workers walked out, spokesmen for the two unions said. There has been no indication of a weakening on the part of the Atlanta officials of the chain in their determination to break the organization, it was explained.

Situation in Atlanta and Birmingham, where strikes have been threatened, is unchanged, and it is hoped that employes of the American chain in those cities will not be compelled to close the plants there.

The local unionists' letter to Mr. Wright follows:

Mr. Chester Mr. Wright,
Carpenters Building,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir and Brother:

Under date of July 12, 1934, we are in receipt of a letter from William Green, suggesting that since you will represent us in our relations with the national labor board, that we give you a complete summary of the case of the American Bakeries company versus its striking employes. In regard to this case we may state as follows:

The organization (Bakers and Confectionery Workers Local No. 25) was installed in July, 1933. Its members who were employed by the American Bakeries company at its plant in this city encountered little or no opposition to their organizing. The American Bakeries company had signed the president's re-employment agreement at its first opportunity.

In October, 1933, Local 25 appointed a committee to present to the management a tentative agreement which was substantially the same as that herewith enclosed. The manager of the Chattanooga plant, Freeman H. Sisson, courteously received the committee but stated that he could not commit himself on the company's attitude toward such an agreement. However, he promised to get in touch with officials of his company and give us their attitude on this matter and arranged that a conference should be held for this purpose. The committee called back not once but many times at approximately two-weeks' intervals, up until the discharge of Mr. Sisson, which took place about April 1, 1934. However, the officials of the company had never made any statement whatsoever, evidently trusting that their employes would lose interest or lack the energy to push the matter. The abovementioned discharge of Mr. Freeman H. Sisson was looked upon by the employes as a very unfriendly gesture by the company since the employes were very well aware of his excellent qualities as a manager. In fact the employes were convinced that the only reason for his discharge was that he had recommended at four different times that the company sign such agreement.

With the advent of Mr. Walter G. Locke as manager a very different attitude was apparent to the committees which called on him. His manner was brusque, but he never varied from the company's attitude in ignoring the issue.

Seeing that nothing was to be accomplished by their previous tactics, on May 27, 1934, all the employes, both the bakers and salesmen (who belonged to Local 549, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, which local was installed in April, 1934) went out on strike.

The company replied by seeking an injunction in federal court to so curtail the activities of the strikers as to force them to give up. A copy of the injunction as granted is herewith enclosed. Possibly there may be something of value to be found in the transcript of the hearing, but we do not have enough funds on hand to obtain such a transcript.

Because the refusal of the company to deal collectively is in direct contradiction with Section 7-A of the national recovery act, we filed a complaint with the regional labor board of Atlanta and received a hearing on June 2. The board withheld any opinion at this time, hoping that the matter might be settled in Atlanta without sending it before the national board. The regional board suggested that it should adjourn for the company and the strikers to attempt to adjust their differences. In accordance with this suggestion a conference was held in Chattanooga between representatives of the company and the strikers. No progress could be made at this conference because the company insisted that it was not obliged to deal with the two locals mentioned as collective bargaining agencies of the strikers. Subsequently, the board held a further hearing at which the strikers offered to accept arbitration of the board but the company refused.

In conclusion, we again say that the refusal of the company to deal with the two locals is a very clear violation of the national recovery act. In Atlanta the board attempted to effect reconciliation, but while the strikers and the company were able to find agreeable terms for a contract the company wished to make this contract with four of its employes. The employes consider such a contract foolish in the extreme and only an effort to evade the point. We are certain that a copy of the hearings in Atlanta will be most valuable, since the attitude of the company is clearly expressed. We are certain that you understand the full significance of our fight. The tremendous importance of a successful climax is easily apparent. The bakers of the south are all watching the results anxiously. We will be glad to furnish any further information.

Unionist Drowned In Local Creek

Following report of the tragic death of Ulysses J. King, member of Branch 53, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, is supplied by a committee from that organization:

Ulysses J. King, 23, of 3211 Campbell street, was drowned Tuesday when the current of Chickamauga creek carried him from the mouth of the creek into the Tennessee river. King was not an expert swimmer, and he sank in fifteen feet of water after being carried by the current out into the rivver. The body was recovered two hours later by Ebb Denham, Coroner Charles Epperson and ambulance attendants. Mr. King was a member of a fishing party and was not missed by fellow swimmers until after he sank. The victim was a part time employe of the News and was employed by the Browning Hosiery mill. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Frances King; three brothers, Prince, Theodore and Earl King; two sisters, Mrs. Ethel Forrest and Miss Katherine King. Funeral services were held from the East Chattanooga Church of God, with the Rev. Wm. Ellis officiating. Interment in Greenwood cemetery.

Mr. King was an active member of the union and will be missed by his friends. Branch 53 expresses their deep sympathy for the family.

MARY SWADER,
LEONARD LOWE,
R. V. JESTER.
Committee.

THREE—LABOR WORLD .... INCREASE FOR MILK WORKERS.

Racine, Wis.—Employes of the Horlick Malted Milk corporation voted to accept strike settlement terms which assured them a 15 per cent wage increase and recognition of a workers' committee in collective bargaining.

Carpenters Install New Officials At 'Get-Together' Meet

F. H. May Named President. New Faces Seen in Official Family Local 74.

Local 74, Carpenters, has installed newly-elected officers, and at an enthusiastic session of the organization the future of these workers was discussed and a general pledge of co-operation was made, according to members of the local.

F. H. May was named president, and among the official family are several who are beginning their first terms as officers of the union.

The list follows:

President—F. H. May.
Vice-President—H. L. Overturf.
Financial Secretary—O. B. Davis.
Recording Secretary—W. H. Snelling.
Treasurer—R. L. Malone.
Warden—Fred Harden.
Conductor—Leonard Cordell.
Business Agent—A. V. Cordell.
Executive Board—J. L. Carpenter, C. W. Smith and A. V. Cordell.

Brother J. H. Pratt was re-elected as trustee as his term was the one to expire.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council are T. S. Rose, J. L. Carpenter, R. L. Malone, F. H. May, A. V. Cordell and C. W. Smith.

"Expressions of regret were heard that it was necessary to lose the services of such veterans as J. L. Carpenter and Z. B. Bender," a spokesman for Local 74 told The Labor World, "but the Carpenters are pleased that these two have been called to larger fields and are sure they will give good account of themselves in their respective positions.

"Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting and the future of Local 74 was discussed with all pledging faith, loyalty and service.

"The Carpenters have not made as rapid strides in gaining new members as some of the other crafts, due to the nature of their work, the examinations covering several classifications and only men able to pass are admitted.

"We are steadily getting in the better mechanics and in due time will be able to report all are in."

Brewery Workers Elect Officers

Roy Lee, veteran member and official of Local 79, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, was named president of that organization at the annual election held at last regular session of the union.

Other officers are:

Vice-President—George Irvin.
Financial Secretary—Richard Burkes.
Recording Secretary—E. D. Fisher.
Treasurer—Leo Lee.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Bob Parker.
Trustees—Ed Steiner, Victor Divers and Tom Ellis.

Delegates to Central Body, all re-elected, are: Roy Lee, Leo Lee, Paul J. Aymon, Ed Steiner and W. F. Strickland.

John J. Manning Passes Away

Washington, July 19.—John J. Manning, veteran trades unionist and for many years secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades department, American Federation of Labor, died early on July 17 at his residence, 4016 Twelfth street, N. E., Washington. Mr. Manning was one of the best known trade union executives in the United States and had hosts of warm friends throughout the nation.

Boilermakers Boost Cummings

Editor The Labor World:

The membership of this local very kindly requests you to print the following letter in your next issue of The Labor World:

July 13, 1934.

The members of Lookout Lodge, Local No. 14, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, at a regular meeting held July 13, 1934, unanimously indorsed the Hon. Will Cummings for county judge in the election to be held Aug. 2, 1934.

Signed,
A. W. MARTIN, Pres.
SAM HARTMAN,
Corresponding and Financial Sec.

PAINTERS PLAN PICNIC-OUTING AT LOCAL PARK

All-Day Program Set for Next Friday.

BASEBALL GAME ONE BIG FEATURE

Carpenters and Painters to Vie for Honors on Warner Diamond.

Committee arranging for the 1934 edition of "Painters' Day" announces that everything is in readiness for the event, which will be staged at Warner park next Friday, and, as usual, will be an all-day affair, with "something doing" every minute of the time from 10 a.m. until late evening.

The annual picnic-barbecue of Local 226 has for years been looked forward to with much anticipated pleasure by thousands of citizens, and throngs of men, women and children always enjoy the outings.

All paint and paper houses and sign shops in the city will close for the day, and, of course, no member of the crafts will work.

At 12 noon the barbecue feast will be served, and an elaborate menu is scheduled for the unionists and their guests.

Feature of the athletic events will be a baseball game between the Painters and Carpenters, and if too many of the old-timers listed in the line-ups don't fall out, the competition promises to be keen. Already both teams are practicing, and each is predicting slaughter for the other.

The line-ups are announced as follows:

Painters: C. W. Weidner, cf.; H. G. Hicks, 3b.; John Smith, 1b.; M. H. Ortwein, rf.; Forest Weidner, lf.; P. P. Thurston, 2b.; C. H. Thurston, ss.; Frank Miller, c.; Erskin Mabee, Bill Shores, Roosevelt Reed, p.; W. J. Wallace, utility.

Carpenters: O. B. Davis, cf.; H. V. Cordell, 3b.; Fred Hardin, 1b.; W. H. Snelling, rf.; Lon Ault, lf.; L. L. Cordell, 2b.; Chas. Daugherty, ss.; L. R. Cordell, c.; Harold Brown, J. A. Bowman, F. E. McArthur, p.

Umpires: Charles Leonard and J. G. Burkes.

Field contests and games which start at 10 o'clock include a footrace for boys from 6 to 10 years; for girls from 6 to 10; men's footrace, from 25 to 50; girls' footrace from 12 to 20; women's footrace from 25 to 50; pinning the tail on the donkey; standing jumping contest for men 20 to 60; running jumping contest for boys 10 to 15; beauty contest for girls of all ages.

The afternoon program, beginning at 1:30, will begin with a drawing for the feature prize, and will include horseshoe pitching contests for men and women. The baseball game will be called at 2:30.

Really worthwhile prizes, it is announced, have been secured for all winners, and competition will doubtless be keen from start to finish.

TEXTILE WORKERS ENFORCE CODE

Elizabethton, Tenn. — The drive here to enroll all textile workers in the United Textile Workers' union is receiving a fine response, according to President J. C. Lancaster of Local No. 2207. The present membership of the local is nearly 500, with new enrollments constantly taking place.

"We are working with the plants of the American Bemberg corporation and the North American Rayon corporation," Mr. Lancaster said. "We are primarily interested in relieving unemployment by sticking to the NRA codes of fair dealing. It is our purpose to stamp out the tendency of a man who has a regular job from working at other or part-time jobs, and keeping some one else from being employed. There are too many men out of work and walking the streets now."

THREAD WORKERS STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass.—Demanding the closed shop, employes of the Kerr mills of the American Thread company went on strike here. Union officials said 1,500 persons were out.

THE LABOR WORLD
210 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What great international labor organization has recently moved its headquarters to Washington, D. C.?

A.—The United Mine Workers of America.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The problem of the labor movement is to protect those who work against those who desire to exploit and to give them constantly better opportunities for life and work?"

A.—Samuel Gompers.

* * *

Q.—When were factory inspectors first appointed in the United States?

A.—In 1867, in Massachusetts, which passed a law generally regarded as the first factory legislation in this country.

What Next!

The London Daily Herald reports that three nations are testing an invisible smoke "which can stall airplane engines and be hung in the sky as a barrage against invaders." The Herald says that during recent trials a whole squadron of aircraft was forced to land through engine failure. The invisible smoke is said to consist of solid particles which are drawn into the motor through the carburetor and upset its functioning.

Wisdom

A decent and manly examination of the acts of government should be not only tolerated but encouraged.—William Henry Harrison.

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More About Wage Differentials

An example of the gross unfairness of a wage differential based on geographic lines as between north and south was shown by an incident that occurred at the recent convention of the International Oil Workers' union at Fort Worth.

Two delegates got into a conversation about the cost of living. One was from Illinois, the other from west Texas. They compared notes on the prices of clothes, caps, shoes and gloves. The Texas man, against whom the differential discriminated, readily demonstrated he was paying much higher prices than the Illinois man.

The wives of these workers were drawn into the conversation and the first comparison, that of the price of bacon, of a certain grade if not brand, showed that while the Illinois woman was paying 13 cents a pound for it the Texas housewife was paying 28 cents a pound for the same product. The prices of other foodstuff ran as high and the discrepancy as wide and this held all down the line of the cost of living.

All this because the bright agent of some major oil company saw a chance to chisel the southern workers by bringing in the old idea first fostered by the textile barons that the cost of living was lower in the south than in the north.

The northern worker does not get any particular benefit from the discrimination and the southern man gets a wage cut. These men and women compared prices of the better clothing they wore to the convention. They showed almost a complete standardization of quality and a close comparison on prices always with the man from the remoter field in the south paying more than those in the industrial centers of the north.

The west Texas man exploded another fallacy—that of the lower cost for fuel and the milder climate when he said, "The fellow who thinks it doesn't get cold down here should spend some time in the western districts. He would find that we have a protracted period of cold and freezing out here."

The conclusion is that this matter of a geographical differential should be made the subject of an economic survey to the end this unjust discrimination be brought to an end.

Labor Has Some New Cards

"It may be a new deal," said one old observer in the labor ranks, "but it is still the old game." The old deck was played out, and some of the cards had almost lost their meaning. "Yellow Dog Contract" was in the discard. "Labor Injunction" was pretty well used up. "Child Labor" and "Prison Labor" still were big cards, and the only answer to the "Wage Cut" was labor's "Strike" hand.

In the new deal "Child Labor" is supposed to be out of the deck. At any rate, "Minimum Wage" goes a long way toward making a two-spot of it. The new "Collective Bargaining" card is a big one, but it still has to be played along with "Organization," or it doesn't count for much. "Company Union" is a card inserted into the deck by employers. The answer to it is the "non-interference" card of Section A; but there is usually a call for the referee when labor plays that.

It is still the old game, and the stakes really have not changed much. We are still demanding "more than a living wage," and the bosses are playing for "reasonable profits." Some day there may come a showdown as to what the stakes of the game really are. When that day comes there may be more than a new deal. The game itself may have to be changed. How soon that will be may depend upon the outcome of the new deal, and how the bosses try to play their old cards. Meanwhile labor has some brand new cards and can play a stiffer game and take more tricks.

Labor Should Mobilize for Pensions

Legislation dealing with pensions for the aged and those physically unable to work will be given serious consideration by the next congress which convenes in January, 1935.

President Roosevelt is strongly in favor of pension laws. The enactment by congress of the railroad retirement act, under which annual annuities will be paid to all railroad employes attaining the age of 65 or completing thirty years of service, indicates that federal legislators look with favor on a general pension system.

This act, carrying the approval of the administration, may represent the government's conception of an insurance plan applicable to industry and commerce generally. Executives of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should therefore study carefully the provisions of the act.

When the railroad retirement act was before congress it was strenuously opposed by the organized railroad executives, who represent, not those who do the useful work in the railroad industry, but those who live on interest and dividends derived from investments.

With the warning furnished by the belligerent opposition of railroad executives to railroad pensions, organized labor should lose no time in scheduling a plan of action relative to pension legislation for industrial workers generally.

If trade union officials do not express themselves strongly on this important question, there is a possibility of their silence being interpreted as a lack of interest in industrial pensions.

Moreover, the trade journals, representing the stockholders and bond-owners, are now expressing themselves in opposition to the pension idea and are urging industrial executives to formulate their antilabor plans in advance so that they will be ready to bombard congress as soon as the question is opened by a message from the president expressing his desire for pension legislation.

It is understood that the administration's pension plan is in the process of formation. In this connection, trade union executives are able to mobilize information in favor of a real and just pension system as against the unjust schemes which will undoubtedly be put forward by those who own and control industry and operate it for the exclusive benefit of coupon clippers and dividend receivers.

Many national and international unions have operated pension plans for years. Their officials know the benefits and the difficulties of adequate pension systems. By taking immediate initiative while congress is not in session, trade union executives will be able to present a united front in support of a just pension system when the subject is officially presented to the federal legislators.

It is inevitable that retirement annuities are to become a vital part of our national system of social protection.

The workers are the ones who are vitally concerned in these annuities. Organized labor as the voice of all the workers, whether they are in trade unions or not, is wonderfully equipped to play an important part in securing adequate legislation to protect all toilers against indigency either from old age or other impairment of their ability to work.

The American Federation of Labor is already on record in favor of general old age pensions. The affiliated unions are able to render constructive work in this direction by positive and unequivocal declarations in favor of federal pension legislation so that all workers may be assured of an adequate income during their unproductive years. In this manner much of the effect of the opposition of industrial corporations to this progressive and socially just policy will be promptly nullified.

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TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
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Walter D. Moore 822 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

The Passing Show

Nots and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Some day some wise guy is going to try to put up a building by beginning at the top story. This wise guy will build the roof first, then the top story, then on down, story by story, until he has finished the ground floor. Then this wise guy will dig a basement to put under the building and the job will be done.

Why not? Why do the job in the same old way just because it has always been done that way?

Ever since the first early bird made himself a shack men have been making buildings by starting with something that rested on or in the ground. Just no imagination at all, it seems.

* * *

But, wait a minute, wait a minute. Of course maybe some fellow will come along, hang the roof from a lot of balloons and go on building a building from the top down, but it isn't likely.

We are smashing plenty of precedent in these stirring days. Yea, verily, many plenty and plenty many, and joyous is the music made by the pieces as they tumble.

But we must keep in mind this one sound fact: There is no principle which says that everything has to be done different than it always has been done. The proper thing to do is to separate fundamental principles from mere practices and policies. Many do not understand that. So, they would like to smash everything.

That's going backwards, not forwards.

* * *

Starting a building on the ground is something we do because there is an inflexible principle back of it. Following precedent there is not being reactionary, it is being progressive.

One of the biggest jobs for a lot of people today is to keep their thinking straight. And lazy thinkers don't like to do that because it involves mental effort. It's so doggone much easier to go out and watch a ball game where someone else does all the work.

In relations with workers a lot of employers start by trying to build a roof for themselves and then they wonder why the thing doesn't hold up. They never stopped to think the thing through. And if they ever do learn anything it will have to be hammered into them.

Don't let us ever think unionism is all perfect either. The young fellows who flock in and think they have the world by the tail on a downhill swing are thinking in the right direction, but they have left out a lot. Some of them will take plenty on the chin before they get enough in the head to steer a straight and practical course.

Getting it into the head by taking it on the chin always hurts and sometimes weakens the chin in the end. It may sound brave, but sometimes there is no other way and some prefer it that way, but it is always the most costly way and the slowest way.

That goes for employers—plenty of them—who move around with the aid of the most modern machinery and yet do their thinking in caves in the light of tallow dips, blind to the fact that a century has passed since their type of thought had any place in the scheme of things.

Getting first principles straight usually means getting subsequent action on a right and sound basis. More people ought to try it.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Lady Says She Took CARDUI for Cramps; Was Soon Relieved
Women who suffer as she did will be interested in the experience of Mrs. Maude Crafton, of Belleville, Ill., who writes: "For several years, I suffered from irregular trouble and cramping. There would be days when I would have to stay in bed. I would get so nervous, I was miserable. My aunt told me to try Cardui. She believed it would build me up, regulate me and help the nervous trouble. I knew after taking half a bottle of Cardui that I was better. I kept on taking Cardui and found it was doing me a world of good. I am in good health, which means a lot to me." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. . . . Price $1.

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

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MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottle or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

Beware of Non-Union Shops
Look for the Union Card when you take your shoes in to be repaired. All Union Shops have cards and all Union Shops have skilled craftsmen. If you don't see a Union Card—BEWARE—there is a reason!
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION LOCAL No. 626

UNION MADE
SHIRTS AND TIES
Fine Assortments
Contor Bros.
529 Market Street

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

A special election is hereby called to be held in and for the City of Chattanooga in Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2nd, 1934,

for the purposes of voting on the question as to whether or not an amendment to the Charter of the City of Chattanooga as provided by Chapter 844, Private Acts of 1933, providing for and creating a Board of Education shall become effective. The voting place at which said election shall be held shall be near the regular voting place for County officials in said City and all persons qualified as voters in municipal elections in said City shall be qualified as voters in municipal elections in said City shall be qualified to vote in said election.

The polls will be opened at 9 o'clock a.m., and will be closed at 7 o'clock p.m., on the date aforesaid.

The voters at said election may vote for or against the amendment to the Charter of the City of Chattanooga. The ballots to be used will be printed as follows:

(1) For amendment to the Charter of the City of Chattanooga creating a Board of Education.

(2) Against amendment to the Charter of the City of Chattanooga creating a Board of Education.

The voters will indicate their choice by marking their ballots as provided by law.

Special attention is called to Officers, Judges, Clerks, Registrars and Assistant Registrars who have been appointed to serve for the said election, that the law requires service and that the Election Commission will invoke the law against any official named who shall fail or refuse to appear at his or her proper Precinct for service and exceptions will be made only upon presentation of a physician's certificate of illness, or an affidavit certifying that it is imperative for you to be absent from the county.

The following have been appointed to serve as Officers, Judges, Clerks, Registrars and Assistant Registrars for the said election, and voting polls are also named.

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward—First Precinct.
(Courthouse)
Officer—J. S. Hunt.
Judges—W. M. Nixon, Jessie Shipp, T. E. Hall.
Clerks—Mrs. E. M. Buchanan, Charles T. Neal.
Registrars—Miss Kate Williams, Mrs. J. B. Wassman.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. W. Chandler.

First Ward—Second Precinct.
(Courthouse.)
Officer—Mrs. J. D. Bonney.
Judges—Jake Baron, Charles Vinson, N. P. Bacon.
Clerks—Miss Allie Hunt, Mrs. L. M. Burkhart.
Registrars—Mrs. Oscar Fox, Edith Elmore.
Assistant Registrar—George W. Ring.

Second Ward.
(108 West Sixth Street.)
Officer—George W. Stiff.
Judges—Abe Mennakin, Mrs. W. J. Counts, R. M. George.
Clerks—Mrs. Lawrence Higdon, George G. Shaw.
Registrars—Mrs. Lee Allen, J. H. Street.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. M. P. Carey.

Third Ward.
(No. 1 Fire Hall.)
Officer—F. W. Kelsey.
Judges—A. Welber, Isadore Miller, W. M. McCrary.
Clerks—Joe Novak, Ella Hayden.
Registrars—Mrs. W. E. Brock, J. A. Moore.
Assistant Registrar—Harry Radin.

Fourth Ward—Newton Normal School.
Officer—Raleigh Hickman.
Judges—Louis Cash, Young Abernathy, John Julian.
Clerks—Margaret Cline, Mary Thomas.
Registrars—Con Robinson, Dora Cooper.
Assistant Registrar—Geo. Mooney, Jr.

Fifth Ward—No. 2 Fire Hall, Broad Street.
Officer—M. J. Morris.
Judges—M. L. Robinson, Leo Costello, Chas. Sively.
Clerks—Mrs. J. H. Landis, Tom Weese.
Registrars—Mrs. W. K. Garmany, Rose Averswall.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Will Ridge.

Sixth Ward—City Hall.
Officer—Martin O'Brien.
Judges—L. T. Barry, Mrs. Harriet F. Crowe, Jack Johnson.
Clerks—Mrs. J. J. Caldwell, Mrs. G. W. Pogue.
Registrars—Mrs. Stella Warren, Mrs. E. C. Shelton.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Bernedette Long.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct—708 McCallie Avenue.
Officer—Alf. Handman.
Judges—Knox Smartt, W. C. Matheny, Lou Ellis.
Clerks—Mrs. Amanda Draper, Miss Martha Turner.
Registrars—Mrs. E. F. Hagadorn, Lula Mae Smith.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Clarissa Voss.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct—Park Place School.
Officer—E. E. Howell.
Judges—John Lee, Roger Raymo, Elmer Rule.
Clerks—Mrs. Chas. S. Whitcomb, Mrs. C. E. Daniel.
Registrars—Mrs. Terry Burnette, Mrs. E. C. Woodworth.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. W. Rodman.

Eighth Ward—2845 South Broad.
Officer—J. J. Henderson, Jr.
Judges—Chas. J. King, R. W. Dorsey, John Sively.
Clerks—Mrs. Willie Long, Mrs. Ruth Smith.
Registrars—Mrs. Garland Graham, Mrs. Kathleen Mullinex.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Margaret Gillespie.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct—Little's Grocery.
Officer—Roy Lusk.
Judges—Mrs. G. L. Brassler, Ed White, Mrs. Joe Roberts.
Clerks—C. W. Howard, Mrs. Thos. Smith.
Registrars—Mrs. Eva Thomas, W. T. Davis.
Assistant Registrar—Paul Curtis.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct—Highland Park School.
Officer—Victor DeGeorgis.
Judges—J. E. Baker, H. D. Hix, J. M. Slaughter.
Clerks—Mrs. C. B. Esbols, Mrs. Dora Straker.
Registrars—Mrs. T. E. Arledge, Mrs. J. O. Pledger.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Noble Willis.

Tenth Ward—Main Street Fire Hall.
Officer—Emmett Branum.
Judges—Earl Brown, E. M. Lieby.
Clerk—Mrs. W. T. Elkins.
Registrar—Mrs. V. H. Bingerman.
Assistant Registrar—Emmett Branum.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct—Ridgedale Grammar School.
Officer—A. L. Compton.
Judges—Jess Lynch, T. A. Burnett, Tom Spencer.
Clerks—Mrs. N. B. Hargraves, Mrs. T. F. Claviler.
Registrars—Mrs. D. L. Lewis, Asa Nichol
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Janie Jones.
son.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct—East Side Junior High School.
Officer—Howard McDowell.
Judges—F. M. Boyd, W. A. Altman, J. E. Krishbaum.
Clerks—Mrs. A. F. Pell, W. J. Hill.
Registrars—Mrs. Ed Lowe, Bebie Leonard.
Assistant Registrar—W. M. Sutherland.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—Katydid Shop.
Officer—L. E. Rowden.
Judges—R. L. Mowray, R. A. Payne and Miss Jessie Barger.
Clerks—Mrs. J. W. Bender and John Barnes.
Registrars—Mrs. John Rabun and Mrs. A. H. Clark.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. L. D. Farrar.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct.
(Next Door to Brown's Pharmacy.)
Officer—W. A. Ware.
Judges—Jack McDonald, J. H. Secrest and G. R. Lewis.
Clerks—James Eldridge and Mrs. R. E. Hundley.
Registrars—John Jones and W. M. Grice.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. A. B. Delsell.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct—Pryor Cate's Store.
Officer—C. E. O'Neal.
Judges—John Trewhitt, Harry Burger and Mrs. Charles Roberts.
Clerks—Mrs. Fred Elder and Mrs. Mary V. Austin.
Registrars—Mrs. Lula Stephens and Mrs. Thomas Thurman.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Peter K. O'Neal.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct—1714 East Third Street.
Officer—H. E. Gilbert.
Judges—Percy Billings, Prof. John P. Greer and H. F. Taliaferro.
Clerks—Rogers Johnson and Mattie Lee Jenkins.
Registrars—Mrs. Cecile Dorsey and J. G. Vaughn.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Jones' Garage.
Officer—T. S. Ferrell.
Judges—Fred Bitler, Pearl Chivington, R. L. Ridge.
Clerks—Mrs. P. R. Walker, Fred Dearing, Jr.
Registrars—Mrs. J. C. Caldwell, Mrs. Cain Burnette.
Assistant Registrar—John Harms.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct—Maxwell's Store.
Officer—John D. McAmis.
Judges—J. R. Dome, Frank Owens, H. H. Spitler.
Clerks—Miss Mabel Meadows, North Callahan.
Registrars—D. V. Keith, J. A. Garrett.
Assistant Registrar—Floyd Poole.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct—East Lake Park.
Officer—C. N. Pursley.
Judges—W. B. Smith, Nell Bolen, F. H. Gregg.
Clerks—Mary Lou Prigmore, Mrs. Joe Wheeler.
Registrars—W. B. Cummings, Mrs. Ruby Broom.
Assistant Registrar—Garfield Akin.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct—4434-6 Rossville Boulevard.
Officer—E. B. McDaniels.
Judges—Mrs. J. E. McClain, T. A. Murray, D. W. Jones.
Clerks—Miss Clara Roberts, Miss Esther Fleagle.
Registrars—Miss Hattie Rhea Cagle, Mrs. George R. Cochran.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. P. Williams.

Fourteenth Ward—Fire Hall.
Officer—Sam LeClercque.
Judges—Sidney Elmore, R. G. Brock, Harry L. McFarland.
Clerks—Mrs. R. C. Evans, Mrs. P. H. Sweet.
Registrars—Louise Fleming, Mrs. C. E. Borden.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. F. W. Johnson.

Fifteenth Ward—117 Brainerd Road.
Officer—Bob Davis.
Judges—Mrs. Hugh Norvell, Mrs. J. W. Gillespie, Mark Hayes.
Clerks—Mrs. Rush Mabry, Mrs. E. L. Walker.
Registrars—Mrs. W. C. Martin, Mrs. Frank S. Lane.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. F. Thomas.

Sixteenth Ward—1418 Hixson Pike.
Officer—Grant Martin.
Judges—G. D. Andrews, E. M. Wight, E. E. Coolidge.
Clerks—Mrs. F. O. Carroll, Elisabeth Lockwood.
Registrars—Ike Goldstein, Miss Mary Manker.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. A. W. Carroll.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct—368 Frazier Avenue.
Officer—Fred Robinson.
Judges—J. B. Roberts, Mrs. Sarah B. Barrill, Hugh C. Clabaugh.
Clerks—Mrs. D. F. Vinninghols, Mrs. V. E. Johnson.
Registrars—Mrs. C. R. Kincaid, Mrs. Henry Barger.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Sarah F. Young.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct—23 Frazier Avenue.
Officer—James D. Keef.
Judges—J. A. Jones, U. A. Ford, D. L. Kennedy.
Clerks—Mrs. Lena Fletcher, Mrs. W. L. Wergin.
Registrars—Mrs. Felix Russell, C. R. Cunningham.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. O. Ross.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct—Riverside Service Station.
Officer—Cecil Long.
Judges—M. F. Finston, Mrs. C. W. Hixson, O. L. Shackleford.
Clerks—Mrs. Ted Englehart, D. B. Gocken.
Registrars—Mrs. Ed Green, Mrs. Dan Reister.
Assistant Registrar—C. E. Becker.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct—St. Elmo School House.
Officer—Frank Netherly.
Judges—Mrs. R. E. L. Cook, Chester Hixson, S. R. Pope.
Clerks—Miss Johnnie Walker, Mrs. O. C. Hays.
Registrars—Miss Margaret Orrell, Mrs. Ethel Hasty.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. A. A. Lane.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Printers Building.
Officer—R. L. Howard.
Judges—Eugene Waller, Lester Teague, J. Hudson.
Clerks—Mrs. D. L. Coffee, Miss Hester.
Registrars—Raymond Mix, Mrs. P. J. Alexander.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. A. B. Mann.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct—Gymnasium Building.
Officer—W. P. Gunter.
Judges—John Baumal, M. Clark, Peter Meacham.
Clerks—Otto White, S. Cunningham.
Registrars—Dewie Mann, Rudolph Olson.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Louise Ernst.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct—1651 Thirty-third Street.
Officer—Carl Wilson.
Judges—Steve Jolley, Joe Bagent, M. Hemphill.
Clerks—Ida Lowery, Mrs. J. W. Wheeler.
Registrars—Mrs. J. T. Golston, Mrs. J. Searcy.
Assistant Registrar—Walter Lowe.

I. B. MERRIAM, Chairman
J. MITT PAYNE, Secretary
FOSTER JOHNSON
Hamilton County Election Commissioners

BAKERY WORKERS PLEDGE AID IN MAKING SUCCESS OF CODE

Washington, July 19.—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union has offered "all of its resources to assist in making a success of the newly-organized industrial self-government in this vital industry and in the enforcement of its provisions," in a communication to National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson from Andrew A. Myrup, international secretary-treasurer of the union.

"It will be the part of patriotism—a new kind of patriotism"—Myrup continued, "to observe the law within the industry and to see that it is observed by others."

The text of the communication follows:

"It is gratifying to record that the code for the bakery industry now is in effect. It is far from perfect. But it stands for the beginning of self-government in this great industry. It stands for a measure of progress along democratic lines. It opens the door to a future of orderly development, stability and betterment for all who contribute usefully to the industry.

"The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union will, of course, strive for improvement, but we hope to do this in the spirit of the times and to the end that the entire industry may find its way to a firmer basis more advantageous to all.

"The union offers all of its resources to assist in making a success of the newly organized industrial self-government in this vital industry and in the enforcement of its provisions. It will be the part of patriotism—a new kind of industrial patriotism—to observe the law within the industry and to see that it is observed by others. Without hesitation and with real gratification the union, speaking for the masses of the workers within the industry, observes the establishment of code government, for that is what it amounts to.

"The doors are open. Failure to achieve the highest possible objectives can only be the fault of those upon whom responsibility now rests. It will be our purpose to be helpful in every manner consistent with the avowed objectives of the NRA and the code. And we offer our sincere congratulations to those bakery employers who have striven with such zeal in an effort to formulate as a beginning a code for progress and sound general principles."

Wage Chiseler, Facing $200,000 Fine, Closes Virginia Clothing Plant

Fredericksburg, Va. — Confronted with an order from the national compliance board of the national recovery administration to restore nearly $200,000 in wages to its employes or face the loss of its Blue Eagle and possible prosecution, the G. & H. Clothing company closed its factory here.

Five hundred workers were thrown out of employment. Plant officials said that the factory, a unit of L. Greif & Bros., Inc., of Baltimore, would remain closed indefinitely. It is the first time the plant has suspended operations in twenty-one years.

Two other Greif units at Staunton, Va., had not received orders to close down.

Ten plants, located in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, constitute the Greif holdings. The central office is in Baltimore.

The order from NRA instructed the company to pay to its employes sums representing the "differential" between the rate paid and the minimum of the code authority. The firm was given until July 19 to make the restitution or be deprived of its Blue Eagle. In addition, the compliance board said it was prepared to ask prosecution by the department of justice.

FARM WALKOUT IS ENDED.

Bridgeton, N. J.—Employes of the 3,000-acre Seabrooke Farms here ended a two-weeks' strike when they agreed to accept a peace plan under which a board of adjustment will review all grievances and make final decisions. Twenty-two persons, arrested during a clash with police and charged with disorderly conduct, were released following the strike settlement.

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

CLEARANCE! CLEARANCE!

SUMMER FURNITURE

In Haverty's August Sale

$20.00 Six-foot Canvas Covered Gliders—Equipped with coil spring seat $14.95

$26.00 Four-cushion Canvas Glider—ball-bearing seat—reversible back cushions—Only $17.95

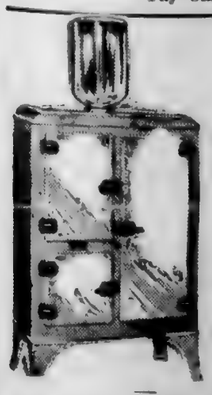
$30.00 Waterproof Glider—several beautiful patterns to select from—coil spring seats—reversible back cushions—Reduced to only $22.95

$1.00 Weekly Pays for Your Choice!

SAVE DURING THIS SALE ON YOUR FIBER SUITE

Three-piece colorful Fiber Suite, including 48-inch settee, rocker and straight chair; in your choice of several beautiful colors. Upholstered in bright cretonne—Special while they last $26.95

Pay Only $1.00 a Week!



SALE of Sample Refrigerators

All metal 3-door refrigerators, finished beautifully in green and ivory porcelain enamel. Priced at only—

$14.95

$1 Weekly Pays for Your Choice

18 Solid Oak Rockerless Rockers; $2.95 values. While they last, only . $1.95

At Haverty's All Interest and Carrying Charges Included—No More to Pay!

HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY

619 Market St. — 620 Broad St.

NOTICE OF ELECTION!

Notice is hereby given by the Commissioners of Election of Hamilton County that a general election is called in the various Wards and Precincts of Hamilton County on Thursday, August 2nd, 1934, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. for the purpose of electing two judges of the State Supreme Court for the state at large, one judge of the State Supreme Court for the Eastern Division, one judge of the State Supreme Court for the Middle Division, and one judge of the State Supreme Court for the Western Division; also judges for the State Court of Appeals, three judges for the Eastern Division, three judges for the Middle Division and three judges for the Western Division; also election of Chancellor, Judge for the First Division of the Circuit Court, Judge for the Second Division of Circuit and Criminal Court, Judge of the Criminal Court and Attorney-General; also the following County Officials: County Judge, Sheriff, Trustee, Register, County Court Clerk, Circuit Court Clerk, Criminal Court Clerk, Justice of Peace for the Second Civil District, two Constables for the First Civil District, one Constable for the Second Civil District, one Constable for the Third Civil District, and one Constable for the Fourth Civil District.

Special attention is called to Officers, Judges, Clerks, Registrars and Assistant Registrars who have been appointed to serve for the said election, that the law requires service and that the Election Commission will invoke the law against any official named who shall fail or refuse to appear at his or her proper Precinct for service, and exceptions will be made only upon presentation of a physician's certificate of illness, or an affidavit certifying that it is imperative for you to be absent from the county.

The following have been appointed to serve as Officers, Judges, Clerks, Registrars and Assistant Registrars for the said election, and voting polls are also named.

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct—Voting Place, Courthouse.

Officer—W. F. McGaughey.
Judges—R. W. Dugger, Mrs. Fred Eichorn, C. S. Steward.
Clerks—Mrs. E. C. Young, Emily Hall.
Registrars—Mrs. Robt. Carraway, Mrs. S. R. Hipp.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. E. W. Burns.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Courthouse.

Officer—J. J. Wall.
Judges—Jno. Hallberg, Rice Orgain, W. T. Gaston.
Clerks—Mrs. A. W. Pickett, Harry Hite.
Registrars—Mrs. Maude H. Fox, Mrs. D. F. Barfield.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mary Louise Hunter.

Second Ward—198 West Sixth Street.

Officer—M. B. Finkelstein.
Judges—Frank A. Stewart, M. L. McLean, E. M. Prigmore.
Clerks—J. G. Foster, Miss Effie McCullough.
Registrars—Mrs. Francis Bruman, Mrs. Carrie Kelly.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. D. Allen.

Third Ward—No. 1 Fire Hall.

Officer—John McMahon.
Judges—J. M. Alper, Dan Garvin, Carlyle Littleton.
Clerks—Chas. Contor, Leonora Robinson.
Registrars—Sarah Gordon, Lee Hogue.
Assistant Registrar—Pearl Contor.

Fourth Ward—Newton Normal School.

Officer—Millie Weigel.
Judges—H. A. Winer, Bennie Cash, H. C. Crumbliss.
Clerks—Miss Sema Sugarman, Ellie Mathews.
Registrars—Joe Cash, Albert Seay.
Assistant Registrar—Sadie Frumin.

Fifth Ward—No. 2 Fire Hall, Broad Street.

Officer—Arthur Keith.
Judges—Joe Nolan, Will Ridge, Sam J. McAllister.
Clerks—Neal Lynch, Geo. McPherson.
Registrars—Miss Annie Nolan, Mrs. Chas. Sively.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Edith Worthy.

Sixth Ward—City Hall.

Officer—M. L. Robinson.
Judges—W. O. Hootin, Phil Mandre, Chas D. Goins.
Clerks—J. H. Ross, A. L. Dodson.
Registrars—Miss Louise Long, John Childress.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Lila B. Kelly.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct—703 McCallie.

Officer—W. A. Meyer.
Judges—J. F. Winn, George W. Chamlee, O. J. Hubbuch.
Clerks—J. C. Padgett, Jr., Miss Rachael Wassman.
Registrars—Martha V. Halahan, Mrs. O. J. Hubbuch.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. J. Ivins.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct—Park Place School.

Officer—F. L. Ogden.
Judges—Charles S. Whitcomb, J. A. Dodson, S. Bartow Strang.
Clerks—Jack Rodman, Mrs. George Martin.
Registrars—Mrs. M. H. Joyce, Mrs. Elmer Rule.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. A. Landress.

Eighth Ward—3645 South Broad Street.

Officer—Frank L. Dorsey.
Judges—C. R. Wallace, T. W. Dorsey, A. B. Adams.
Clerks—Miss Byrtine Wallace, Chas. Engers.
Registrars—Miss Bessie Cummings, Mrs. Mary A. Benedict.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. G. W. Fruman.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct—Little's Grocery.

Officer—Hi F. Wenning.
Judges—J. Early Smith, J. B. French, C. R. Brown.
Clerks—Miss Etta Rankin, Mrs. B. H. McLaughen.
Registrars—Mrs. M. M. Morris, Mrs. Ada Lusk.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. John O'Brien.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct—Highland Park School.

Officer—Joe Roberts.
Judges—Frank Wells, H. B. McEntire, G. O. Crouch.
Clerks—Miss Cora Perry, Chas. Peacock.
Registrars—Mrs. T. M. Marrett, Mrs. Harriet Marshall.
Assistant Registrar—O. D. Pruitt.

Tenth Ward—Main Street Fire Hall.

Officer—F. R. Axmacher.
Judges—C. B. Axmacher, J. H. Harrill, Andy Kelly.
Clerks—Mrs. M. E. Hallmark, W. G. Sutton.
Registrars—Mrs. J. L. Wyatt, John S. Kirby.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. E. Mosier.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct—Ridgedale Grammar School.

Officer—Ed Jett.
Judges—Roy Ritchie, E. B. Thatcher, Truman Hinch.
Clerks—Mrs. Carl Wilson, O. D. Campbell.
Registrars—Mrs. Roy Clinton, Mrs. J. T. Kelly.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Jack Payne.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct—East Side Junior High School.

Officer—George Laws.
Judges—Alvin Blanchard, A. E. Merriam, W. S. Weatherford.
Clerks—M. R. Davis, C. C. Thomas.
Registrars—Mrs. L. E. Day, Mrs. L. L. Mueller.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. L. O'Rear.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—Katydid Shop.

Officer—C. A. Epperson.
Judges—W. A. Clark, G. T. Woodward, J. L. Kelly.
Clerks—Miss Margaret Wilson, Geo. Singleton.
Registrars—Mrs. C. L. Bradford, Katherine Hinkle.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. S. Biles.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct—Next Door to Brown's Pharmacy.

Officer—John Cordell.
Judges—E. E. Chamblins, C. B. Royal, J. G. Lane.
Clerks—Mrs. Walter Cain, Mrs. H. F. Wolfe.
Registrars—Mrs. Mattie Sturgill, Willard Moore.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. P. Taliaferro.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct—Pryor Cate's Store.

Officer—Lee Burns.
Judges—C. W. Heard, W. M. Reed, C. C. Neeley.
Clerks—Fred Elder, Mrs. R. R. Lee.
Registrars—Mrs. J. Atleo Lane, Amos Croft.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Margaret Holman.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct—1714 East Third Street.

Officer—Sam Hudlow.
Judges—Bob Ivins, Louis Phillips, Morrow Chamberlain.
Clerks—R. C. O'Rear, Fred Wasson.
Registrars—Woolf Shinbaum, Mrs. Esmella McClendon.
Assistant Registrar—E. B. Baker.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Jones' Garage.

Officer—Clarence T. Jones.
Judges—H. L. Cravens, P. Marcus, Burton Jones.
Clerks—Clarence Jones, Jr., C. F. Reckerd.
Registrars—Mrs. S. F. Zbinden, Mrs. H. L. Ridge.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. G. Hause.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct—Maxwell's Store.

Officer—Lewis Maxwell.
Judges—J. W. Meadows, Paul Carothers, A. Hays.
Clerks—Miss Juanita Oler, Anna D. Meier.
Registrars—Mrs. W. C. Kirk, W. H. Delaney.
Assistant Registrar—Ben Bonine.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct—East Lake Park.

Officer—W. W. Baugh.
Judges—Thos. E. Burns, Walter Steele, John S. Fouches.
Clerks—Mrs. D. F. Simpson, W. B. Cummings.
Registrars—Mrs. E. K. Hollingsworth, Mrs. F. C. Fricks.
Assistant Registrar—Dock Street.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct—4424-6 Rossville Blvd.

Officer—J. M. Henley.
Judges—W. E. Huff, J. E. McClain, Geo. Cochrane.
Clerks—Miss Viva Burke, Mrs. R. E. Fleagal.
Registrars—Mrs. Maude Roberts, Mrs. O. E. Tobey.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Chas. W. Clark.

Fourteenth Ward—Fire Hall.

Officer—S. B. Smith, Jr.
Judges—R. C. Evans, T. K. Hobson, Major B. Harris.
Clerks—Mrs. Harold Smartt, Juanita Walters.
Registrars—Jane Dillard, Mrs. W. G. Layman.
Assistant Registrar—T. Rudd Loder.

Fifteenth Ward—117 Brainerd Road.

Officer—Cecil Rogers.
Judges—Fred Ballard, R. L. Davis, Boyd Dixon.
Clerks—Niles Shucraft, Dave Barker.
Registrars—Mrs. Chas. Weigel, Mrs. William Mitchell.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Stephen Roddy.

Sixteenth Ward—1418 Hixson Pike.

Officer—W. G. Oehmig.
Judges—Lewis Goldstein, Geo. D. Sawyer, Lupton Patten.
Clerks—Mrs. May Eldridge, Miss Mary Will Ziegler.
Registrars—Mrs. Hugh Huffaker, Mrs. Lupton Patten.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. May Buford.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct—203 Frazier Avenue.

Officer—John H. Allen.
Judges—Will M. Sherrill, W. Earle Manning, L. H. Runyan.
Clerks—Joe Hunter, Henry Longley.
Registrars—Mrs. D. J. McCulloch, Mrs. J. W. Wheeler.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. R. Sweets.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct—23 Frazier Avenue.

Officer—D. L. Brown.
Judges—W. E. Eckenrod, Tom Hagan, W. O. Mitchell.
Clerks—E. D. McDowell, Mrs. L. J. Martin.
Registrars—Ann Dugger, Mrs. John Dobbs.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Frank Dugger.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct—Riverside Service Station.

Officer—Ed Green.
Judges—C. O. Stephens, B. W. Barker, Cecil Long.
Clerks—Mrs. C. G. Pullem, Jessie May Farris.
Registrars—Mrs. Helen Whitaker, Mrs. E. E. Farris.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. F. C. Schneider.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct—St. Elmo Schoolhouse.

Officer—J. R. C. Watson.
Judges—J. G. Prince, T. F. Fowler, J. S. Sadler.
Clerks—Mrs. B. L. Freeman, Mrs. Harry N. Brown.
Registrars—Mrs. J. M. Byers, Mrs. C. M. Slaughter.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. F. Lowry.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Prater Building.

Officer—E. McCoy.
Judges—J. W. Ashburn, Tom Hall, Harry Briggs.
Clerks—Mrs. L. S. Greenwood, Mrs. Grace Hester.
Registrars—Mrs. Burt Elliot, Mrs. Auburn Moore.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. B. Rollins.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct—Gymnasium Building.

Officer—J. R. May.
Judges—J. P. Jolly, A. F. Allred, Clyde Wilhoite.
Clerks—Mrs. Ernest Morton, Sam P. Foster.
Registrar—W. L. Case, Mrs. L. A. Keown.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. E. C. McCormick.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct—1016 West Thirty-third Street.

Officer—Ernest Gant.
Judges—Harvey Long, H. N. Gaunt, J. W. Wheeler.
Clerks—Miss Eva Selby, James F. Searcy.
Registrars—Mrs. J. H. Penley, James V. Searcy.
Assistant Registrar—Raymond Dillard.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Amnicola—Across from Blake's Store.

Officer—Joe Delzel.
Judges—W. O. Bankston, H. M. Dodds, Dan Wallace.
Clerks—Mrs. Tom DeSha, C. W. Sivley.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Joe Delzel.

Bartlebaugh — Champion's Store.

Officer—Tate Wilson.
Judges—Frank Conner, D. W. Lamon, Sam Miller.
Clerks—Miss Avalyn Anderson, Mrs. Luther Leamon.
Registrars — Mrs. Alta Hawkins, Herbert Athes.
Assistant Registrar—Tom Shirley.

Chickamauga — Depot.

Officer—Millard Walters.
Judges—O. P. Worley, J. T. Sneed, L. H. Quarles.
Clerks—Mrs. Clifford Fryar, Mrs. S. D. Price.
Registrars—Mrs. F. M. Cornelison, W. P. Price.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Pearl Netherland.

Eastdale—Garner's Store.

Officer—S. N. Varnell.
Judges—Bernie McDowell, R. W. Ward, Stanley Campbell.
Clerks—Ben Heiskell, Mrs. N. J. Pardue.
Registrars—Mrs. Mary K. Morgan, Mrs. Georgia Caruthers.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. T. B. Adams.

East Ridge—East Ridge Schoolhouse.

Officer—Claude Bowling.
Judges—Dan Housler, R. B. Allen, Milo Merrill.
Clerks—Sam McKeehan, John Bell.
Registrars—Mrs. J. S. Harper, Mrs. J. T. Wolfe.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. S. M. Snider.

King's Point—Potter's Mill.

Officer—J. M. Poe.
Judges—J. M. Webb, Dave Potter, W. A. Roy.
Clerks—Philip O'Neal, Mrs. Henry Millsaps.
Registrars—J. P. Webb, A. L. Gamble.
Assistant Registrar—Chas. Standifer.

Tyner—High School.

Officer—R. E. Holbert.
Judges—Lewis S. Roberson, Mrs. G. E. Moore, A. H. Alley.
Clerks—Mrs. Lela F. Smith, Mrs. C. D. Clark.
Registrars—Clint Durham, Clifford Howard.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ella Moore.

Worley—East Brainerd School.

Officer—Sam Julian.
Judges—Miss Mabel Worley, Allen Poe, Will Carmichael.
Clerks—J. T. Bork, Mrs. Dennis Corbley.
Registrars—J. T. Davidson, Geo. Hughes.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Julia Julian.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Bakewell—Bakewell Service Station.

Officer—Marion Lee.
Judges—James Varner, Gid Lee, Will McGill.
Clerks—Waldo Card, Seth Gray.
Registrars—Mrs. Cleo Zeigler, Mrs. R. F. Green.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Blanche Clift.

Daisy—Schoolhouse.

Officer—Ernest Eldridge.
Judges—J. G. Weaver, Wallace Norman, J. J. Nelson.
Clerks—W. F. Champion, Roy Millsaps.
Registrars—Mrs. Robt. Johnston, E. B. Ketchersid, Jr.
Assistant Registrar—Luther Newton.

Fairmount—Old Academy.

Officer—T. C. Conner.
Judges—T. J. Hartman, Will McCrary, R. L. Guess.
Clerks—Emily Weatherford, M. E. Hollister.
Registrars—Mrs. Nora K. Hartman, Mrs. L. A. Brown.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Nettie Conner.

Falling Water—Schoolhouse.

Officer—E. H. Barker.
Judges—John Dowling, Henry Johnson, George Taylor.
Clerks—Jim Pitts, W. P. Gann.
Registrars—Mary Adams, Blanche B. Bailey.
Assistant Registrar—J. W. Smith.

Flat Top—Postoffice.

Officer—J. F. Young.
Judges—Osco Young, Edgar Manning, Gilbert McWilliams.
Clerks — Frankie Welch, Mrs. Harrison Smith.
Registrars—Minnie Welch, Rosie Hughes.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mary Young.

Ganns—Community House.

Officer—Raymond Hixon.
Judges—Walter Coffelt, Lonnie Faulkner, George Miller.
Clerks—Mrs. Eva Gregg, Mrs. Nancy Raulston.
Registrars—Mrs. Nannie Clayton, Alfred Shannon.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. W. Hart.

Gold Point—Robinson's Store.

Officer—I. H. Bailey.
Judges—C. P. Hixon, W. W. Bailey, Geo. Varner.
Clerks—Mrs. Nancy Horn, N. W. Raulston.
Registrars—Mrs. Callie Smith, Miss Ethel Penny.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Rose Raulston.

Grandview—Mrs. Ora Banks' Residence.

Officer—C. F. Raulston.
Judges—Mrs. W. A. Bank, K. O. Hicks, Silas Williams.
Clerks—Mrs. Hattie May Weeks, F. E. Gunn.
Registrars—Mrs. A. J. Lawrence, Mrs. F. E. Gunn.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Nellie Raulston.

Hixson—Schoolhouse.

Officer—Cowart Hixon.
Judges—Geo. Strange, Harry W. Hixon, Dan Hamil.
Clerks—Timothy Gooden, Mrs. Leula Hixon.
Registrars—Mrs. Essie Hixon, Fred Smith.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Slater Gadd.

Jones Store—Jones Store.

Officer—W. S. Jones.
Judges—Joe Masterson, Ben Clift, Jr., J. W. Horne.
Clerks—Corbett Clift, Oscar Nelson.
Registrars—Mrs. Geo. Hixon, Lon Gann.
Assistant Registrar—Joe Davidson.

Lookout Mountain—Incline Station.

Officer—W. I. Stoner.
Judges—Tom Davenport, H. L. Harbin, Dyer Butterfield.
Clerks—Mrs. Agnes Robertson, A. H. Waters.
Registrars—E. W. McFarland, Mrs. Gus A. Wood, Jr.
Assistant Registrar—C. C. Brand.

Lupton City—Company Store.

Officer—T. E. Wilkey.
Judges—Isom McGee, L. M. Hise, L. H. Weatherford.
Clerks—Miss Mary McGee, Miss Anna Jones.
Registrars—Mrs. Max Wilkey, Mrs. L. H. Weatherford.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. O. Sebatain.

Midvale Park—3214 Dayton Pike.

Officer—J. C. Farris.
Judges—Joe B. Goodson, J. C. Bradley, Chas. Anderson.
Clerks—Mrs. H. J. Hixon, Myrtle Jones.
Registrars—Mrs. E. R. Patty, Mrs. Hobart Martin.
Assistant Registrar — Mrs. Smma Linderfelter.

Mowbray—Millsaps Store.

Officer—Wayne Headrick.
Judges—Forrest Worley, L. H. Hatfield, Gidd Ables.
Clerks—J. S. Johnson, Joe Hensley.
Registrars—J. D. Hatfield, Jim Scott.
Assistant Registrar—John E. Posey.

Sale Creek—I. O. O. F. Hall.

Officer—W. M. Fleming.
Judges—H. A. Davis, S. G. Hutchison, Irvin McEwen.
Clerks—G. C. Jones, Tilman Roark.
Registrars—Mrs. Florence Coulter, E. O. Coffinger.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. R. Eldridge.

Red Bank—Schoolhouse.

Officer—E. M. Condra.
Judges—W. M. Crerar, Walter Mabry, J. F. Atchley.
Clerks—E. E. Crosby, A. E. Brown.
Registrars—Mrs. R. P. Eagan, Mrs. S. S. Gilbert.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. R. C. Wolts.

Signal Mountain—Hotel.

Officer—C. B. Adams.
Judges—M. S. Dickert, Dawson Hall, Frank Robbins.
Clerks—Mrs. Adele Lowry Lamb, Davey Walker.
Registrars—Sam Behm, Barbara Thatch.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. B. Adams.

Siviey—Mrs. Standifer's Place.

Officer—D. W. Brown.
Judges—L. B. Price, Mrs. Ollie Sloan, Foss Smith.
Clerks — Mrs. Minnie Standifer, Arthur Howard.
Registrars—Mrs. Jess Coulter, Mrs. Roxy Barker.
Assistant Registrar—John Bass.

Soddy—Mode Clift Store.

Officer—Fred Skillern.
Judges—Geo. Dyke, C. C. Cross, Geo. Brannon.
Clerks—Claude McRee, H. B. Jenkins.
Registrars—Mrs. Kate L. McAllister, John Roberts.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Iris Clift.

Wauhatchie—Fryar Store.

Officer—R. J. Hicks.
Judges—Joe Thompson, Tom Dover, E. J. Massey.
Clerks—G. A. Manning, Mrs. Carrie Barnes.
Registrars—Mrs. Ed Boydson, Mrs. H. B. Massey.
Assistant Registrar—J. E. Arrant.

Woodland Station—Mrs. Wilder's Store.

Officer—W. H. Dyche.
Judges—A. F. Cook, F. L. DeFur, Will Reece.
Clerks—Mrs. J. A. Hicks, Mrs. B. E. Pendergrass.
Registrars—Mrs. W. H. Dyche, Tom Fine.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. May Durham.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Apison—Wilson's Store.

Officer—E. M. Chestnutt.
Judges — Henry Rhinehart, Frank Hullender, S. A. Clonts.
Clerks—Prof. J. S. Beene, C. D. Hardwick.
Registrars—Levacha Poe Bryant, Emmett Clonts.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Lissie Stephens.

Howardville—Marshall's Store.

Officer—W. A. Kritchfield.
Judges—A. L. Howard, J. C. Howell, J. A. Crum.
Clerks—Ralph B. Howell, Mrs. H. E. Smedley.
Registrars—Mrs. J. A. Tankersley, J. S. Marshall.
Assistant Registrar—G. C. Tankersley.

Birchwood—White Building.

Officer—John Hall.
Judges—John Jenkins, B. V. Martin, L. A. Selvidge.
Clerks—Bill Dickson, Huston Wright.
Registrars—J. H. Conner, James Williams.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Frank Roark.

Maddux—Lowe's Store.

Officer—Avery Little.
Judges — Ben Crox, Emmett Dill, Champ Ramsey.
Clerks—Mrs. Chassie Lowe, G. O. McDaniel.
Registrars—Tom Wilson, Geo. Ramsey.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Avery Little.

New Union—Meadow View School.

Officer—Will Hale.
Judges—R. E. Stephenson, E. K. Brown, Alex Gamble.
Clerks—Herbert Holder, John Henley.
Registrars—John Holt, Alvis Smith.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Joe Goodner.

Ooltewah—Courthouse.

Officer—E. C. Smith.
Judges—J. F. Rogers, W. P. Fitzgerald, Chas. Hundley.
Clerks—Miss Lilly Henson, Frank Yarnell.
Registrars—Mrs. Floyd Knowlen, Mabel Auburn.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. N. Monroe.

Salem—Baptist Church.

Officer—C. H. Hixon.
Judges—J. W. Roark, G. O. Fridell, Lester Barger.
Clerks—Mrs. Mattie Roark, Thomas Allison.
Registrars—Miss Maude Smith, L. H. Pendergrass.
Assistant Registrar—J. W. Tally.

Snow Hill—Lee Store.

Officer—Herbert Hughes.
Judges—J. B. Shirley, G. A. Davis, Bob Lee.
Clerks—Jas. O. Scoggins, T. A. Henry.
Registrars—Ebb Fairbanks, Ben Lee.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. B. Shirley.

Summit—Felton Store.

Officer—E. M. Felton.
Judges—Mitt Webb, Frank Owensby, E. W. Black.
Clerks—Mrs. H. M. Long, Lula Lawlor.
Registrars—Sheridan Green, Lottie Henderson.
Assistant Registrar—Fate Wolf.

White Oak (West View)—Schoolhouse.

Officer—Joe Morris.
Judges—Tom Boyd, Ralph Bennett, Albert F. Miller.
Clerks — Mrs. Fred Fisher, Mrs. H. H. Murphy.
Registrars—Mrs. J. O. McSpadden, Mrs. C. L. Tallent.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Geo. Liner.

Work—Schoolhouse.

Officer—J. W. Davis.
Judges—A. G. Moon, G. F. Fridell, G. F. Stump.
Clerks—Mrs. J. W. Davis, C. C. Stulce.
Registrars—Mrs. T. E. Thatch, Clay Roark.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. T. Moon.

Respectfully submitted,

HAMILTON COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION

I. B. MERRIAM, Chairman
J. MITT PAYNE, Secretary
FOSTER JOHNSON

MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHERS WIN STRIKES ALL OVER NATION

Chicago, July 19.—Thousands of members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America have won union agreements, higher wages and better working conditions by strikes in recent weeks.

Beginning in the middle west, butchers, meat cutters and other employes of the packing plants and slaughter houses stopped work. Strikes spread to many packing house centers, the latest to be affected being New York City, where thousands of workers responded to a strike call by the union. Union officers said the walkout had stopped operations in plants of Armour & Co., Wilson & Co., Swift & Co. and Cudahy. Fifteen big slaughter houses in New York and nearby New Jersey were affected.

The B. H. Kroger company, which operates more than 5,000 stores, signed an agreement with local unions at Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities. The agreement recognized the union and established wage increases.

Agreements were won by the union in Piqua, Akron and other Ohio cities. In California, the workers won the union shop, the 40-hour week and better pay.

Broad Social Welfare Program Is Planned for Next Congress

Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, Reveals President's Four-Point Plan Which Is Expected to Have Far-Reaching Effect on America of Future.

Washington, July 12.—President Roosevelt is expected to place before the next session of congress a four-point social welfare program likely to have far-reaching effect on the people of the America of the future, according to Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator.

Decentralization of industry, with a general spread of manufacturing to all communities, appears to be the basis of the plan, in which officials of the administration are reported to be in accord.

Broad Scope.

According to Mr. Hopkins, the four points might be enumerated as follows:

1—Enactment of unemployment insurance legislation.

2—Payment of benefits and pensions to the aged and those physically unable to work.

3—Continuation and a readjustment of public works construction to meet the needs of the people.

4—Decentralization of industry.

The fourth point in the program—redistribution of industry—is believed by Mr. Hopkins to be an economic consequence as revealed by the general trend of business, but could be speeded up to some extent by a "little encouragement" by the federal government.

"The legislation to carry out the program is expected to be offered at the outset of the next session of congress, the first step being that of establishing a system of unemployment insurance to be contributed to by industry and labor. Continuance of public works construction on a permanent basis, but made flexible enough to meet changing conditions, would then follow.

He said that public works construction programs "will be here for a long time" and must be continued whether financed by the federal or state governments.

"But," he added, "public works must be integrated with the needs of the people. I can see a plan that will meet the requirements of a million people at one time and two million at another time."

Mr. Hopkins said that a plan of unemployment insurance would have to be enacted to carry out the program and added that the chances are 20 to 1 that it would be put into legislation. Under the insurance plan, he said, outright pensions will have to be paid to those who are physically unable to work.

Unemployment insurance legislation has been under consideration in congress for the past several years and through the Lewis bill of the last session which would permit employers to deduct from their taxes amounts contributed pursuant to unemployment insurance laws had the support of President Roosevelt, the measure was lost in the legislative jam at the close of the session.

Newspaper Plant Is Picketed By Guild Members

For First Time, Editorial Workers Demonstrate in Union Style Before Long Island Daily—Vote Ordered in Philadelphia.

New York City, July 19.—For the first time in the United States, a newspaper office was picketed by editorial workers when officers of the American Newspaper Guild and New York Newspaper Guild began picketing the plant of the Long Island Press, which the guilds charge has opposed organization of editorial workers.

The pickets, headed by Heywood Broun, well-known columnist and president of the American Newspaper Guild, marched to and fro carrying militant banners.

Broun later headed a delegation which asked prosecution of the Long Island Press for alleged violation of the collective bargaining provisions of the recovery act. The United States attorney's office in Brooklyn received the delegation but made no public announcement of any action.

Philadelphia.—A subcommittee of the regional labor board ordered an election on July 24 of the editorial employes of the Evening Public Ledger to select representatives to negotiate with John C. Martin, the publisher, in collective bargaining.

The name of the Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia will appear on the ballot, together with that of any other organization or shop committee which may seek to represent the men.

Lilienthal Defends Vast T. V. A. Project Before Civic Leaders

"Powerful Forces" Oppose Progress of Great Effort Designed for Public Benefit.

Jackson, Tenn., July 19.—David E. Lilienthal, director in charge of power for the Tennessee Valley Authority, at a mass meeting of civic leaders from various cities, firmly defended the great TVA project against opponents' attacks and gave ample proof that it is designed and intended solely for public benefit.

"The first great test is in your hands here in Tennessee valley. Under the cover of various disguises, powerful forces are at work to destroy the long-time objectives of the Tennessee Valley Authority. In order to fill their own pockets, these powerful groups are ready at any cost to destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority's program and to keep the president's objectives from being fulfilled.

"The people of the country must choose whether to follow the leadership of the president or the leadership of the selfish and blind that brought us so close to destruction.

"It is part of a program for national development. It is not a local project. Its implications extend to the outermost reaches of this country. It is this objective that justifies the huge expenditure of federal funds in one section of the country."

Hosiery Workers Will Strike Only During Rush Periods

Philadelphia, Pa.—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers are expected to call strikes as necessary only in the future "during the busiest seasons when immediate deliveries are being demanded by all buyers," according to plans reported under consideration by officials.

It is stated that speedy action is being taken by all branches of the federation on the referendum ballot submitted to the membership of the union by the convention held in Reading, which would place authority for calling strikes in the hands of the national executive board.

Under the resolution the board will be empowered to call either a general or sectional strike. A union spokesman said:

"The fact is, of course, understood in the trade that federation officials do not propose to be stampeded into any strike action at a time that might suit employers to have a stoppage of production. The union will not permit itself to be used merely as an instrument to raise prices."

LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE.

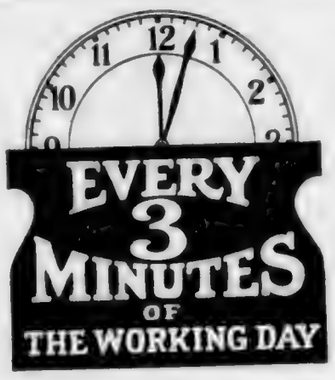
Mobile, Ala.—Members of the International Longshoremen's union here went on strike following refusal of their demands for wage raises to the New Orleans scale of 75 cents an hour and $1.10 an hour for overtime. Labor officials estimated that 1,000 workers were affected. Ship operators planned to employ strikebreakers.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Prescriptions—Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist
in Charge at All Times
Eskridge
A STORE OF REASONABLE DEPENDABILITY

PATRONIZE
SINCLAIR
H-C GASOLINE
SINCLAIR OPALINE and
SINCLAIR PENNSYLVANIA
MOTOR OILS

The Largest Cash Grocery in the State!
Easy Way is Everything You Could Desire in a Food Department Store
Everything in Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits and Sundry Items. Meat Market, Bakery and Fish and Poultry Market in Connection. Parking Lot, Ladies' Rest Room, Ice Water Fountain and various other conveniences.
EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.



The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY
PAYS A CLAIM
TO
Somebody Somewhere
NRA

THINGS TO REMEMBER
CHECK THIS
The Mascot Stove Co.
and All Mascot Products
Also Fowler Furniture Stores Have Been Declared "Unfair to Organized Labor"
LOCAL 53, MOLDERS
TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

It takes HOT WEATHER *to prove how delightfully* C-O-O-L an ELECTRIC RANGE is

An *Electric Range* is a wonderful convenience the year round, but it's a special blessing now in this blazing July weather.

Why? Because there's no flaming heat to escape from an *Electric Range* and make the kitchen stifling. An *Electric Range* concentrates its heat 100 per cent on the food. It cooks the food, instead of cooking the cook.

It's the same way with the electric oven—insulated so perfectly that none of the concentrated heat escapes into the room.

The result is not only a marvelously cool kitchen—but much better food. For concentrated electric heat is scientifically even. Foods go to your table with an appetizing goodness known to no other stove.

Just ask any woman who COOKS ELECTRICALLY.

SAVE UNDER REDUCED RATES

Electric rates have been reduced so that cash savings are waiting for thousands of new *Electric Range* users.

See the New Hotpoint "Triumph" Table Top Range
Formerly $137.00
NOW ONLY $99.50 Cash
Or $4.75 Down $4.50 Monthly for 24 Months
Small carrying charge added for terms

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
Ask About Your Savings ETP *Through Electric Cooking*

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49858
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Eugene Bonner vs. Elnora Bonner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elnora Bonner is a non resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 29th day of June, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. B. White, Atty. 7-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49878
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
E. R. Holbert vs. Mildred Holbert

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mildred Holbert is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a Rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of July, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Boyd Hargraves, Atty. 7-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49897
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Dora Smith vs. Louis Smith.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Louis Smith is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 7th day of July, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 8-3

Feels a Lot Better When Black-Draught Relieves Constipation

From many states come reports like the following from Mr. W. M. Henderson, of Jasper, Fla: "I have been taking Thedford's Black-Draught twenty years. I take it for constipation that gives me a dull, tired, aching feeling, and I have headache, too. Black-Draught relieves me of this trouble. After a few doses, I feel as good as new. I keep it in my home. I have a big family. When one of us is ailing (from constipation), we take Black-Draught and almost always feel a lot better. It has been worth its weight in gold to my family." . . . Sold in 25¢ packages. "Children like the Syrup."

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

FOR THE CHATTANOOGA PROTECTION DISTRICT IN HAMILTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

A special election is hereby called by the Commissioner of Election of Hamilton County, to be held on Thursday, August 2nd, 1934, for the purpose of electing six (6) members of the Board of Commissioners of the Chattanooga Protection District, as provided by the Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 768. The polls will be open at 9 a.m. and close at 7 p.m. on the date aforesaid.

The voting place in which said election will be held shall be near the regular voting place for the county officials in the said county, and all persons otherwise qualified to vote, who are owners of property in the said district, shall be entitled to vote in the said election.

The voters will indicate their choice by marking their ballots as provided by law.

Voting polls will be established within the following described territory, which comprises Chattanooga Protection District:

"The East boundary line shall be the foot of Missionary Ridge on the West side thereof, the foot of said Ridge being defined to be the location of the contour line at an elevation of sixty feet above the zero of the United States Weather Bureau gauge in the Tennessee River at Chattanooga (wherever elevations are named in this act shall be understood to refer to the zero gauge at Chattanooga). The North and West line of said district shall be a line beginning at the foot of Missionary Ridge at a point where said sixty-foot contour line crosses Twelfth avenue, thence Westwardly with Twelfth avenue to South Chickamauga Creek; thence down Chickamauga Creek to the Tennessee River; thence down the Tennessee River to the foot of Lookout Mountain, South of Chattanooga Creek, the said foot of Lookout Mountain being defined as the location of a contour line at an elevation of sixty feet above zero point; thence with the said sixty-foot contour line in a Southeastern direction and Southern direction to the State line; thence East with the State line to the foot of Missionary Ridge at Rossville."

Respectfully submitted,

HAMILTON COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION
J. MITT PAYNE, Secretary
I. B. MERRIAM, Chairman
FOSTER JOHNSON

ABC BAKERS WIN UNION RECOGNITION

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA

THE LABOR WORLD

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 27, 1934 — Number 14

OIL REFINERS FORCE ACTION ON DEMANDS

Wilson Employes in Three-Day Strike.

LABOR BOARD WILL TAKE UP MATTER

Walkout Brings Attention to Patient Effort for Relief.

After trying patiently, but vainly, to get the ear of the management of the local plant of the Wilson Packing company to protest certain working conditions, 110 employes of that concern, solidly organized several months ago into an Oil Refiners' union, this week succeeded in focusing attention upon their case and having it referred to the regional labor board at Atlanta.

Finally concluding that a demonstration of their solidarity was the only manner in which they could obtain their rights under the national recovery act, a strike was called Wednesday, and for three days the plant was closed while representatives of the parent company, a government conciliator and union officials conferred and endeavored to work out a solution of the problem. Result, as stated, was that a suggestion by the government official that the matter be referred to the labor board was accepted, and the strikers returned to work Saturday morning.

The Oil Refiners had for weeks attempted to secure some action on demands for an increase in wages and other concessions, and it appeared that a nice game of "buck-passing" was being indulged in by company officials. Despite all the weeks of appealing for a hearing, however, local management of the Wilson company was quoted by a daily newspaper Thursday morning as stating, in effect, he had just heard about the desire of the employes for increased pay, and had not had time to take the matter up with his Chicago superiors.

President Peek, of the new union, expressed regret that the strike had to be resorted to, but stated he believed a satisfactory solution of the controversy would be finally worked out.

il Workers Charter Twelve New Locals

Fort Worth, Tex.—In the last week elve new locals have been chartered the International Association of Field Workers at the following ces:

Rodeo, Cal.; Cabin Creek, W. Va.; osia, N. M.; Pryse, Ky.; Sapulpa, a.; Albany, Tex.; Hamlin, Tex.; yton, Tex.; Ardmore, Okla.; County e, Okla.; Norco, La.; Duncan, a.

Requests have been received from is in Montana, and workers at elines and refineries throughout country are asking assistance to organizations started.

The international office here is almost swamped, but is making heroic orts to comply with all demands representatives to do organization k.

LDERS ORGANIZE THREE NEW LOCALS

Cincinnati.—Three new local unions been chartered by the International Molders' Union of North erica, headquarters of the organion here announces. The new lore at Albion, Mich.; Hutchinson, , and Benton Harbor, Mich.

Labor Demands Full Justice In Tollett Murder

Central Body Calls on Gen. Lively to Prosecute Chain-gang Outrage.

What appeared by newspaper accounts to be the cold-blooded murder of Harry Lee Tollett, member of Carpenters' Local 74, by a guard at the Silverdale workouse last Saturday, is keenly resented by organized labor in Hamilton county, and at an adjourned meeting of Central Body Wednesday night bitter condemnation of the outrage was voiced by several delegates. Secretary Cuthbert was instructed to write Atty.-Gen. John J. Lively, demanding vigorous prosecution of the workhouse guard.

Young Tollett, described by friends as being an inoffensive, quiet man, whose only weakness was drink, was serving a term in the county workhouse for intoxication, and on last Saturday, three days before his term would have been finished, made a break for liberty. It was said that he had a job promised in the city, and, having been unemployed for a great length of time, could not resist the temptation to attempt escape.

One Fryar, a guard, fired upon the fleeing prisoner, it is said, without even an admonition to halt, killing him instantly.

Secretary Cuthbert, in his letter to Gen. Lively, interpreted the feelings of the labor delegates as follows:

Dear Mr. Lively:

On Saturday, July 21, Harry Lee Tollett, human being, was serving time on the chaingang at Silverdale as punishment for being intoxicated. His sentence was no doubt just, and it lacked only three days of expiration, when his debt to society would have been paid.

This chaingang, according to newspaper reports, was guarded by one Sevier Fryar, who was armed with a shotgun.

Harry Lee Tollett, still a human being even though he had erred against society, temporarily lost his judgment, even though his sentence had but three more short days to run, and, possibly under stress of the hot sun and the fact that a job was waiting for him if he could only get to it, started running away.

This guard Fryar, according to reports, then premeditatedly and maliciously, fired into the back of Tollett, killing him instantly.

Members of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council knew Mr. Tollett, and are aware that he was absolutely harmless aside from his weakness for drink, and we want to know that his murderer will be punished, not by a reprimand, but with the electric chair or the penitentiary, if the proof shall bear out the facts as they have been made public.

We call upon you to prosecute this case with all the power which the people of Hamilton county have conferred upon you, to the end that full justice shall be done and the bereaved family of Harry Tollett be offered the consolation that the laws of the land refuse to tolerate cold-blooded and deliberate murder on the part of those charged with the duty of protecting society, even though they be guards hired to assure that misdemeanor cases be expiated to the satisfaction of society.

We will watch with interest developments in this outrage.

Very truly yours,
T. R. CUTHBERT, Secy.

LABOR MEMBER APPOINTED.

Washington.—Appointment of Sara Alers, San Juan, general secretary of the Insular Council of Needleworkers, as labor member of the piece rates commission established by the code of fair competition for the needlework industry in Puerto Rico, was announced by the national recovery administration.

LABOR BOARD DECISION ENDS 9-WEEK FIGHT

Seniority Rights and Increased Pay Said to Be Included in Contract—Officers of Local Express Appreciation to Labor and Public for Wonderful Support During "Unpleasantness"—Details Not Known as Labor World Goes to Press.

Ending a walkout which had practically closed the local plant of the American Bakeries company for nine weeks, news was received from Atlanta Friday night that agreement had been reached through the regional labor board, and that Bakers and Salesmen employed by the bakeries company would probably return to work Sunday morning.

Under the agreement which will be signed between the company and the union, full recognition is granted the organization, and wage increases and other concessions are made, it was understood. Other provisions of the contract were not known at presstime Friday night, but in a long-distance phone conversation with The Labor World Herman J. Schad, representative of the workers, stated he believed the agreement would be ratified at the regular meeting of the local Saturday night.

From the day the walkout occurred the business people and public generally of the Chattanooga territory gave remarkable support to the strikers. Although there was a complete absence of violence of any character, the company went into federal court seeking injunction against various and sundry possibilities originated and visioned by a labor-hating lawyer. Although the order was handed down, the services of the attorney were to all appearances worthless, as no act "prohibited" was ever contemplated by the strikers.

Some seventy-five or eighty strikers stood loyally by the organization, not one single desertion taking place, and the members stolidly patroling the picket lines, in shifts, for twenty-four hours each day.

Picketing activities were climaxed last Saturday, when a large number of the wives, mothers, sisters and children of the strikers massed in front of the bakery and carried the "unfair" sign. This unusual occurrence was noted in the Chattanooga News of that day by a three-column picture of the "women folks," and a splendid news story quoting various of the ladies as stating they were backing their "men folks" to the limit.

Officials of the local union, while not thoroughly familiar with the details of the settlement Friday night, expressed gratification at the news that an agreement had been reached, and were high in their praises of Representative Schad and of the Atlanta labor board.

"One of the most heartening features of the unfortunate occurrence," a spokesman for the organization told The Labor World, "was the unqualified support accorded us by the organized labor movement and the public generally. We cannot find words to express our appreciation to all those who stood so loyally by us, and we hope the time may come when we are in position to show that this confidence was not misplaced.

"Although, as stated, we do not know the exact details of the agreement, we are informed it provides for full recognition of the union, seniority rights and pay increases. When all information is in, and final action is taken to end the struggle, we will issue a formal statement through the daily press, and also through next week's issue of our Labor World—to which paper, incidentally, we shall be always grateful for its fearless and effective presentation of our case to our fellow trades unionists and the general public."

McMahon Points Out Importance of Meet Called for Aug. 13

Textile Workers Urged to Send Delegates to Convention in New York.

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, has issued a letter to all locals calling attention to the fact that by special authority given the emergency board, the convention of his organization set for Sept. 10 has been moved up to Monday, Aug. 13, and urging that all locals be represented.

"Never before in the history of the country have conditions been as critical as they are today," Mr. McMahon declares, and "every effort should be made by the locals to see that full representation is possible."

The letter, dated July 20, follows:

To All Local Unions, Greetings:

By special authority given our Emergency Board, composed of the officers of the international union, by the executive council during its regular session held recently in New York, I am notifying you that the date of the convention has been set ahead from Sept. 10 to Monday, Aug. 13.

The credentials sent local unions with the regular conven-

(Continued on Last Page)

Johnson Transfer Company Signs Union Agreement

Employes of Freight Line Secure Benefits Through Organization of Union.

Employes of the Johnson Transfer and Freight Lines are today enjoying improved working conditions and better wages by reason of the fact that some thirty-five of these workers recently affiliated with Local 594, Taxi Drivers and Teamsters, and a closed shop union agreement was signed this week with the company.

The Johnson company operates freight lines between Chattanooga and Louisville, Nashville and Atlanta, and the agreement covers all employes of the company or its subsidiaries. Increased pay is placed in effect all along the line, it was reported, and code hours will be the rule.

E. E. McDaniels, who assisted the Johnson company employes in organizing, this week paid a high tribute to President Johnson, whom he said was unusually fair in the negotiations for a contract with the employes. "Mr. Johnson was courteous and fair throughout the series of conferences," Mr. McDaniels said, "and showed a disposition to be reasonable at all times during the negotiations."

Insurance Company Points New Way To Prevent Complaints

Protesting Agents Are Answered by Summary Dismissal from Work.

Local agency of the Life and Casualty Insurance company, with home offices in Nashville, has pointed a new way to prevent petitions from employes seeking adjustment of employment conditions, according to a group of men who told The Labor World this week they were summarily discharged when a request, signed by nineteen out of twenty-three local agents, was sent District Manager Helmick, seeking adjustments in their contracts, and making a dignified and friendly appeal for certain changes.

That the Life and Casualty company will "brook no interference with its business" by ordinary working men, however, is indicated in the reply, dated one day before the petition was presented, which it is declared was received by a majority of the protesting agents, and which might even have the approval of John Edgerton. It follows, in part:

Having learned that you are dissatisfied with your working conditions in this district, this is to notify you that your final is to be made for the week of Monday, July 23. . . . You are hereby notified not to collect any money for this company from this date on. . . .

Charter for a federal labor union under the American Federation of Labor has been applied for by the Life and Casualty agents, and it is believed a nucleus will be thus formed for a large and effective unit of the local labor movement.

Roy McDonald's Home-Store Sheet To Print 'Annual'

Cheap-Wage "Individualist" Announces Will Observe Anniversary of Paper.

First anniversary of Roy McDonald's nonunion Home Store advertiser will be observed with a "special number," according to information furnished The Labor World this week, and certain citizens in various sections of the community may expect to have their front yards cluttered up with advertising matter for the so-called "Home Stores" and the Don Cherry Tire company.

One year ago McDonald announced his intention of printing a "throw-sheet," which was ballyhooed as an excellent advertising medium for local merchants and business houses. It was planned to print a miscellaneous lot of syndicated features and a comic sheet, and business men were told of the great value to them of advertising in its columns.

Then came the question of a working force, and although several local printers were unemployed at the time, McDonald sent out of town and employed an operator. Efforts of Typographical union and Central Body officials to induce the grocer-baker-tire dealer - dairyman - printer - publisher-individualist to alter his policies were met with the most arrogant expression of philosophy in the experience of the oldest committeeman, and McDonald informed them that he was an "individualist," that powerful corporations had attempted to force him out of business and failed; that any man who worked for him would come to work at whatever hour he (the boss) chose, and would quit by the same sign. Further, he averred, if he chose for a printer or other employe to sweep the floor, keep the books or deliver the papers, such duty would be performed by said employe.

Mr. Hoover, he said, made a mistake in 1929 when he pledged industrial leaders to maintain wages, and added that had workers' pay been cut in half at that time, "we would now be out of the depression."

McDonald's entrance into the publishing field, however, was unquestionably not exactly as he had "dreamed." When local merchants and business people were informed of his attitude toward working people, they unanimously deserted his throw-sheet, and it has since been used as an "advertising medium" for McDonald's chain stores and affiliated businesses.

When the codes went into effect providing a minimum of $35 per week for executives, McDonald "sold" his stores to the individual managers, stating that he had no intention of violating the spirit of the recovery act, but was merely carrying out a "dream of years" in making the boys sole owners of their particular units in the chain. After the grocery code was put into effect, however, which eliminated the $35 per week requirement, McDonald "bought back" the businesses from the boys, and is again in charge of the entire chain.

Shoe Repairers Gain Six Members

Local 620, Shoe Repairers, is rapidly approaching the "100 per cent" membership mark, according to officials of the organization, who stated that regular meeting of the local Thursday night was one of the most enthusiastic and interesting held since its formation. Six new members were obligated, and it was stated four more applications were received, to be acted upon at the next regular meeting.

SAYS WORKERS BETRAYED BY N.R.A. OFFICIAL

Green Charges Labor "Sold Down River."

HARRIMAN FARCE STIRS HORNET NEST

Authority of Former General Motors Executive Is Challenged.

"Down the River"

In its issue of May 4, 1934, The Labor World said editorially:

The issue at Harriman, therefore, is not altogether a case of union or non-union, but the immediate task of Gen. Johnson is to decide whether a country lawyer who parts his name in the middle and a board of small-town mill barons, drunk with an unbroken reign of master-and-man power over employes in the mill, can successfully defy the government of the United States, thus opening the way for a complete collapse of the Recovery Program instituted by one of the greatest presidents the country ever had, and backed by practically every real American, whatever section he may reside in, or whatever may be his political inclinations.

From the "decision" of one Glancy, who is said to be a former executive of General Motors corporation, it would appear that the Harriman mill barons are bigger than the government.

Washington, July 26.—Labor was sold down the river by A. R. Glancy, NRA assistant administrator, when the Blue Eagle was restored to the notorious Harriman Hosiery mills of Harriman, Tenn., and labor leaders associated with the NRA are out after Glancy's scalp.

On July 23 the mills reopened. About 400 men and women returned to work. The strikers voted to reject the agreement "as worse than no settlement at all," but their attorney said they would approve it if General Johnson did.

President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, commended the strikers for rejecting the terms and attacked the decision. He said:

"The striking employes of the Harriman Hosiery company very properly rejected the terms of settlement. Labor regards the action taken as a betrayal of labor's interests and a complete surrender on the part of the government to a corporation which has publicly flouted the collective bargaining section of the national recovery act.

Glancy's Authority Challenged.

"Furthermore, labor challenges the authority of Mr. Glancy to negotiate a settlement or to order the restoration of the Blue Eagle to the Harriman Hosiery company. This challenge is based upon the fact that Gen. Johnson, in a letter addressed to Divisional Administrator Major George L. Berry, clothed him with full authority to deal with the Harriman Hosiery mills situation. This authority conferred upon Maj. Berry has never been changed nor withdrawn. Obviously, Gen. Johnson mlst decide.

Major George L. Berry, in whose hands settlement of the Harriman case had apparently been left by Gen. Johnson, returned to Washington with blood in his eye. Gen. Johnson was reported returning to Washington to put Glancy on the carpet. Reverberations of protest came from the Pacific coast, where Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady is settling the Pacific Coast strike. Mem-

(Continued on Third Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE ..... Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1933, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 16, 1923.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q—Is the San Francisco strike the most galling defeat in the United States?

A—No. There was a general strike in Seattle in 1919.

Q—When did the longshoremen's walkout on the Pacific Coast begin?

A—On May 9.

Q—What is the meaning of the term "blanket tax" often used in connection with strikes?

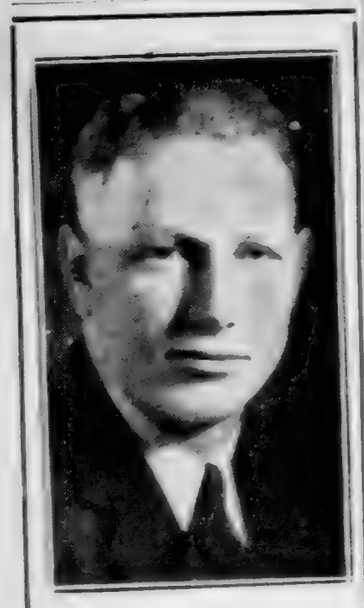
A—This is Federal tax "not to exceed" 10 cents per month on each employee of a company, to be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of administering the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

What Next!

An amphibian automobile designed to carry passengers and freight over land and rivers at speeds of 30 miles an hour has been constructed in Moscow. The vehicle will carry twenty-five persons in passenger seats. It is estimated it will be able to travel 500 miles without refueling.

Wife—Are all men as stupid as you are?

Husband—No, my dear. Some of them are still bachelors.



A Statement from

JOE S. BEAN

I was born and reared on a farm, and worked my way through College. I think I know in general the problems of the masses. If you elect me to the State Legislature, I will consult and advise with your Legislative Representatives on all matters of interest to working people. I a mnow fairly familiar with your legislative program, and know of no feature of that program which I could not heartily support.

JOE S. BEAN
for the
Lower House

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

American newspapers in general are noted for poise in time of crisis or popular excitement. At such times they have a strong tendency toward hysteria and almost complete loss of poise, which was well exemplified by San Francisco and other California newspapers when the general strike was called. The papers made a number of statements that will look even more foolish in the future than they do now.

The San Francisco Call-Bulletin, the Chronicle and the Examiner indulged in the ridiculous charge that communism and radicalism had gained control of trade unionism in the San Francisco district.

There was no basis for the charge. The general strike was called by vote of rank and file made up of as patriotic men as good citizens as those in any other San Francisco organization. There are a few communists in San Francisco, as there are in any other large city, but they had almost no influence in the ranks of organized labor, a fact that is doubtless well known to the San Francisco press.

The attitude of union labor toward communism was shown by the summary treatment given communists during the strike. The police recognized that there was nothing in common between trade unionists and communists by accepting a union card as evidence that the bearer had no connection with the "reds."

Of the papers outside of San Francisco, the notorious Los Angeles Times was the worst in its comment on the strike. The Times rose to a climax of utter foolishness by its assertion that the San Francisco strike was an "insurrection," a "communist-inspired and led revolt against organized government." Of course the Times did not believe any such thing and neither in all probability did many of its readers.

* * *

Studies made by the New York state department of labor to ascertain the fundamental causes within the individual that tend toward industrial injuries, particularly in machine operation, show that age, intelligence, experience, general health and fatigue are the ranking factors in the worker's tendency to be injured in machine operation.

Statistics show that persons under 20 years are more subject to injury than older employes. The age of 32 years seems to mark the time of greatest resistance. This resistance holds nearly steady until the fifty-sixth year is reached, when the resistance curve declines.

Age and experience curves of resistance run closely together. It is fair to assume that lack of experience largely explains the inability of youth to resist. Thorough preliminary instruction would lessen this handicap.

Worker fatigue clearly explains the fact that accidents usually occur toward the end of the morning and afternoon working periods and more often toward the end of the week. Short rest periods during work hours tend to offset fatigue, according to investigators, and to increase production. The remedy is simple and easily applied, and there is no reason why it should not be in general use.

Messenger Boys Strike.

New Orleans.—Almost the entire force of messenger boys employed by the Postal-Cable company went on strike when new city zone maps affecting the wages of the messengers were put into effect by the company. According to the boys, the new zoning system curtailed their wages considerably. Working messengers averages about $4 per week and bicycle messengers $1 to $2 under the old plan. The new system would decrease salaries approximately $1 per week they assert, since commissions are paid on a mileage basis and the new zones cover greater areas.

Wisdom

The company of just and righteous men is better than wealth and a rich estate.—Euripides.

WILL APPRECIATE THE CONTINUED ACTIVE SUPPORT OF MY ORGANIZED LABOR FRIENDS

PEABODY HOWARD
Democratic Nominee for
ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Mayor Bacharach's Brainstorm

The International Association of Fire Fighters and the New Jersey State Federation of Labor are endeavoring to organize the firemen of Atlantic City into a bona fide American Federation of Labor union.

This action arouses the belligerent opposition of Mayor Harry Bacharach, who declares his firm conviction that "firemen of any municipality as such have no right to be affiliated with any union."

It is regrettable that the mayor of Atlantic City should take such a reactionary position. Municipal firemen, like other workers, are confronted with the economic questions of wages, hours and work conditions generally. Individually they can achieve but little in maintaining and improving their living standards. Organized in a bona fide union, with competent officials to represent them, they can achieve much in this direction. Moreover, their organization, their consciousness of the fact that they are a part of the organized labor movement, furnishes a stimulus to the work of protecting the public from devastating fires which is absent when they are under the dictatorship of fire department chiefs with no organization to speak effectually for them.

Evidently Mayor Bacharach does not know that municipal firemen are organized in locals of the International Association of Fire Fighters in 227 cities in the United States and Canada. Practically all of the fire department officials in these cities speak in the highest terms of the co-operation which the fire fighters' locals give the officials in the work of the fire departments.

Mayor Bacharach should rescue himself from the embrace of Rip Van Winkle, get in touch with the changed world of the New Deal, and tell the Atlantic City firemen that if they know what is for their own best interests they will enroll as a body in the Atlantic City Local of the International Association of Fire Fighters.

Labor Discipline in San Francisco

San Francisco organized workers gave a fine demonstration of labor discipline and unity during the general strike. In the face of great provocation from hysterical newspapers and fire-eating antiunion employers, who would crush out all labor organization if they had the power, the striking workers kept cool heads and assisted in maintaining the peace.

Contrary to some reports, they did not try to "starve out" San Francisco, which at no time was even in the remotest danger of starvation.

Wage earners would do well to take with several grains of salt sensational reports coming out of San Francisco. The workers there were not stampeded into striking by "red" agitators, as some newspaper correspondents would have the nation believe. They took the action that they thought best in the circumstances, after full consideration in the light of American traditions of liberty and democracy. They acted within their rights as American citizens, a fact that many of their critics forget.

Federal Relief for Destitute Strikers

Bourbon employers in industrial regions where working men and women strike to preserve their economic liberties and maintain decent living standards howl their heads off because local relief agencies use Federal relief funds to keep destitute strikers and their families alive.

A number of months ago Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, announced in unmistakable language the policy of the Relief Administration on this question. He said:

"The Federal and State Emergency Relief Administrations are concerned with providing relief to the unemployed who are in need.

"It is not their responsibility to decide the merits of any wage controversy in which strikers may be involved.

"Federal and State courts and labor departments exist to arbitrate such disputes. During any strikes counties administering Federal funds are expected to provide relief to families of the unemployed regardless of whether they are on strike or not until such time as the National Labor Board of the National Recovery Administration has passed upon the merits of the strikers' claims."

This statement is based on sound reasoning. Starving the workers and their families is the favorite method used by anti-union employers, still animated by the principles of the "Old Deal," to bring to their knees those who do practically all of the useful work in industry. The suffering caused by hunger, these employers say, will crush any strike and compel the desperate workers to beg for jobs at any price.

The inhuman policy of these reactionaries is materially crimped by the declaration of the Government that it will not be a party to such barbarism, and that destitute men, women and children, wherever found, will be given relief from Federal funds regardless of the means by which their distress has become acute.

Costs of Industrial Deaths

According to reports issued by the New York State Department of Labor, about one per cent of the industrial accidents for which workmen's compensation is paid are fatal. Yet these deaths represent nearly one quarter of the cost of all industrial accidents.

In a recent year, the average cost of a fatality amounted to $6,147 but the range was from one thousand to more than ten thousand dollars in instances where a widow was left with more than three children under 18 years of age.

The impressive fact revealed by department records is that all fatal accidents are results of the same causes as minor accidents. Prevent minor accidents and fatal accidents will become a rarity.

Asks Candidates Pointed Questio

Editor The Labor World:

I was an interested listener Monday night while the various candidates for office told the organized workers of Hamilton county how fair they have been to our movement. They almost invariably explained how sympathetic and close they have been to us in the past, and how they would assist us in the future. Practically every one stated that when any building work was done by them, union labor would be employed.

Which was fine. But, as chairman of the Label committee of Central Body, I wondered how many of the speakers wore union-labeled clothing or patronized a union barber shop, bakery, or shoe shop, or other crafts.

It was noted, however, that all printed matter used by the candidates bore the union label. So the building trades and the printers are all set, but what about the other trades which the candidates spend their money?

This is not written in a spirit of criticism, but rather in the hope that our friends may also remember that there are many articles which bear the union label, and which are just as easily secured as printing or building trades crafts.

E. E. CROSBY,
Chmn., Label Committee, Central Body.

LOUISIANA GOVERNOR VETOES LABOR BILLS

New Orleans.—House Bill No. 47[illegible] which passed both houses of the legislature, making it unlawful for contracts to be signed prohibiting employes from joining labor unions, was one of the first bills vetoed by Governor Allen. House Bill No. 490, introduced in the instance of labor organizations "to provide that employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively" was also vetoed by the governor, who made no explanation of his action.

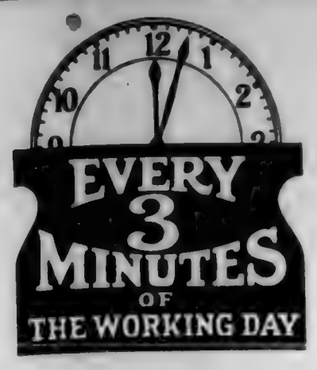
HE STAYED ON THE JOB!

When the greatest economic program in all history was in the making, Senator Bachman stood by to uphold the hands of our great President.

He is recorded as voting "aye" in those last strenuous days on many major measures of vital importance to Labor, while his opponent, a member of Congress, was in Tennessee campaigning.

Let's give our neighbor and friend the greatest majority ever accorded a candidate for United States Senate in Tennessee.

CONTRIBUTED BY FRIENDS



The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY
PAYS A CLAIM
TO
Somebody Somewhere

NRA

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

NRA REJECTS PAY BOOST FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

Washington, July 12.—A denial of the demand of the United Textile Workers for an increase in wages was recorded by the national recovery administration in a preliminary report of Dr. Leon Henderson, chief of the research and planning division, as the result of a survey made under terms of the settlement of threatened strike in the cotton textile industry some weeks ago.

The report of Dr. Henderson, which carried the approval of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, held that under existing conditions there is no factual or statistical basis for a general increase in the rates of wages.

The report said, in part:

"The terms of settlement of the threatened strike in the cotton textile industry, as announced by NRA, required the division of research and planning to report upon the question that 'what increase, if any, in wage rates is possible?'

"The division has studied the question as it relates to possible increases in wage rates specified by the cotton textile code. This report is based entirely on presently available statistics of wages, prices, costs and margins and does not interpret the question in terms of wage theories. For this reason no completely conclusive answer can be given.

"Under existing conditions there is no factual or statistical basis for any general increase in cotton textile code wage rates.

"It does not at all follow that no wage adjustments would be great divergences exist, as among the various plants, with respect to wages in the higher brackets. It would improve the competitive conditions of the industry if these divergencies were smoothed out; and if they were thus smoothed out, a very considerable improvement in wage conditions would be secured for large numbers of workers. Furthermore, such an equalization of competitive conditions might properly be regarded as an appropriate first step toward a later consideration of the possibility of raising the general level of wages in the industry—or, less happily, of a general reduction if justified by later conditions."

Guffs of April Wind: . . You may be as good as pie, but lots of people don't like pie. . . The worse the medicine the better the doctor, so most women think. . . Lots of bad people are found in jail, and some worse ones are found out. . . The average man's word is considered as good as his bond—by a stranger. . . A woman likes to have someone coax her to do something she wants to do. . . A man can make a woman happy by telling her that that's the way she makes him. . . You'll do the right thing if you stop growling about the imaginary wrong. . . And the man who thinks he knows it all soon shows how little he really does know. . . The self-made man is always boasting of his handiwork, but it's different with a self-made woman.

✓ Check This

Before You Choose Your Candidate for

Criminal Court Clerk

I was a charter member of the Local Meatcutters' Union, and have spent all my life among Chattanooga working people, always ready and willing to do my bit to advance the cause of Organized Labor.

•

FRANK MOSIER

Candidate for

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK

I am grateful for your support in the Primary

MRS. MANCE SHERRILL
Democratic Nominee for
Circuit Court Clerk

Will appreciate your continued interest in my campaign

Vote for
ROBERT W. KEMMER

-- For --

State Legislature

He is a safe man and in sympathy with Organized Labor. He favors: Free school books; $5.00 auto tags; cheaper gasoline tax. He stands for fair and honest treatment of labor.

Notice of Republican Primary Election

Notice is hereby given by the Republican Primary Election Board of Hamilton County that the regular Hamilton County Republican Primary Election will be held in the various Wards and Precincts of Hamilton County on Thursday, August 2nd, 1934, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. for the purpose of nominating a United States Senator (Long Term), United States Senator (Short Term); Governor, Railroad and Public Utility Commissioner (Middle Division), Railroad and Public Utility Commissioner (Western Divison), Representatve in Congress, three Representatives, and electing four members of the State Republican Executive Committee.

The election laws require Officers, Judges and Clerks ap pointed to hold an election to render such service, and the Primary Election Board will expect all officials named to appear at their proper Precincts for service on the day of the election. The following have been appointed to serve as Officers, Judges and Clerks for said Primary Election:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—S. B. Vaughn.
Judges—W. A. De Priest, L. G. Breed, J. H. Bailey.
Clerks—Grace Spencer, Mrs. Britt Smalried.

First Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—J. E. Watkins.
Judges—Mrs. B. E. Scott, Jess Pennington, Miss Evelyn Barfield.
Clerks—Miss Margaret Bonner, Mrs. Carl Collins.

Second Ward.
Officer—O. S. Overman.
Judges—Edgar Fryar, Anna Guth, Emily S. Flournoy.
Clerks—Ella Dyer, Pauline Prigmore.

Third Ward.
Officer—Ed Howard.
Judges—Edward Clemons, A. H. Whitaker, Bratton Cobb.
Clerks—Lily Mae Walker, Ava Walker.

Fourth Ward.
Officer—Andrew Smith, Jr.
Judges—Nina Moore, Alma Spence, Hattie Martin.
Clerks—Mamie Martin, Georgia Shepherd.

Fifth Ward.
Officer—Charles Sively.
Judges—J. D. McCoughlan, C. F. Smith, Albert Insco.
Clerks—Mrs. Albert Insco, Thos. Lawhorn.

Sixth Ward.
Officer—T. G. Redwine.
Judges—Mrs. P. H. Buquo, J. H. Martin, Hugh Countess.
Clerks—J. H. Sterling, H. H. Brown.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Felix Daniel.
Judges—Fannie Jones, Leonard Brown, C. A. King.
Clerks—Mrs. R. M. Franklin, Mrs. G. W. Millsaps.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—A. B. Harris.
Judges—William Teasley, Douglas Walker, Mrs. Ida Sherman.
Clerks—Bessie Brock, Fannie Mae Jackson.

Eighth Ward.
Officer—K. E. Blake.
Judges—Mrs. C. A. Blake, Rosebud Haynes, Jamie Dupree.
Clerks—Carrie Wagner, Ethel Parks.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—C. R. Brown.
Judges—B. D. Lowry, Jr., Olga Johnson, Mrs. G. L. Ross.
Clerks—Mrs. C. R. Brown, Virginia Lowry.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—J. M. Petitt.
Judges—C. L. Peacock, Paul W. Curtis, R. J. Childress.
Clerks—Mrs. J. M. Petitt, Mrs. Helen Puntch.

Tenth Ward.
Officer—T. B. Mackey.
Judges—J. W. Martin, Mrs. J. E. Edwards, Louise Kelley.
Clerks—Mrs. R. G. Penland, Virgil King.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—James Kellis.
Judges—P. C. Stewart, Bessie White, Mrs. R. Athearn.
Clerks—Emily Ridge, Mary W. Nicholson.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—T. J. Hoge.
Judges—J. M. Grammer, W. W. Shields, L. Askew.
Clerks—Harry Hester, Mildred Clark.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—R. H. Crox.
Judges—Mrs. J. W. Grant, Robert Buckner, Pete McClanahan.
Clerks—Mrs. Luther Smith, Mrs. J. M. Richards.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—Dewey Bare.
Judges—W. M. Stillwell, R. Bare, H. C. Partright.
Clerks—Mrs. C. J. Hodges, Mrs. C. E. Taylor.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—Will Jones.
Judges—N. J. Moon, Will Shropshire, H. S. Austin.
Clerks—Mrs. B. M. Roy, Mrs. G. W. Carter.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct.
Officer—B. W. Harrington.
Judges—Theodore Gaston, Minnie B. Holly, Annie M. Fleming.
Clerks—Mabel Morrow, Dorothy McNorton.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct.
Officer—R. O. Rauiston.
Judges—Mrs. Sam Parry, Mrs. Fred Dearing, Mrs. H. A. Crawford.
Clerks—Nancy Miller, Dorothy Ridge.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—H. E. Williams.
Judges—Clarence Hillhouse, Emma Forster, Mary F. Ramsey.
Clerks—Hattie M. Lawson, M. M. Brown.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—E. C. Adams.
Judges—W. C. Kirk, Fred M. Adams, Mrs. J. H. Haddock.
Clerks—Mrs. Griff Turner, Mrs. John Sally.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—J. W. Lacewell.
Judges—Mrs. H. H. Cook, J. H. Potter, H. H. Cook.
Clerks—Lucy Martin, Mrs. Geo. Cochran.

Fourteenth Ward.
Officer—P. H. Wood.
Judges—Mrs. H. C. McCalla, Mrs. L. V. Luckadoo, Mary Strode.
Clerks—Anna M. Sweet, Mrs. P. H. Sweet.

Fifteenth Ward.
Officer—M. M. Keys.
Judges—Mrs. Julia Walker, Mrs. Peyton Brien, Mrs. W. L. Million.
Clerks—Helen Walker, Mrs. J. F. Walkup.

Sixteenth Ward.
Officer—Joe Brown.
Judges—R. W. Olmsted, Mrs. J. H. Tipton, M. E. White.
Clerks—Mrs. M. E. White, Mrs. Lupton Patten.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Wm. F. Bonner.
Judges—Mrs. R. C. Stewart, Minnie Iles, Mrs. L. E. Lawson.
Clerks—Miss Thelma Iles, Dorothy Dickerson.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—J. N. Gibson.
Judges—Peyton Hawk, Jr., Mrs. Clyde Neeley, Ruth Grigsby.
Clerks—Lula Frank, Jennie Williams.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct.
Officer—W. S. Pryor.
Judges—C. W. Elmore, F. F. Blakely, H. C. Thompson.
Clerks—Mrs. Tom Gillam, Mrs. Ed Gannaway.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Fred Brummet.
Judges—B. W. Tate, B. D. Caroll, Louise Humphreys.
Clerks—Mrs. O. L. Hayes, Mrs. B. G. Holland.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—Auburn Moore.
Judges—Willis Henry, H. J. Cox, Mrs. Thos. Turner.
Clerks—Sam Henderson, Pat Williams.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Lon Delaney.
Judges—J. C. McGraw, E. C. Owens, Alene Cunningham.
Clerks—Cora Bell McJunkin, Lois Trotter.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct.
Officer—C. W. Clark.
Judges—J. W. Sydbotten, S. Hopkins, C. J. Hill.
Clerks—Mrs. A. T. Haun, Mrs. Dave Tate.

SECOND DISTRICT

Amnicola.
Officer—E. J. Cope.
Judges—Mattie Sue Elder, Gert Hyte, Clara Cope.
Clerks—Mabel Robinson, Nellie Davis.

Bartlebaugh.
Officer—Sam Gann.
Judges—V. M. Monger, A. M. Wooten, I. H. Marr.
Clerks—Mrs. Daisy Holder, Miss Rubye Lemmon.

Chickamauga.
Officer—Will Ray.
Judges—Tom Camp, H. B. Hedges, George Wofford.
Clerks—Marjorie Strickland, Marie Henderson.

Eastdale.
Officer—R. L. McElhaney.
Judges—N. J. Pardue, C. L. McRay, A. F. Cowden.
Clerks—F. A. Genung, Mrs. F. A. Genung.

East Ridge.
Officer—W. W. Madaris.
Judges—Earl Miller, J. P. Wolfe, J. B. Carroll.
Clerks—E. W. Dail, J. W. Bell.

King's Point.
Officer—F. V. Lewis.
Judges—Walter Haney, Sam Bettis, George Denham.
Clerks—Horace McNabb, Simon Poe.

Tyner.
Officer—Lark Poe.
Judges—G. A. Brooks, A. Knittle, E. Gill.
Clerks—P. J. Morris, Hugh Thomas.

Worley.
Officer—J. R. Graham.
Judges—W. R. Knight, J. T. Owenby, Wells Carmichael.
Clerks—E. A. Stallings, Mrs. Fern Carmichael.

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell.
Officer—R. F. Green.
Judges—John A. Varner, L. A. Green, Granville Varner.
Clerks—G. H. McGill, Mrs. E. W. Gray.

Daisy.
Officer—W. M. Lane.
Judges—A. R. Danghtry, Scott Smith, D. L. Huffaker.

Fairmount.
Officer—R. E. Woodhead.
Judges—Wright Smith, R. A. Kell, Earl Brown.
Clerks—Ethel S. Lusk, Mrs. Cyrus Smith.

Falling Water.
Officer—J. E. Pickett.
Judges—J. H. Childs, Will Brown, Gilbert Jackson.
Clerks—Winnie Jackson, Willard Moses.

Flat Top.
Officer—W. H. Smith.
Judges—Bennie Hews, Harve Ottinger, Velton Hixson.
Clerks—Grace McWilliams, Margie Hixson.

Ganns.
Officer—Laney Shannon.
Judges—W. H. Moses, W. C. Harper, Henley Harper.
Clerks—J. C. Porter, Virgil Frisell.

Gold Point.
Officer—Frank Penney.
Judges—Mrs. Maggie Harden, Carl Selvage, J. H. Houser.
Clerks—Arnold Gann, James Penney.

Hixson.
Officer—Raymond Wilson.
Judges—W. H. Harrison, Mrs. G. R. Ashley, Rebekth Wilson.
Clerks—Mrs. R. E. Swingle, Mrs. J. G. Gilmore.

Jones Store.
Officer—Oscar Nelson.
Judges—Arthur James, Alvin Horne, Louis Gann.
Clerks—Floyd Gann, Ernest Jones.

Lookout Mountain.
Officer—A. B. Adams.
Judges—Roy M. Barrows, A. T. Waters, Ed Hillman.
Clerks—Helen Waters, Norrine Anderson.

Midvale.
Officer—W. H. Martin.
Judges—Sam Hawk, Mrs. L. E. Battles, Harry Saulsbury.
Clerks—Mrs. J. A. Lewis, Mrs. C. J. Hendricks.

Mowbray.
Officer—Francis Narramore.
Judges—Don Harris, Reginald Ables, Russell Davis.
Clerks—Frank Hensley, Hiram Reynolds.

Red Bank.
Officer—J. Oliver Brown.
Judges—H. C. Vandergriff, M. Harvey, James Hartman.
Clerks—Mrs. J. H. Botsford, Miss Corena Myers.

Sale Creek.
Officer—Fred Shipley.
Judges—J. A. Fuller, Mrs. Cecil Troutman, John Aslinger.
Clerks—Miss Janetta, Mrs. J. L. Coppinger.

Signal Mountain.
Officer—Dave Evans.
Judges—Frank Thomas, Mrs. John Goins, Mrs. Donald Early.
Clerks—Mrs. J. H. Early, Mrs. M. P. Foshee.

Sivley.
Officer—R. T. Rogers.
Judges—Ed Morgan, W. B. Bell, Wiley Rogers.
Clerks—Ernest Harper, Ernest Bell.

Soddy.
Officer—John L. Jones.
Judges—Chester Horn, W. J. Martin, Paul McGill.
Clerks—E. D. Clements, Craddock Morgan.

Wauhatchie.
Officer—Robt. Tinker.
Judges—Harold Humphries, M. W. Brown, R. E. Sloan.
Clerks—Mrs. R. E. McCrosky, Miss Wilma Kelly.

Woodlawn.
Officer—T. C. Reece.
Judges—Tom Fine, Warner Knox, D. C. Hicks.
Clerks—Mrs. Adell Fine, Mrs. B. E. Pendegrass.

Lupton City.
To be supplied.

Grandview.
To be supplied.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison.
Officer—J. B. Bell.
Judges—G. W. Smith, Chester Sims, D. A. Goins.
Clerks—Mrs. Ada Longley, Miss Cecil Wilson.

Birchwood.
Officer—Frank Roark.
Judges—Will Johnson, Newt Newell, Mrs. Frank Pritchard.
Clerks—Mrs. Hazel Murray, Miss Bertha McCallie.

Howardsville.
Officer—J. Sam Marshall.
Judges—R. H. Bramblett, E. A. Fitzgerald, F. E. Marshall.
Clerks—Miss Mae Bramblett, J. R. Marshall.

Maddox.
Officer—J. W. Daniel.
Judges—G. T. Maddox, W. E. Lowe, W. J. Lackey.
Clerks—Bob Ramsay, R. L. McDaniel.

New Union.
Officer—Jim Cornes.
Judges—Reece Robinson, Mrs. Jennie Runyans, Mrs. J. L. Welch.
Clerks—Mrs. John G. Howard, John Welch.

Ooltewah.
Officer—J. A. Hunter.
Judges—R. S. Munger, J. H. Roy, W. H. Ruberson.
Clerks—Mrs. May Furchess, Mrs. Harry Guille.

Salem.
Officer—John Dungan.
Judges—John Boyd, Mrs. Charles Hixson, Jeff Dungan.
Clerks—D. L. McCallie, Roy Jackson.

Snow Hill.
Officer—R. E. Davis.
Judges—Jessie Lee, Curt Lee, Frank Lewis.
Clerks—Lula Bettis, Berty Hall.

Summit.
Officer—Geo. McPherson.
Judges—W. F. Naller, Garfield Watts, Henry Henderson.
Clerks—Annie Gregory, Ada White.

Westview.
Officer—H. B. Knauff.
Judges—W. L. Miller, Joe Poe, J. W. Adair.
Clerks—C. W. Brewer, H. H. Murphy.

Work.
Officer—A. L. Moon.
Judges—Mrs. G. P. Stump, Mrs. S. H. Malone, Mrs. Laura Moon.
Clerks—Mary Alice Stulce, Idella Moon.

This July 21, 1934. Hamilton County Republican Primary Board.

T. M. WALKER, Chairman
S. E. GANN, Secretary,
MRS. DeFOREST LOWRY,
CLYDE TALLANT,
B. W. LOWE.

Let the Record Speak!

Hon. Thomas S. Myers,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

My Dear Mr. Myers:

I feel it is only fair to you to express my appreciation, as legislative chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, for your fine co-operation with us in endeavoring to pass laws for the benefit of the masses.

As a member of the Tennessee legislature of 1913 you evidenced a splendid spirit with reference to our problems and supported our program 100 per cent. My associations with you were most pleasant and satisfactory at all times.

May I wish for you continued success in your political aspirations, as well as heartiest personal greetings.

Yours very truly,
DAVID HANLY,
Legislative Chairman,
Tennessee Federation of Labor.

I appreciate beyond words the splendid assurances of co-operation from Chattanooga Unionists, and solicit your continued support and influence.

Tom S. Myers

Candidate for
CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE
First Division

Chattanooga, Tenn.,
July 16, 1934.

We, the undersigned, operating engineers, Local Union No. 914, at our regular meeting, indorsed Frank Burns as a candidate for Sheriff of Hamilton County.

W. L. CASE, Pres.
JACK LINDSAY, Secty.

The above is one of several similar letters which I have received since my nomination for Sheriff.

I am now, always have been and always will be fair to Organized Labor.

FRANK BURNS
Candidate for
SHERIFF

PENSION ACT AND WAGE RESTORATION BIG FORWARD STEPS FOR RAIL LABOR

Washington, July 5.—Signing of the railroad pension bill by President Roosevelt and a 2½ per cent wage restoration made July 1 a day of rejoicing for more than a million railroad workers and their families.

The pension act and the wage restoration mean increased employment and increased purchasing power for many thousands of workers. The pension act will retire 100,000 men on pensions this year, giving jobs to 100,000 unemployed men, and the wage restoration means a $4,000,000 monthly pay increase.

The wage increase, affecting 1,300,000 men, was provided in an agreement reached between the railroad labor organizations and the managements in April. On Jan. 1 the workers will receive another 2½ per cent and on April 1, 1935, the remaining 5 per cent of the original 10 per cent pay reduction of two years ago will be restored.

The pension act was hailed by A. F. Whitney, retiring chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' association, as one of the finest pieces of railroad legislation since the eight-hour day was won in 1916.

"Railroad men feel that they have obtained two great concessions in the wage restoration and the pension legislation," Whitney said at Cleveland.

"The first increases our purchasing power of $4,000,000 a month," the labor executive continued. "On the basis of May payrolls, the increase will mean an increase of $16,000,000 monthly by next April.

"The pension law, which becomes effective in ninety days, will permit retirement of 100,000 men this year alone. Not only will this take care of the men who have broken down in railroad service, but it will help the unemployment problem by elevating the young man who is looking for the opportunity to work."

The pensions act provides for deduction of 2 per cent from workers' salaries and 4 per cent from carriers' payrolls to set up a fund which is expected to consist of at least $90,000,000 a year.

This fund will be administered by a three-man commission appointed by the president. One commissioner will be selected from railroad labor, one from management and the third will represent the public.

Men will be eligible for retirement on reaching 65, completion of thirty years' service with a carrier, or for disability.

In signing the railroad pension bill, the president said the measure was "in line with sound social policy," though he criticized it as "crudely drawn" and expressed the opinion that it would require amendment at the next session of congress.

Besides holding that the bill is "sound" socially, the president further approved it because he believes the actual burdens will be "far less" than estimated; because retirement will improve railroad "morale" and because the bill provides for the creation of a board to recommend changes looking to a permanent system.

After you've paid other people perfectly good money for their judgment, you have more respect for your own.

Don't let your enthusiasm cool because the weather gets hot.

One of the worst jolts that comes to an editor is when he runs a political candidate's announcement and says nice things about him during the campaign and then has the candidate turn down the bill for his advertising after the election is over.

Life always has its troubles,
And they never all relax;
The drink is mostly bubbles,
And the price is mostly tax.

Constipation Symptoms Soon Go Away After Use of Black-Draught

Mrs. S. G. Ramey, of Henryetta, Okla., writes that she has taken Thedford's Black-Draught about twenty-five years, when needed, and has "found it very good." "When I have a sour stomach and my mouth tastes bitter, and I feel bilious, sluggish and tired, I will very soon have a severe headache if I don't take something. I have learned to keep off these spells by taking Thedford's Black-Draught. Very soon I am feeling fine. I feel that Black-Draught can't be beaten as a family medicine." . . . Get a package of Black-Draught today. Sold in 25¢ packages.

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist
in Charge at All Times
Eskenal
A STORE OF REASONABLE DRUGS

MARTIN'S
CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottle or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

UNION MADE
SHIRTS AND TIES
Fine Assortments
Contor Bros.
529 Market Street

GEORGE KRICHBAUM
Candidate for
CONSTABLE
FIRST CIVIL DISTRICT
Election Thursday, August 2

Selma, Ala.,
April 30, 1934.

To Whom It May Concern:
This is to certify that Brother George Krichbaum is a member in good standing with the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, and has his dues paid up until Oct. 1, 1934, with Selma Lodge No. 240, Selma, Ala.
A. F. Farris, F. S.

INVESTIGATE MY LABOR RECORD

Charles W. Lusk
Candidate for Reelection
JUDGE
OF THE
CRIMINAL
COURT
First Division
ELECTION AUGUST 2, 1934

"Let the Law-Abiding Have the Full Protection of the Law"

A RECORD OF
SERVICE
Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow!

Seventeen years ago I served you in the Tennessee Legislature and helped pass—

Semi-monthly Pay Bill

Child Labor Law

Law abolishing the leasing of convict labor in competition with free labor

The law placing baths and lockers in every factory in Tennessee

Law placing safety devices in coal mines

The compulsory Primary Law

and I voted for every other bill recommended by organized labor.

A few weeks ago I helped the striking taxi drivers. They won their strike and got everything they asked for.

Local 594, Taxi Drivers, on June 13th, 1934, unanimously indorsed me for Attorney-General for professional services rendered in an emergency. June 11, 1934, Local 415, Journeymen Barbers' International Union, indorsed my labor record.

July 23, 1934, Local 226, Painters and Paperhangers, unanimously indorsed my labor record.

June 30, 1934, Local 890, United Mine Workers of America, indorsed my labor record because of my friendly relations to organized labor.

The American Federation Hosiery Workers Branch 53 indorsed me as their candidate for Attorney-General.

That is yesterday's record, and today's record, and tomorrow I will be just as strong for you.

If you believe in helping the man who helped you, then vote for the competent candidate for Attorney-General

Tom Crutchfield

W. SHEP SHELTON

Candidate for

REGISTER

. . .

I am urging all my friends to go to the polls next Thrusday and cast their votes for me.

. . .

SAY A WORD TO A FRIEND FOR ME

s a member of the County Court

WILKES T. THRASHER

s always stood four-quare for the interests f Organized Labor.

WILKES T. THRASHER
Candidate for
CONGRESS

hat's become of the flapper? worrying because her first-born n signs of being "boy crazy."

PATRONIZE

SINCLAIR

H-C GASOLINE
SINCLAIR OPALINE and
SINCLAIR PENNSYLVANIA
MOTOR OILS

The Largest Cash Grocery in the State!

Easy Way is Everything You Could Desire in a Food Department Store

Everything in Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits and Sundry Items. Meat Market, Bakery and Fish and Poultry Market in Connection. Parking Lot, Ladies' Rest Room, Ice Water Fountain and various other conveniences.

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

THE
RHODES
DECORATING CO.
809 Cherry St.
IS
UNFAIR
To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

BAUER
Quality Tailored
SUITS

Hundreds of patterns in all the new colors and designs. Tailored to your individual measure at
$30 and up
ASK FOR THE LABEL

J. J. BAUER
Quality Tailoring
825 Broad St.

HOSIERY CO. RULED GUILTY OF VIOLATING SECTION 7-A

Washington, July 5.—The national labor board has announced its decision to refer the case of the Bear Brand Hosiery company, Beaver Dam, Wis., to government enforcement agencies for appropriate action, following finding by the board that the company had violated Section 7-A of the national recovery act.

Since the hearing before the board, June 13, the board reported that the company has begun to move its machinery to the Kankakee, Ill., plant, and stated that the company's conduct "in this dispute suggests that the shut-down of the plant and its subsequent dismantling were designed to mobilize public opinion against the striking employes, to coerce them into abandoning their organization, and to intimidate employes in other plants from organizing."

The board's decision further stated that "the record reveals an unswerving hostility on the part of the company to union activity."

Action against the company was brought by Branch 66 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, which charged that the company, whose president is Henry Pope, had discharged employes for their union activity and had refused to bargain collectively with representatives of the employes. The original complaint was made early in March, and a hearing held by the Chicago regional labor board in Milwaukee, March 27. The company closed the plant March 20 to last May had merely forbidden the sale of goods manufactured "wholly or in part by convicts or prisoners," was amended by the last session of the legislature, making violation of its provisions a misdemeanor punishable by fine ir imprisonment.

The sale of products made in the state prisons has been the subject of controversy in several states. The law against such sale became fully effective last January with the adoption of the Hawes-Cooper act by congress, which permitted a state to determine definitely the manner in which prison-made products may be marketed or not be marketed within its own borders.

Prison-Made Goods Reported Being Sold

New York.—Extensive sale of prison-made goods, in violation of the law, it is claimed here, is keeping many free people out of jobs.

According to the information placed in the hands of the attorney-general and the Merchants' association, large quantities of cotton cloth manufactured in a southern state prison are sent to factories in other states and there manufactured into work shirts which the member declares are, in turn, shipped to wholesalers and retailers in the state of New York for distribution.

The sale of prison-made goods in New York state is in direct contravention of Section 69 of the general business law. This law, which prior

Padded CWA Payrolls Investigated by Jury

Rochester, N. Y.—Charges made by G. H. Miller, former paymaster in Buffalo, that CWA payrolls were padded and corrupted, will be investigated by a federal grand jury, according to Judge Grover M. Moscowitz.

Convicted by a federal jury after trial on charges of forging an indorsement to CWA payroll checks, Miller made the charges when urged by Judge Moscowitz to make a "clean breast" of his actions before being sentenced.

Justin C. Morgan, assistant United States attorney, who prosecuted Miller, and Edwin Manning, one of the arresting officers, were directed to obtain evidence for presentation before the grand jury at its final sitting next Tuesday.

Miller specifically charged that payrolls were padded in the Manhattan avenue project in Buffalo when he said he and another paymaster found twenty-four duplicate checks. He assured the court that he could present names and amounts and provide corroboration of his statements.

Beware of Non-Union Shops
Look for the Union Card when you take your shoes in to be repaired. All Union Shops have cards and all Union Shops have skilled craftsmen. If you don't see a Union Card—BEWARE—there is a reason!
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION
LOCAL No. 620

"Pains Gone," Says Lady, After She Had Taken CARDUI

In describing how her health improved after she had taken Cardui, Mrs. Ralph R. Courtney, of Wytheville, Va., said: "I was run-down and suffered from pain in my side. I wanted to feel well and get rid of the pain in my side, so I sent for Cardui and began taking it. By the time I had taken three bottles of Cardui, I was feeling much better. The pains had gone. I am very glad to recommend Cardui to other young women." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. $1 a bottle, at drug stores.

CARDUI FOR WOMEN

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Compare the Records!

Nonpartisan Political Committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods Says:

"The Governor is being charged with certain policies and activities which are purely functions of the State Legislature, and over which his office has no control."

The Administration of Governor McAlister Was Indorsed By the Nonpartisan Committee!

Before You Vote in the Primary COMPARE THE RECORDS!

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

Will Appreciate Your Support

W. H. "BILL" BROWN

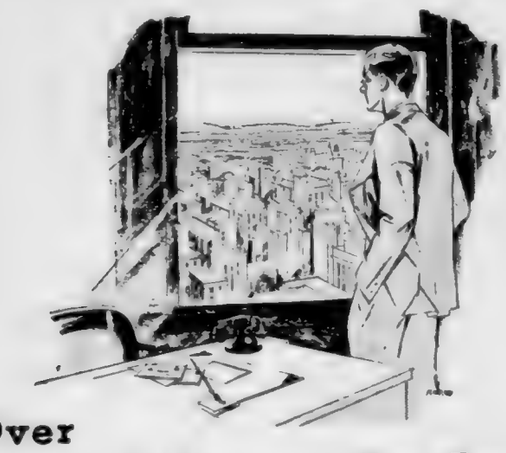
Candidate for Re-Election

CONSTABLE

THIRD CIVIL DISTRICT

I have been an active member International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes since 1907.

Charter member Local 175, International Association of Fire Fighters.



Over the Hills and Far Away

WHEN Summer hums a gypsy tune, it inspires the urge to break away from the confines of every day life and take a vacation.

But it won't do to break away completely. Some touch must be kept up with the office and home to prevent needless worry.

Long distance telephone service provides the necessary means for a satisfactory voice-trip back home, at surprisingly low cost.

The "long distance" operator, wherever you go, will gladly tell you the cost of a call, and explain the different classes of service.

Vacation time, or any other time, you will find long distance telephone calls are quick, clear, effective and reasonable in cost

L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.
(Incorporated)

Your Vote and Influence Will Be Appreciated

E. STUART GILL

for

Judge of Circuit Court

First Division

ELECTION AUGUST 2nd, 1934

Labor World, April 25, 1919

Organized Labor never had a man in the Legislature who was a better fried to the workers than Representative L. D. Miller. He was "right" on every proposition submitted in our interest, not only with his vote but with his voice and influence.

I have kept the faith ever since!

L. D. MILLER

For

CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE

(Second Division)

Consider Amendments to Codes For Newspapers and Graphic Arts

Expect to Improve Child Labor Provisions, With 14-Year Age Limit for Carriers.

Washington, July 12.—Objections expressed by President Roosevelt to the child labor provisions of the daily newspaper code and the graphic arts code resulted in a hearing before the NRA to consider amendments.

The proposed amendments provide that no establishment shall employ persons under 16 years of age in mechanical or manufacturing duties, and that those between 14 and 16 may be employed in "other than mechanical or manufacturing duties" not to exceed three hours a day between 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening, without interfering with day school.

Provision is also made that girls under 18 or boys under 14 shall not be employed to sell or deliver newspapers, but that boys between 12 and 14, delivering newspapers on the date the amendment becomes effective, may continue.

Establishment may permit the sale or delivery of newspapers by boys under 16 who may be employed under the provisions of this paragraph under the following conditions:

1—To sell or deliver newspapers not more than three hours a day on school days and not more than four hours a day on other days, where such work may be done without impairment of health and without interference with the hours of day school.

2—To sell newspapers between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. from October 1 to March 31, and between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. from April to Sept. 30.

3—To deliver newspapers between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. from October 1 to March 31, and between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. from April 1 to September 30.

4—Each boy shall obtain from a state of local official, designated by the secretary of labor, a permit or badge showing that the boy is qualified to sell an/or deliver newspapers under the provisions of this paragraph.

Lawes' Evidence of Ex-Newsboys.

In a statement on the child labor provisions of the newspaper code, made public by the national child labor committee, Warden Lewis E. Lawes said that 69 per cent of Sing Sing prisoners were newsboys in their youth.

"These figures support my contention, based on nearly thirty years' experience, that juvenile delinquency and so-called criminal tendencies are largely the result of detrimental influences and associations that can often be corrected," the warden stated.

"However, the use of youngsters between the age of 14 in selling newspapers, particularly in cities, is not at all calculated to correct such tendencies. The practice should be prohibited, with the millions unemployed today subsisting on relief payments.

"There is certainly enough labor available to the publishers at a wage he can afford to pay, so that the employment of children under the age of 14 for boys and 18 for girls may not be justified."

Organized Labor Has Always Been Kind to Me

I Have Always Supported Organized Labor

D. M. Coleman

FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Notice of Election of Democratic State Primary!

Notice is hereby given by the Hamilton County Democratic State Primary Board that a Primary Election will be called and held in the various Wards and Precincts of Hamilton County, Tennessee, Thursday, August 2nd, 1934, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. for the purpose of nominating a Governor, two United States Senators for the long and short terms, Railroad and Public Utility Commissioners, Congressman from the Third Congressional District, State Senator, three members of the General Assembly, and two State Committee women and two State Committee men.

HAMILTON STATE PRIMARY BOARD

FRED FOX, Chairman
M. N. HARTMAN, Vice-Chairman
MRS. GEORGE W. FLETCHER, Secretary
MRS. MAY H. BUFORD, Assistant Secretary
M. L. DILLARD.

The Following Have Been Appointed to Serve as Officers, Judges, Clerks, Et

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct

J. M. Smedinghoff, officer; Joe L. Rogers, Fleming Kriegner, Hamilton Cunningham, judges; Miss Louise Leaper, Mrs. Rosa Fuche Webb, clerks.

First Ward, Second Precinct

Marcus Schwartz, officer; C. P. Embrey, R. E. De Rochment, Ed L. Bord, judges; C. E. McCullough, C. P. Neal, clerks.

Second Ward

H. C. Milraney, officer; W. J. Counts, J. W. Abel, S. C. Klaus, judges; Philip Press, Mrs. W. Bridge, clerks.

Third Ward

Sam Butler, officer; Jerome Alper, M. Magrill, W. Plonsky, judges; Bertha Gordon, Molly Silverman, clerks.

Fourth Ward

Sam Hickman, officer; Mrs. M. A. Timothy, Ben Epstein, John Simpson, judges; S. Frumin, C. S. Snyder, clerks.

Fifth Ward

Arch Norman, officer; A. B. Garmany, A. W. McKinney, R. O. Bennett, judges; Mrs. Kate Allen, Floruth Morris, clerks.

Sixth Ward

Robert Caldwell, offier; Robert Fawkes, E. J. Crowe, Mrs. Anna Wise, judges; Kathleen Caldwell, Mrs. R. A. Cates, clerks.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct

George W. Chamlee, Jr., officer; Charles Trimby, C. G. Eastman, Frank T. Herron, judges; Mrs. J. C. Padgett, Jr., Mrs. O. D. Howren, clerks.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct

F. L. Ogden, officer; D. A. Landress, Jr., Joe Steil, G. T. Haney, judges; Miss Maud Barrett, Kenneth Burnett, clerks.

Eighth Ward

C. C. Cummings, officer; Garland Graham, O. A. Powell, Mrs. Herbert Dillard, judges; Ira Bowman, Mrs. Jessie Whetson, clerks.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct

Hugh E. Fry, officer; Frank O. Housberger, Charles West, Sr., E. B. Shadden, Sr., judges; Mrs. J. Early Smith, Mrs. Mary Kennedy, clerks.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct

J. R. Horton, officer; W. A. Perry, Mrs. Frank Wells, J. L. Fox, judges; Mrs. J. L. Fox, Mrs. Eva Thomas, clerks.

Tenth Ward

Raymond Dobbs, officer; George W. Fletcher, I. N. David, J. C. Osborne, judges; Mrs. Helen Sloan, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, clerks.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct

G. H. Combs, officer; T. B. Starnes, W. W. Gray, Mrs. J. E. Dorsey, judges; Mrs. C. E. Ivins, Miss Merle H. Ashworth, clerks.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct

F. L. Dixon, officer; C. H. Acuff, A. L. Alsobrook, M. R. Padgett, judges; A. L. Murray, A. M. Lockey, clerks.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct

J. C. Brown, officer; John Bohanan, H. T. Taylor, J. A. Burns, judges; Mrs. Byrd Brown, Miss Lucille Poole, clerks.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct

Charley Sturgill, officer; Sam Henderson, Ernest King, John Park, judges; Ed Taliaferro, Blanch Davis, clerks.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct

J. B. O'Neil, officer; Mrs. Barney Strickland, H. C. Wingate, Pryor K. Cate, judges; Mrs. C. T. Posey, Mrs. Virginia Witt, clerks.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct

To be named later.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct

Ray Evatt, officer; Frank Brown, Lewis Rubenstein, Lewis Vetter, judges; Douglas Spears, Mrs. W .H. Wilson, clerks.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct

A. W. Brock, officer; Sam Linder, Mrs. A. A. Pruitt, Herbert Lockerby, judges; Mrs. George Cooper, Mrs. A. W. Brock, clerks.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct

Herman Hall, officer; W. W. Combs, S. M. Kint, Alley Kindrick, judges; Mrs. S. B. Abercrombie, Miss Eunice Stephenson, clerks.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct

W. H. Quinton, officer; T. E. Stanford, Jesse L. Gamblin, Mrs. O. E. Mowrey, judges; John A. Brooks, Miss Helen Hawkins, clerks.

Fourteenth Ward

F. W. Johnson, officer; J. F. Holbert, S. F. Bretske, Mrs. James Ansel, judges; Miss Louise Ellis, Grace Bickers, clerks.

Fifteenth Ward

Frank Chamlee, officer; Hugh Norvell, Mrs. Reba Matusik, Mrs. J. Matt Usmiller, judges; Miss Myrtle Fox, Mrs. Fred Ballard, clerks.

Sixteenth Ward

G. A. Smith, officer; Ed Crownover, Mrs. Lawrence Hill, C. W. Carlton, judges; Mrs. Lillian Carrie, W. M. Smith, clerks.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct

C. F. Sweets, officer; Benjamin Tabb, J. W. Massey, Mrs. W. L. Gordon, judges; Ed Sherrill, Mrs. George W. Newell, clerks.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct

Will Payne, officer; Bill Ziegler, R. C. Carroll, Mrs. Frank Dugger, judges; Mrs. J. D. Keith, Mrs. Maggie McDowell, clerks.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct

G. L. Baker, officer; Edgar Jett, A. M. Pursley, Max Kimbrough, judges; Mrs. Ted Smith, Mrs. T. J. Tullos, clerks.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct

O. C. Mahon, officer; J. B. Billingsley, Dave Shirey, T. W. Calloway, Jr., judges; James A. Orrell, Mrs. T. D. Thurman, clerks.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct

Wendell Hudson, officer; Henry Loeffler, A. J. Huggins, Robert Elliott, judges; Mrs. R. F. Callaway, Mrs. Jeff Richey, clerks.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct

John Price, officer; W. M. Sells, G. W. Rowland, O. L. Shandle, judges; Mrs. L. A. Green, Mrs. O. T. Alexander, clerks.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct

A. C. Capley, officer; George W. Jackson, B. A. Metcalf, Thomas Phillips, judges; Sid Bolton, Bernice Benson, clerks.

SECOND DISTRICT

Amnicola

Carl Royal, officer; Daual Shoemake, S. C. Bankston, Charley Frain, judges; Mrs. L. C. Bankston, Grady Dodd, clerks.

Bartlebaugh

J. T. Cooper, officer; W. C. Champion, Sr., J. A. Conner, J. M. Watkins, judges; Mrs. Marguerite Conner, Miss Grace Wilson, clerks.

Chickamauga

S. J. Scott, officer; S. Walters, Benton White, Mrs. D. B. Vance, judges; Mrs. Minnie Hughes, Mrs. Dennis Conner, clerks.

Eastdale

Tom McDowell, officer; Sam Varnell, Robert Peace, Jr., G. N. Varnell, judges; A. D. Garner, Miss Vilma Haggard, clerks.

East Ridge

George Thorn, officer; Gus Gober, E. L. Phillips, Joe Lerch, judges; Mrs. Dan Jones, Miss Maude Garvin, clerks.

King's Point

Lee Lightfoot, officer; Fred Sterchi, Sr., A. B. Gardenhire, T. F. Sively, judges; Mrs. H. Moss, Mrs. B. E. Chapman, clerks.

Tyner

W. R. Moon, officer; G. G. Short, C. H. Bryant, Boyd Stephens, judges; Mrs. R. E. Holbert, Mrs. Mary Cooper, clerks.

Worley

C. C. Coffey, officer, B. H. Ballew, J. J. Harris, Mrs. W. M. Ledford, judges; Miss Ruby Boyd, Mrs. C. C. Coffee, clerks.

Bakewell

To be named later.

THIRD DISTRICT

Daisy

W. W. Norman, officer; Ray H. Poe, Mrs. E. M. Glover, Claud Martin, judges; G. W. Lovelady, Hallie Davidson, clerks.

Fairmount

A. R. Hatfield, officer; William Shannon, August O'Leary, Floyd Hill, judges; Mrs. Trace Burke, Mrs. F. B. Taylor, clerks.

Mowbray

To be named later.

Lookout Mountain

Charlton Fox, officer; Robert McFarland, R. R. Davenport, G. Bill Stoner, judges; Marvin Massey, Miss Alice Gibson, clerks.

Lupton City

Jeff Boyd, officer; N. W. Drennon, Sr., Harvey Hall, R. A. Venable, judges; Mrs. E. W. Hill, Pauline Miller, clerks.

Midvale Park

B. D. Cain, officer; E. R. Patty, Mrs. A. X. Peffer, F. L. Hurn, judges; Mrs. O. B. Steffy, Mrs. H. H. Roberson, clerks.

Red Bank

E. D. Moore, officer; Paul Wilbanks, Lon B. Jones, W. S. Morris, judges; Mrs. Mayme Hoppe, W. H. Burkhart, clerks.

Sale Creek

J. T. Tatterson, officer; J. N. Gannaway, Arnold Elsea, Frank Jones, judges; Irene Stults, Ruby Martin, clerks.

Signal Mountain

Joel W. Richardson, officer; R. T. Frazier, Miss Willie Bradley, J. E. Donovan, judges; Mrs. Mabel English, S. T. Lovell, clerks.

Sively

Sam Coulter, officer; Sell Jennings, Walter Falkner, Mrs. R. L. Morris, judges; Mrs. Mollie Brown, Mrs. Ethel Sively, clerks.

Falling Water

J. H. Bethune, officer; R. E. Pitts, J. H. Rogers, Mrs. W. A. Baker, judges; Mrs. Fred Clarke, Mrs. Abbie Selcer, clerks.

Ganns

Jim Cox, officer; Elmer Cox, Moss Higgins, J. F. Hixson, judges; Mrs. Alta Rodgers, Mrs. H. H. Meneyard, clerks.

Gold Point

D. S. Hixson, officer; Jim Smith, Noal Hixson, Sam Beene, judges; Sidney Allison, Mrs. Earl Selridge, clerks.

Grandview

W. A. Banks, officer; M. F. Blancett, Mrs. Ida Perkins, Mrs. Flora Jackson, judges; Mrs. L. R. Wilson, Mrs. C. H. Hicks, clerks.

Hixson

J. T. Jones, officer; J. N. Thomas, M. T. Vandergriff, B. Potts, judges; Mrs. Blanche Gadd, Mrs. Nellie Kamin, clerks.

Jones Store

Sam E. Jones, officer; Monroe Mat... John Jones, George Hixson, judges; Igou, Herbert Clift, clerks.

Soddy

Fred Higgins, officer; Dougal Ros... Loyd, Estelle Lovelady, judges; Mr... Card, Mrs. Lelia Varner, clerks.

Waukatchie

J. B. Collins, officer; Sam Keef, Tom... W. A. Manning, judges; Mrs. J. F... Mrs. Edith Manning, clerks.

Woodland Station

J. T. Hammond, officer; Mrs. Jessie M... J. A. Davis, Mary E. Dillard, judges; ... Cash, Mrs. N. T. Worley, clerks.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison

Tom Ensley, officer; Walter Hill, Ollie Wilson, judges; Bill Parham... Johnson, clerks.

Birchwood

Milton Defrese, officer; Carl Reed... Defrese, Bob Conner, judges; Mrs. ... Roark, H. M. Waddell, clerks.

Howardville

J. A. Tankersley, officer; O. N. Wi... J. Davis, Sarah Tankersley, judges; ... J. L. Wheeler, Mrs. A. L. Howard, ...

Maddox

Ross Forgey, officer; Sam Gentry, M... Charley Ewitt, judges; Mrs. Mat... Howard Foote, clerks.

New Union

J. A. Goodner, officer; W. A. Goodn... Davis, Mrs. Nannie Edwards, judges; ... Irene Witt, Mrs. E. E. Brown, ...

Ooltewah

J. H. Poe, officer; William C. Cha... H. Cylar, Burl Stone, judges; Fitz... gerald, Mrs. aWlter Byrd, clerks.

Salem

To be named later.

Snow Hill

Bruce Hall, officer; J. H. Scoggins, ... Brady, Luther Burns, judges; Ora... gins, Mrs. Albert Davis, clerks.

White Oak

Hugh Julian, officer; Mrs. John Ra... W. Langston, J. W. McCollister, ... Mrs. Leonard Heaton, Mrs. J. F. ... clerks.

Work

W. S. Haggard, officer; G. C. Mc... A. Irwin, John Burch, judges; C... Cannish, Johnnie Smith, clerks.

Summit

H. E. Evans, officer; Mrs. Geneva ... Mae Wolfe, W. W. Smith, judges; ... Erwin, I. F. Childers, clerks.

ATTENTION TO ALL APPOINTED OFFICERS!

Special attention is called to the Officers, Judges, Clerks, who have been appointed to serve for the said election that the law requires service and that the State Primary Board will invoke the law against any official named who shall fail or refuse to appear at his or her proper precinct for service and exceptions will be made only upon presentation of a physician's certificate of illness or an affidavit certifying that it is imperative for you to be absent from the county.

HAMILTON STATE PRIMARY BOARD

FRED FOX, Chairman
M. N. HARTMAN, Vice-Chairman
MRS. GEORGE W. FLETCHER, Secretary
MRS. MAY H. BUFORD, Assistant Secretary
M. L. DILLARD.

A Final Word from . . .

TOM SELMAN

Candidate for

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK

To the Readers of The Labor World:

I want to take this opportunity of expressing my profound thanks for the fine evidences of friendship and interest in my campaign.

Organized Labor has always stood loyally by me, and those who know me best are aware that such friendship is greatly appreciated.

I respectfully urge you now to help me keep up the fight until the polls close next Thursday night.

TOM SELMAN.

Mrs. Abby Crawford Milton

Candidate for

STATE SENATE

SEND A REAL FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE TO THE STATE SENATE

Give the New Deal a Square Deal in Hamilton County. I am the candidate of the New Deal, opposed by all the forces which have prevented Chattanooga from sharing in the benefits as contemplated by the act creating the T. V. A.

I have a record of 1 years' service to the masses, through my efforts to have legislation enacted which would protect women and children in industry, and which would guarantee God-given privileges to the masses.

If you, working man or woman, are in doubt about my friendship for the workers, I unhesitatingly refer you to the Editor of The Labor World, with whom it has been my pleasure to advise for a number of years in working out problems of legislation in which we were mutually interested.

ABBY CRAWFORD MILTON.

Women's Bureau Hails Gains In Minimum Wage Legislation

Washington, July 26.—"The case for a minimum wage for women workers has made important gains in various states during the past year and a half," according to Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bubeau of the U. S. department of labor. "Not only have new laws been enacted in important industrial states, but the administration of these laws in most cases has gone along at a most satisfactory pace.

"Of particular significance," says Miss Anderson, "is the interstate compact for establishing uniform standards for conditions of employment, particularly with regard to minimum wage, signed by the seven states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island at a meeting at Concord, N. H., on May 29 of this year. Four og these states have already passed minimum wage legislation, three have not.

"This compact constitutes a new trend in the formulation of labor legislation. I believe that such co-operation on the part of neighboring states will work toward the elimination of competition between the states and remove the pressure toward long hours of work, low wages and unfavorable working conditions. States themselves are assuming responsibility for one another which is a very heartening development in our economic life.

"Another high spot in the history of the minimum wage," Miss Anderson continues, "is the replacement by the Massachusetts legislature of the former minimum-wage law for women by one which is essentially the same as that of the New York law based on the National Consumers' league model bill. In the former law wage orders could not be carried beyond what is now known as the 'directory stage,' that is, the old law depended entirely on public advertisement of names of offenders to bring compliance. With the new law, orders may be made mandatory after nine months.

"Three states whose minimum-wage laws were passed in the spring of 1933 have concentrated on setting up fair wage standards for women in the laundry industry. Of these, New York has set a minimum of 31 cents an hour in New York City and 27½ cents outside New York City. Ohio has set one of 27½ cents an hour, and the last statement available from New Hampshire indicated that 28 cents an hour would be the rate established there. In New York and New Hampshire the minimum rates set by the NRA code for the laundry industry range from 25 to 30 cents, in Ohio from 22½ to 25 cents an hour, for a 40-hour week, depending on location and size of city or community. This code has an interesting provision. It states that where the minimum set by the state law is higher than the code rate it shall take precedence over the code rate for men as well as for women."

MORE ABOUT HARRIMAN CASE

(Continued from First Page)

bers of the labor advisory board are grimly awaiting a showdown.

Working Is Ridiculed.

Even the wording of the agreement which Mr. Glancy "negotiated" with M. W. Walker, secretary of the corporation, is held up to scorn, not only as an arrogant and autocratic assumption of power which Mr. Glancy did not possess, but as a stupid administrative procedure. One newspaper suggested that President Roosevelt's only face-saving procedure in the situation would be to dismiss Mr. Glancy instantly. The "agreement," in which neither labor's representatives at Harriman nor labor leaders in the NRA administration participated, begins:

"The strike is hereby called off." The question is asked, when did an NRA administrator, or the head of a corporation, receive the right to call off a strike initiated by the workers in a plant? This is regarded by labor leaders as the first big laugh.

"All picketing, acts of intimidation and coercion shall 'cease immediately.' This is the second ex-parte judgment.

"To Dismiss" Pending Cases.

"The company will not prosecute any case growing out of the strike, including contempt cases, occurring prior to this date, and will dismiss all pending cases." Labor directs attention to the inference that the company owns the courts when it can thus dismiss contempt cases, and asks why Mr. Glancy concurs in this position in behalf of the NRA.

"All strikers agree not to institute any suit against Harriman Hosiery mills growing out of any occurrence of the strike." In short, it is said, the workers are to give up all their rights under NIRA with reference to wages and hours.

"The company will dismiss the injunction on or before the next term of chancery court, and pay all costs in connection with said dismissal." Interpreted, it means the company will tell the court to lay off the strikers and the company will pay its lawyers for doing its dirty work.

"To Call Off" Strike.

"Within sixty days after the strikers accept this settlement and call off the strike the company will employ twenty-five strikers." There are 300 strikers, twenty-five of whom will get work in two months, according to the agreement.

"Thereafter three out of every four hired shall be strikers. This clause to be considered fulfilled when twenty-five have been hired; and it will be considered as fulfilled on Jan. 1, 1934, regardless of whether or not twenty-five have been hired." In other words, only fifty of the 300 strikers will be taken back in any event. If the strike is not ended in thirty days, none of the strikers will be hired, the agreement reading that when any striker refuses to go back to work, he shall be counted in the fifty "as if he had accepted the employment."

ORDER AGAINST NRA IN GREIF CASE UPHELD

Baltimore.—A temporary order restraining the government from depriving L. Greif & Bros., men's clothing manufacturers, of its Blue Eagle pending an injunction hearing was upheld here by Judge William C. Coleman in federal court.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49897
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Dora Smith vs. Louis Smith.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Louis Smith is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 7th day of July, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 8-3

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49878
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
E. R. Holbert vs. Mildred Holbert

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mildred Holbert is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of July, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Boyd Hargraves, Atty. 7-27

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49858
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Eugene Bonner vs. Elnora Bonner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elnora Bonner is a non resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to apear at the next August Rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 29th day of June, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. B. White, Atty. 7-27

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

IF YOU WANT a faithful, economical, business-like administration of your County's affairs, without impairing any of its functions, I will appreciate it if you will help bring it about by voting for me for County Judge.

JAMES H. ANDERSON

Candidate for

COUNTY JUDGE

I FAVOR a nine-months school term, with adequate salaries for the FULL TERM.

JOHN MANNING'S LIFE DEVOTED TO SERVICE OF WAGE-EARNERS

Late Secretary-Treasurer of Union Label Trades Department Long Prominent in Promotion of Union Products and in Fight Against Unfair Prison Labor Competition.

Washington, July 26.—News of the death on July 17 of John J. Manning, veteran trades unionist, long a leading opponent of prison labor and outstanding advocate of the union label, came as a great shock to Mr. Manning's hosts of friends throughout the nation. He had been in ill health for some time but kept in close touch with his office until shortly before his passing.

Mr. Manning was perhaps best known through his work as secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, an office which he held for seventeen years. He did much to increase the membership, activities and prestige of the department. He worked early and late for the union label, shop card and union services, and it was recognized that he did more than anyone else in recent years to increase the demand for union products and services.

At all times, Mr. Manning advocated spending union earned money for the products and services of union members and his sincerity of purpose and love for the work won many to the cause. One of his outstanding achievements in behalf of the union label was his production of the motion picture, "Labor's Reward," which was shown all over the country in 1925.

While in the office of the United Garment Workers of America, before his association with the Union Label Trades Department, Mr. Manning was active in the fight against prison labor. He was an advocate of the state-use system of the products of convict labor and was instrumental in having several states adopt the system.

Mr. Manning continued the fight against prison labor products until the end of his life, serving prominently as a member of the national committee on prisons and prison labor and as labor member of the New York state advisory committee on prison industries. For his work on this latter committee he was warmly thanked by Franklin D. Roosevelt, then governor of New York.

Born in Troy, N. Y., Mr. Manning early became affiliated with the labor movement. He was secretary-treasurer of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' union and represented the organization at conventions of the the American Federation of Labor.

Later Mr. Manning became affiliated with the United Garment Workers of America, serving as an organizer and assistant editor of the Garment Worker, the union's official journal. He was elected secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department at the convention of the department held in Baltimore in June, 1917. He was a charter member of the department and one of its first vice-presidents.

Mr. Manning was a member of the national war labor board and devoted a great deal of his time to this work during the trying days of the World war.

The American labor movement honored Mr. Manning by sending him as fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor congress in 1910 and to the British Trades Union congress in 1930. He was a member of the social insurance committee of the A. F. of L. in 1919.

Despite his failing health and many activities, Mr. Manning served as labor adviser for several NRA codes since the enactment of the national industrial recovery act. He took a leading part at A. F. of L. conventions and in the affairs of local, state and national organizations. During his residence in Washington, he was a member of Local Union No. 11, United Garment Workers of America.

Mr. Manning is survived by his wife, Catherine A. Manning; a daughter, Mrs. John W. Dyer, Jr., of New York; two sisters, the Misses May and Agnes Manning; a brother, Martin F. Manning, of Troy, N. Y., and two grandchildren.

BLUE EAGLE RESTORED.

Washington.—Restoration of the Blue Eagle to the New Deal Dress company, Elizabeth, N. J., has been voted by the NRA compliance council. The firm was ordered on April 30 to surrender all NRA insignia for violation of the minimum wage provisions of the cotton garment industry code. The code authority has reported that the firm is now complying with the code and has made full restitution of back wages to its employes.

Hand Labor Authorized On Roads to Make Jobs

Trenton, N. J.—The state highway commission has authorized the use of hand labor instead of mechanical equipment on county road work where the arrangement can be advantageously made, as an aid to employment. The change in policy was adopted at the request of Henry Y. Clouting, freeholder of Cape May county, but the commission stipulated that the road projects must be completed within the estimates or the counties would have to contribute the additional funds.

EMPLOYES' POLL REJECTED.

Washington.—The new national labor relations board has rejected a request of the company union of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company for an election among the company's employes. An agreement to permit an arbitration board to settle disputed points recently ended a strike of the company's American Federation of Labor union employes.

Pay Tribute To Departed Brother

Local 219, Brotherhood of Papermakers, has adopted the following tribute to the memory of H. W. Embler, active worker and official of that organization, who passed away recently following a brief illness:

Whereas, Brother H. W. Embler passed from this life into life eternal, July 5, 1934, having been called by our Heavenly Father away from his family, his friends, his associates and his fellow workmen and members of Local 219, in which before his death he was honored by being vice-president and served with distinction and ability and credit to himself and family in this position for one year, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 219, Brotherhood of Papermakers, of Chattanooga, Tenn., ever cherish his memory and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family; be it further

Resolved, That we dedicate a page of our record to his memory and send a copy of this resolution to The Labor World and the Papermakers' Journal, his wife and his father and mother; be it further

Resolved, That out of respect to Brother Embler our charter be draped for thirty days.

C. S. QUAIL,
J. T. WELCH,
C. R. RECTOR,
Committee.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 20, 1934

MORE ABOUT

TEXTILE MEET

(Continued from First Page)

tion call, for Sept. 10, will hold good for this momentous convention called for Aug. 12.

Never before in the history of the textile industry of this country were conditions as critical as they are today, so far as workers are concerned. Every effort should be made by the membership of your local union to see to it that the full representation by delegates, is made possible. If textile workers are ever going to come into their own, now is the time for action. Action at this convention by a representative delegation from every locality, will demonstrate to employers that the rank and file of the workers are demanding redress, and are preparing themselves to see to it that the officers whom they select will carry out their wishes to the letter. There must be no slackers in this movement, to give encouragement and lend aid to employers and "open shoppers." Are you going to be with us at this most important convention of your international union?

With kind regards,

THOMAS F. McMAHON,
International President, United Textile Workers of America.

A Fair Deal for Rich or Poor

TOM J. DAVIS
Candidate for Judge
Circuit and Criminal Court
SECOND DIVISION

ELECT A HARD-WORKING MAN TO THE JUDGESHIP

VOTE FOR

WILLARD J. SPRINGFIELD

— FOR —

REGISTER

ALL HIS LIFE A STRONG FRIEND OF ORGANIZED LABOR

LET'S GO FORWARD, NOT BACKWARD!

That the administration of Judge Will Cummings has been approved by the working people of Hamilton County is clearly indicated in the following unsolicited letters expressing appreciation of the efforts of Judge Cummings to co-operate at all times with Organized Labor.

OPERATIVE ENGINEERS LOCAL UNION No. 914

Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 20, 1934.

Hon. Will Cummings,
County Judge of Hamilton County, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Dear Sir:

We, the officers and members of Local Union No. 914, of Operative Engineers, at our regular meeting held June 20, 1934, were presented the following letter by Jack Lindsey, Secretary, who made a motion, which was duly seconded, that the entire body take a ballot on same. It was passed without a dissenting vote:

"We take this opportunity to express to you our appreciation and thanks for your whole-hearted co-operation which you have extended to us. We appreciate the fact that you have given work to our members at all times as their services were needed, and to our knowledge and belief have been 100% for the ideals and objects for which organized labor strives.

"We are proud to call you our friend, and assure you that we value that friendship highly. It is a grand and glorious feeling to know one has a friend in a high and honorable position, especially so, when that friend is such a man as you.

"Please accept this expression of esteem from Local No. 914, Operative Engineers."

Yours truly,
JACK LINDSEY, Financial Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

July 13, 1934.

We, the members of Lookout Lodge Local No. 14, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, at a regular meeting held July 13, 1934, unanimously endorsed the Hon. Will Cummings for County Judge, in the election to be held August 2, 1934.

We realize and appreciate his fairness in all his dealings with organized labor, and his high personal character and integrity, and take this opportunity to recommend him to the voters of Hamilton County for re-election.

(Signed) A. W. MARTIN.
SAM HARTMAN,
Corresponding and Financial Secretary.

Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 20, 1934.

Hon. Will Cummings, County Judge,
Hamilton County, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

We, the officers and members of Local No. 226, Painters' Union, wish to take this opportunity to express to you our appreciation and thanks for your co-operation which you have extended to us.

We appreciate the fact that you have given our members work as their services were needed, and to our knowledge have been for the ideals for which organized labor stands.

PAINTERS' LOCAL UNION 226
By M. H. ORTWEIN, President
C. H. THURSTON, Rec. Secy.

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS of the United States and Canada — Local Union No. 43

Hon. Will Cummings, County Judge,
Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 23, 1934.

Dear Sir:

We, the officers and members of Local Union No. 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, at our regular meeting held Friday, June 22, 1934, were presented the following letter by Ed. L. Bork, Past President, who made a motion which was duly seconded, that the entire body take a ballot on same. It was passed without a dissenting vote.

"We wish to take this opportunity to express to you our appreciation, and thank you for your whole-hearted co-operation which you have extended to us. We appreciate the fact that you have given work to our members at all times as their services were needed, and to our knowledge and belief have been 100% for the ideals and objects for which organized strives.

"We are proud to call you our friend, and assure you that we value your friendship highly. It is a grand and glorious feeling to know one has a friend in a high and honorable position, and especially so, when that friend is such a man as you.

"Please accept this expression of esteem from Local Union No. 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters."

Yours truly,
(Signed) G. D. LAWS, President
A. S. ROBINSON, Secretary

THE CHATTANOOGA MUSICAL SOCIETY

Hon. Will Cummings, County Judge,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 2, 1934.

Dear Judge:

At our regular monthly meeting of The Chattanooga Musical Society, Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians, we went on record unanimously indorsing your administration of County Judge. We took the attitude that a vote for you would be a step forward instead of a step backward, and will unite in our efforts to re-elect you to the post of County Judge, as we know what your record toward labor and its affiliates are.

With best wishes and heartiest support toward your candidacy, I am,

Sincerely,
GEORGE RODGERS, President,
Local No. 80, A. F. of M.

Will Cummings

CENTRAL BODY ASKS SUPPORT FOR BURKS

Secretary T. R. Cuthbert, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, was Monday night instructed to address a letter to all local unions affiliated with Central Body, urging support for J. G. Burks, candidate for the Lower House of the State Legislature.

Mr. Cuthbert wrote the following letter:

To the Working People of Chattanooga:

Mr. John G. Burks, who has announced as a candidate for the State Legislature, has been a member of this body for the past seventeen years as a delegate from Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Signwriters. During all that time he has been loyal and faithful in his efforts to advance the cause.

He is a student of governmental affairs, having formerly been a school teacher, and will reflect credit on the Labor Movement as a member of the State Legislature.

We ask that you urge your friends to support Mr. Burks for membership on the Lower House delegation, and thus assure us of one member who will have a thorough understanding of our legislative problems.

Fraternally yours,
T. R. CUTHBERT, Secretary.

Vote and Work for

J. G. BURKS

for the

LEGISLATURE

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 3, 1934 — Number 15

EDGERTON IN PATHETIC PLEA FOR MORE FUNDS

Union Hater Again Asks Employers' Help.

WOULD FORESTALL LABOR LEGISLATION

Chief of Bosses' Union Paints Weird Picture of Tennessee Worker.

While the workers of Tennessee are in all too many cases "asleep at the switch," floundering in a sea of uncertainty, or engaged in petty bickerings concerning who shall or shall not fill some picayunish political office, the union-hating manufacturers, under prodding of John E. Edgerton, Lebanon sock-mill owner, are raising funds to prevent organized action by labor and to forestall the passing of remedial labor legislation in the coming session of the state legislature.

Under date of July 24, a circular letter is issued over Edgerton's signature, containing a more or less pathetic appeal for funds to combat "agencies unfriendly to industry," which are proposing "retarding and hurtful legislation." The letter declares 600 manufacturers are to receive a copy, and although a vast majority of these employers are probably skeptical of Edgerton and his crowd of labor-hating agitators, unquestionably some will be so gullible as to contribute.

"The potential opportunities for labor union troubles are the same in Tennessee as to be found in other states," Edgerton declares, "and the reason we have not had any abnormal labor troubles or disturbances is largely because of the activities of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association in convincing employers and the public in general that the open shop is the best method for the employer, the employe and the public."

Edgerton's appeal is signed "Sincerely, cordially and faithfully yours," the chief of the Bosses' union having, possibly through error of some rat printer, failed to include "fraternally."

It follows, in part:

In reading the newspapers of the country, you will notice that many states are in the throes of labor union troubles, while industrial operation is being hampered and industrialists themselves are losing millions and millions of dollars. It is by no means "just an accident" that Tennessee is not having the same experience. The potential opportunities for labor union troubles are the same in Tennessee as to be found in other states, and the reason we have not had any abnormal labor troubles or disturbances is largely because of the activities of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association in convincing employers and the public, in general, that the open shop plan of employment is the best method for the employer, the employe and the public, consequently Tennessee is relatively free from public troubles which are giving industry in other states so much worry and concern at the present time.

As long as the Tennessee Manufacturers' association is in existence and it receives the support and co-operation of the manufacturers of the state, this condition will probably prevail.

I am addressing you today on an important subject, and one which I am asking my fellow-manufacturers throughout the state to help me with. This association has suffered during the year through the falling off of collections because manufacturers have considered that their trade organizations and their code authorities should come first, consequently, the association is needing funds, not only for immediate expenses, but to carry on through the year.

This letter, which you are now reading, is being mailed to 600 concerns which have in every way evidenced their interest in

(Continued on Last Page)

Says Labor World In Error About Home Store Sheet

Attention Called to Misunderstanding Concerning "Anniversary."

Last week's issue of The Labor World was in error in stating that Roy McDonald's "Home Store Advertiser" would celebrate its anniversary with a "big edition", according to a correspondent, who recalls that McDonald announced that the big occasion would mark the anniversary of his "Home Stores," and not of his cheap-wage throw-sheet.

However, one error more or less with respect to McDonald's business matters little, the correspondent opines, as "it seems to be generally conceded that the entire McDonald organization is one big error."

Attention is called to the fact that Brown & Williamson products which have been included along with other articles which McDonald dispenses in his grocery department, were not advertised in the throw-sheet last week, and it is possible someone called attention to the 100 per cent union tobacco concern that the "individualist" was using space in his Home Stores advertiser attempting to "boost" B. &. W. products.

It was held that no criticism should be aimed at the tobacco firm, for the double reason that perhaps they knew nothing of the fact that their name was being used in the throw-sheet, and further that McDonald, of course, is not known outside of the territory where his stores operate, although the local public is well aware of his antiquated philosophy relating both to business ethics and to the workers.

The communication follows:

Aug. 1, 1934

Editor The Labor World:

In last week's issue of The Labor World you informed your readers that Mr. McDonald's throw-sheet would publish this week a "special number" in observance of the first anniversary of the rag.

Our "friend" Roy informed his readers (?) last week that the "big edition" would be in comemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Home Stores organization, so evidently you were in error. However, I don't suppose an error more or less makes much difference in regard to the Home Stores, for it seems to be generally conceded that the entire McDonald organization is "one big error."

We've been hearing quite a bit of favorable comment this week on the fact that there was not an advertisement of Brown & Williamson tobacco products in our "friend's" throw-sheet last week. It seems to be generally hoped that the absence last week is an indication that B. & W. have decided to divert their advertising to fair channels.

As you know, B. & W.'s union-made products have become quite popular with union men, so it seems only fair that B. & W. should advertise their products in publications which are fair to labor.

J. H. C.

Fear of the Law Enforces NRA Codes, Andrews Says

New York.—Fear of conviction for violating the labor provisions of codes is what prevents numbers of low-wage and long-hour employers from flouting the code laws, according to a statement by Elmer F. Andrews, New York state industrial commissioner, at a meeting here to celebrate the application of the NRA label to the undergarment and negligee industry. He said:

"This registered label can be of real assistance to the code authority in obtaining day by day compliance with the fair trade practices and labor provisions of the code.

"Our experience in the department of labor indicates that, while the majority of employers are upright, there are an important minority who must be compelled through fear of prosecution, and often prosecution itself, to obey laws which in no way impose a hardship on industry but which must be enforced vigorously to protect the fair employer against the unfair competition of the unscrupulous employer."

LABOR FIGHTS FOR RIGHTS THROUGHOUT NATION

Washington, Aug. 2.—As longshoremen and marine workers on the Pacific coast voted for arbitration and ended a walkout which culminated in the San Francisco general strike, labor continued to fight for its rights throughout the nation, with Minneapolis, Kohler, Wis., and Chicago furnishing the highlights.

In Minneapolis, where teamsters and truck drivers went on strike July 17, Gov. Floyd B. Olson, of Minnesota, declared martial law when the employers refused to accept without reservations a peace plan proposed by federal mediators. The workers, on the other hand, voted overwhelmingly to accept the plan in full and without reservations.

Gov. Olson scathingly criticized the employers, branding the anti-union Citizens' Alliance as a "small clique of men who hate organized labor and are determined to crush it."

"I do not agree with you that the plea of a living wage by a family man receiving only $12 a week is answered by calling that man a communist," he told the alliance.

At Kohler, deputy marshals fired ito a crowd gathered outside the Kohler Manufacturing company's plant, and killed two and wounded forty. Earlier, they had smashed a picket line around the plant. After the shooting, Gov. Schmedeman ordered military control in Kohler and national guardsmen took charge.

Employes of the Kohler plant, which is owned by former Gov. Walter J. Kohler, formed an A. F. of L. union and asked recognition.

In Chicago, a strike of 800 stock handlers tied up the stock yards and threatened to extend to the packing houses. Reports that the strikers had refused to permit the cattle coming into the yards to be watered were denied by the men.

Twelve thousand painters struck in New York City in protest against proposed wage reductions and increases in working hours. The walkout affected members of thirteen locals in Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond boroughs.

Textile workers throughout Alabama continued their strike, while the United Textile Workers of America completed arrangements for a special international convention that may call a nation-wide walkout. The convention will be held in New York City beginning Aug. 13.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's association, announced that he had called off the strike of longshoremen on the Great Lakes, which has been in progress for eight weeks.

"The men are returning to work," he said. "The employers have promised to continue negotiations when the men return to work."

Strikes and threatened strikes were reported in other parts of the nation, with the situation changing from hour to hour.

Hosiery Workers Win Union Pact With Short Strike

Some 700 employes of the Holston Manufacturing company, Knoxville, returned to work Monday morning following a brief shutdown of the mill as a protest against reduced wages, 'stretchouts" and other unfavorable working conditions.

E. C. Curtis, investigator for the regional labor board, and Fred G. Held, vice-president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, following a series of conferences with the mill management, announced that an agreement satisfactory to all concerned had been reached, and operations were resumed.

The pact, signed for a period of one year from Sept. 1, 1934, provides for complete recognition of the union, elimination of speed-up systems and other unfavorable working conditions, and submits the question of wages to the Atlanta labor board for adjudication.

The agreement, signed by the president and secretary of the Holston company and accredited representatives of the union, follows:

"This agreement, made and entered into this, the 28th day of July, 1934, by and between Branch No.....of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and the Holston Manufacturing company, of Knoxville, Tennessee, does set forth and stipulate the following:

"1. There shall be no additional tasks placed upon any worker, in accordance with the federal hosiery code under which the Holston Manufacturing company is now operating, or may operate in future.

"2. It is agreed that the workers go back to work on the scale of wages as proposed by the Holston Manufacturing company, under date of July 26th, 1934, as shown by Exhibit 'A' hereto attached, until such time as the regional labor board takes up the wage question for adjudication, both parties concerned shall have the right to appeal the decision of the regional labor board to the national labor board. It is further agreed final decision shall be binding on both parties involved.

"3. The Holston Manufacturing company will agree to discuss any changes in the scale of wages and conditions at any time, with a committee appointed by the workers, and if an agreement can not be reached, to submit such disagreement to the Atlanta regional labor board for arbitration.

"4. There shall be no discrimination against any of the striking employes or for employes affiliating with a union of their own choosing.

"5. It is agreed that this agreement shall be in effect until September 1st, 1935, from date."

Controversy With Insurance Co. Ended

With respect to the controversy that has existed between the Life and Casualty Insurance company of Tennessee and some of its agents, it was stated today by W. H. Helmick, manager and representing the company, and P. D. Ragon, representing the men, that all differences had been amicably settled and that the men would resume work for the company immediately.

SAYS HOSIERY MILL BOSSES RUIN BUSINESS

Selfishness Demoralized Trade, Held Declares.

WAR ON WORKERS BALKS RECOVERY

Union Official Again Urges United Action as Only Hope for Relief.

Hosiery mill executives, bent upon forcing workers to starvation wages and speeding up production regardless of ultimate consequences, are demoralizing the business, according to Fred G. Held, vice-president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. Conditions which the recovery program was designed to alleviate, it is intimated, are being made worse than obtained before the codes went into effect, and employer and employe are suffering alike from short-sightedness and selfishness of those who control the industry.

Mr. Held again appeals to the workers to continue to organize and be in position to meet the situation in the best possible manner. In a statement on the situation prepared for The Labor World this week the hosiery workers' official said:

"The American Federation of Hosiery Workers have for years been trying to convince the hosiery manufacturers that some radical changes must be made in the industry as regards hours of productive operation to bring it out of the demoralized state in which it found itself due to overdevelopment. This effort on the union's part of course fell upon deaf ears, the manufacturers always contending that they know how to conduct their own business.

"The industry at the time of the formation of the hosiery code was in a deplorable condition and the manufacturers were in the mood to try anything to attempt to bring the industry out of the rut. With this thought in mind, they adopted the hosiery code, as regards the forty hours work shift, with very little opposition. They thought that at least through this reduction of productive hours that the industry would have some semblance of stabilization. But what was the result of this shortening of the work week? Something happened that the manufacturers did not figure on, and they found that the production increased instead of decreasing. This came about through various causes: Many mills had only operated one shift previous to the code, and after its adoption they found that to offset the cut in hours they must operate two shifts. Also it was found in many instances that due to the shorter work week the hourly production of the worker had increased. This was not only brought about by the often made assertion of union labor that the less hours the worker was forced to work, increase his or her efficiency; but in many instances the employer or management increased the speed of the machines

(Continued on Last Page)

Ten Millon Workers Are Idle Green Reports

Washington, Aug. 2.—Over ten million adult men and women, able and willing to work, are still kept in the jobless army by the refusal of the industrial oligarchs who own and control industry, supported by the national recovery administration, to apply on a national basis the 30-hour week for all industry.

Because of this national lockout, unparalleled in modern history, over sixteen and one-half million persons are supported by relief agencies.

These are the two outstanding facts in the July report on unemployment issued by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Unemployment Increasing.

"June marked the end of employment gains for the spring busy season of 1934," Mr. Green said. "The first half of the year closed with 10,312,000 still unemployed in industry and agriculture, and unemployment again on the increase due to summer lay-offs.

"Now that there is no further prospect for new jobs in industry until the fall season, it is time to take account of progress made and see where we stand.

Unemployed for Two Years.

"The 10,312,000 now out of work compares with 10,122,000 in October, after the re-employment drive of 1933. Although business activity during the first six months this year averaged 7 per cent higher than last October, this was not enough to create jobs. Industrial unemployment has steadily been above the October level. Business firms have succeeded in increasing activity without making any important reduction in the great standing army of job seekers. Recent surveys show that a large proportion of this standing army has been without work for two years or more.

"The unemployment increase from May to June was not large. Over 100,000 wage-earners were laid off from factories and 25,000 from stores, but this was offset in part by 75,000 taken on by farmers for the busy June season, 15,000 for road building and 10,000 on railroads. In all trades, there was an increase in unemployment of 64,000 from May to June.

Trade Union Jobless Increase.

"Trade union figures for the first part of July show a larger unemployment increase than in June. Unions report considerable numbers laid off in building, clothing trades and manufacturing, with smaller lay-offs in other trades. Our weighted figures show 19.6 per cent unemployed in June and 20.4 per cent early July, with 24 per cent on part time work each month.

Public Works Employ 1,810,000.

"The government is endeavoring to meet this increasing unemployment with increased work on public works administration and emergency relief administration work programs. PWA added nearly 100,000 to its payrolls in June, and the number on the ERA program rose from 858,000 at the end of May to 893,000 on July 5. The number at conservation camps declined from 312,000 in May to 256,000 in June. Thus the average number at work on all three of these emergency programs rose from 1,671,000 in May to 1,813,000 in June, and the payroll increased from $79,143,000 (May) to $86,779,000 (June.) Although 10,312,000 had no work in industry in June, since 1,813,000 had work under government emergency programs, the total number without work of any sort was 8,499,000. This compares to 8,577,000 in May.

Millions on Relief Rolls.

"The latest relief figures published show relief payments at the highest level during the depression. In April, there were 4,447,503 cases on relief rolls, including 16,826,000 persons. Relief payment totaled $112,527,000 (including those on ERA work program); this compares with $73,000,000 in April, 1933."

Jobless Figures for Year.

Accompanying Mr. Green's statement was an estimate of the number of totally unemployed workers for the past year, which showed that 12,204,000 were in the jobless army in June, 1933. The unemployed decreased to 10,769,000 in December, increased to 11,755,000 in January, and then decreased slightly each month until May with 10,248,000 out of work, and rose to 10,312,000 in June.

Hundreds Enjoy Annual Outing Painters' Union

Crowds Visit Warner Park to Enjoy Picnic Sponsored by Local Workers.

A crowd estimated at considerably more than 1,000 participated in the fourteenth annual outing of Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Signwriters, staged last Friday at Warner Park, and the occasion was declared a huge success.

The morning program consisting of athletic and field events, was participated in by scores of men, women, boys and girls, and the prizes were keenly contested.

The barbecue at noon was a feature of the day, and the toothsome meal was enjoyed to the fullest.

Rain interfered with the afternoon feature, a baseball game between the Painters and Carpenters, which was interrupted in the third inning, with the score standing two-all.

P. P. Thurston was general chairman for the outing. The entertainment committee was composed of J. Paul Sanders, chairman; M. H. Ortwein, C. F. Weidner, G. D. Floyd and George Good.

No. 1—Boy's foot race. Prize, neck tie, donated by Boys' Shop. Winner, Bobby Ortwein.

No. 2—Girl's foot race. Prize, 1-lb. box candy, Eckerd's Drug Store. Winner, Mariam Brown.

No. 3—Men's foot race. Prize, varnish brush, Parrents Paint Store, Inc. Winner, L. B. Winkler.

No. 4—Women's foot race. Prize, one room wall paper, Sherwin-Williams Co. Winner, Mrs. Frank Loggins.

No. 5—Girl's foot race. Prize, vanity case. Winner, Gurney Weidner.

No. 6—Boy's foot race. Prize, neck tie, Sol's Tie Shop. Winner, James Tanton.

No. 1—Drawing for feature prize. Prize, Mirror, Independent Paint and Wall Paper Co. Winner C. R. Hocksworth.

No. 2—Horseshoe pitching contest. Prize, stucco brush, Gilman Paint Co. Stucco brush Sherwin-Williams Co. Winners, Guy Black and Earl England.

No. 3—Drawing. Prize, art picture, Edwards Art Store. Winner, Roy Bowen.

No. 4—Drawing for medicine cabinet, C. C. Howard Furniture Co. Winner, Erskin Mabee.

No. 5—Drawing for fishing reel, Southern Hardware & Paint Co. Winner, E. E. Vaughn.

No. 6—Drawing for thermic jug, Rhodes-Jones Furniture Co. Winner, P. P. Thurston.

No. 7—Drawing for smoking stand, Clark Bros. Furniture Co. Winner, J. G. Burks.

No. 8—Drawing for shirt, Henderson & Coleman. Winner, C. F. Weidner.

No. 9—Drawing for $2.00 prize offered by E. M. Murphy, contractor. Winner, Homer Tarwater.

No. 10—Drawing for one room of wall paper, Gilman Paint Co. Winner, George Sivley.

Baseball donated for the team by Varnell Hdw. Co. Ball bats donated for the team by Crisman Hdw. Co., Martin-Thompson, Agnew Hdw. Co.

No. 11—Drawing for pair men's hose, M. & L. Dollar Store. Winner, C. H. Thurston.

The entertainment committee asked The Labor World to thank the above merchants for their hearty co-operation in making their picnic an enjoyable event.

POSTAL CLERKS EARLY VICTIMS OF POLITICIANS

Workers' Independence Came Through Union.

STATE SECRETARY DIGS INTO HISTORY

Hatcher Points Benefits of Organization for Uncle Sam's Employes.

Editor The Labor World.

At the recent convention of the Tennessee Federation of Postoffice Clerks, it was decided that we send weekly contributions to the leading labor papers of the state. As secretary-treasurer of this organization, I am sending herewith the first of a series of articles. It is my purpose to give an account of the early struggles of the various postal organizations in their efforts to organize and the very valuable assistance rendered them by organized labor, along with certain facts pertaining to the work in the postal service.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will give these articles space in your papers.

Thanking you, I am,

Fraternally yours,

E. R. HATCHER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

By E. R. HATCHER

Secretary-Treasurer Tennessee Federation Postal Clerks.

It was not until after congress had taken the first steps toward eliminating some of the worst abuses of postal employment that a definite and nation-wide organized movement for the improvement of working conditions was begun among postal employes. There had been social and mutual benefit associations, local in scope, among some of the employes since 1863. Although it is true these groups occasionally interested themselves in legislation or improved working conditions, such interest was but informal, and always secondary to their main purpose. Too often when seeking to better the lot of the force, these societies would enlist the aid of local politicians and thus they often became tied to the local political machine and in a way that was more to the benefit of the machine than to the employes.

Down almost to the nineties favoritism and petty politics were the rule of the postal service. A change in party or even faction, local or national, usually meant a change in the postoffice personnel from the postmaster down to the humblest employe. But this was taken much as a matter of course. Men got their jobs through political influence, and they lost them when that influence changed.

The system under which the service was run placed the employe at the mercy of the postmaster. Working conditions, even to his pay, were fixed by him and not by law. Postoffice clerks had no standing at Washington. Their position was more nearly that of their local offices than the United States government. The local postmaster paid them what he willed from an allotment made him by the department for that purpose from a lump sum appropriation. The postal officials naturally had their particular friends and supporters, and those employes with the best friends got the best jobs and the best pay. No man was ever certain of his pay or sure of his job. If something happened to his political friend, something was almost certain to happen to him. Not infrequently an employe was threatened with extra work, reduction in pay, or even dismissal if he failed to do what he was told. Employes often had their pay reduced to make funds for new men or provide increases for more favored. There was no such thing as an eight-hour law. Employes worked as long as the supervisors saw fit, without compensatory time or additional pay. There were orders for those who were to be off on Sundays to report for duty that day. All this caused a great deal of grumbling, dissatisfaction, and ineffective protest, but this condition continued for almost twenty years.

Yet the employes made practically no attempt to improve these condi-

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
E. M. COOKE ..... Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When was the great Homestead strike of iron and steel workers?

A.—In 1892.

* * *

Q.—Have there been any conventions of the American Federation of Labor held in New York City?

A.—Two; in 1883 and 1895.

* * *

Q.—Did organized labor favor the establishment of the parcel post system?

A.—The 1895 convention of the American Federation of Labor went on record as favoring the parcel post system run by the postoffice department.

What Next!

A new X-ray observation device, showing the anatomy of the least substantial body organs and even the blood vessels in their natural color, has been perfected by Luther G. Simjin, former director of the photographic department of the Yale Medical school. The invention, it is said, will show the structure and density of barely opaque parts that appear on present X-ray plates as shadowy forms.

Wisdom

But if men would live up to reason's rules,
They would not bow and scrape to wealthy fools.—Lucretius.

36-HOUR WEEK CONSIDERED.

New York.—Members of the groups making up the cotton garment code authority met here to discuss the practicability of the 36-hour week. The meeting was attended by directors and alternates of all industries that make cotton garments.

"Now I'm the Picture of Health," Says Lady After Taking CARDUI

Here is how Cardui helped an Alabama lady. . . . "I suffered from pains in my back and sides," writes Mrs. A. G. Gray, of Cusseta, Ala. "I was so thin and weak, I read of Cardui and decided to take it. I noticed at once it was helping me. I kept taking Cardui until I had finished five bottles. I gained. My health was much better. Now I am the picture of health. My color is good and my weight increased." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

BAUER
Quality Tailored SUITS

Hundreds of patterns in all the new colors and designs. Tailored to your individual measure at

$30 and up

ASK FOR THE LABEL

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Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

A Good Job

The national recovery administration did a good job when it "cracked down" on L. Greif & Bro. of Baltimore, second largest clothing manufacturers in the United States, with an order instructing the men's clothing code authority to withhold labels from the concern, which operates ten factories in three states.

This drastic action was taken shortly after Federal Judge Coleman, of Baltimore, had continued until September an injunction restraining the NRA from withdrawing the Blue Eagle from the company. In his decision Judge Coleman indicated a friendly feeling for the most notorious wage chiselers who have been uncovered by NRA representatives.

It is claimed by the national compliance board by the men's clothing code authority and the national compliance board that the Greif company in three months paid its employes over $35,000 less than required by the code, and that the total short-wage payments approach $100,000.

It is predicted that unless the firm capitulates the action of the NRA will drive it out of business, which is the reward its anti-labor policy deserves. This prediction is sustained by the fact that it is a code violation, punishable with $500-a-day fines under the recovery act and also punishable under the federal trade commission act, for a manufacturer to make or distribute garments not containing an NRA label, and a similar violation for a retailer to purchase such clothing.

In addition, it is illegal for the company to make its own labels or to purchase them from anyone else but the code authority, so the company's source of supply is stopped, and it must retire from business.

It was a good day's work for the NRA.

Labor Not Taken for Ride

Preposterous statements are now being made about the San Francisco general strike. It is being asserted that communists took San Francisco labor for a ride and that labor made no effective resistance. Nothing could be further from the truth. San Francisco labor decided on the strike by vote of its membership and called it off by vote of its representatives.

The charge that San Francisco labor's action was due to "Red" domination seems part of a plan to spread the impression that labor had no grievance. Organized workers do not strike because some "agitator" urges a walkout. Labor knows the cost of strikes and does not call one except as a last resort to secure justice.

The pent-up resentment of years against exploitation was expressed by the San Francisco strike. Labor felt that it had just grievances that imperatively demanded redress. Anti-labor employers would like to have this important fact forgotten or ignored, hence they welcome and spread the suggestion that "Red" agitation was responsible for the walkout.

Dollfuss Doomed Himself

Chancellor Dollfuss doomed himself when in February he ruthlessly crushed the socialist workers' movement, chief support of democracy in Austria. With the help of the workers, he might have successfully fought the Nazis. But he took the advice of his reactionary backers, stamped out the socialist movement in blood and established a fascist government, only a little less autocratic than that of Hitler.

The inevitable result, which even a child could have foreseen, was the strengthening of Dollfuss' nazi opponents. Many of the embittered socialists entered the nazi ranks and just before the nazi putsch in which Dollfuss was murdered, his political police announced that socialists, communists and nazis had merged into a common front.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, protested in February against the "murderous attack" of Dollfuss on the peaceful socialist workers of Vienna. Now Dollfuss has fallen victim to a "murderous attack" from his nazi foes. He might have saved Austria for democracy and civilization, preventing the war which many fear threatens Europe. But instead he took the path which led to destruction and death.

Another Test of U. S. Mettle

The great drought now covering more than half of the United States is assuming the proportions of a major catastrophe. It is increasing the tax burden through federal spending on a big scale for the relief of the drought sufferers. It is lowering farm purchasing power, despite higher prices for farm products due to short crops. It is spreading despair among millions of farmers, victims of more than ten years of agricultural depression.

The drought seems certain to retard recovery, a fact that it will do no good to ignore. The situation is another test of the mettle of the American people. It calls for continued devotion to the general welfare and renewed effort on the part of all in the recovery program.

"Rights" That Need Denial

Under the NRA codes the right to employ child labor is denied employers. Decent employers do not want to handicap children by premature work. The NRA code merely compels the unscrupulous to refrain from doing what the honorable majority would not do.

So, too, in the matter of minimum wages. The codes restrain the heartless and the irresponsible from creating competitive conditions which destroy all decent standards of life.

In a word, the Government was asked to prevent a reckless minority from practices which injure the majority. Liberty creating a condition which drives children into factories when they should be at school, or which compels men and women to work at starvation wages, can profitably be curbed.

Would Help Transition

Labor saving devices should be a blessing to labor. The continuous greedy demand for profits and more profits has changed them to a curse. This has led to a heavy burden upon the consuming public for prices do not fall with cheaper machine production—on the contrary the price trend on machine manufactured goods has been upward. Profit grabbers have caused that.

Mechanization of industry will work revolutionary changes in the next few years. Millions of "white collar" men will go into the ranks of manual labor. Professional and small business men are already in the press. They are being starved out of their places and drop a peg as they take up whatever job may present—that is if they are fortunate enough to get a job. Labor sufferers equally for millions of disemployed are doomed never to return to their former trades.

The 30-hour week would be of tremendous help and would make the transition easier. It will lessen the shock of the tremendous change that is just ahead. This makes it all the more strange that the stupid industrialist persists in fighting the shorter day and shorter week. It would save him and stave off the day of his complete expropriation which he is hastening by his greed and utter lack of understanding of what is going on about him.

Organized labor stands consistently advocating the 30-hour week. It recognizes the necessity of the shorter hour, the more jobs, the better wages—in short, it recognizes the fact that without re-establishing the purchasing power for the millions of workers there can be no recovery no matter what methods of bootstrapping, ballyhooing and bellringing may be adopted.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

Public officials could learn a lot about the unemployed by making a personal investigation of their plight, as Commissioner George E. Allen, of the District of Columbia, recently did. Allen put on old clothes, let his beard grow and lived among the unemployed in Chicago, Milwaukee and other mid-western cities for a week. In this short time he learned something of how it feels to be without a job in these times.

Commissioner Allen discovered that above everything else the unemployed want work, that "snooty" people run federal job agencies and that the reason communists have influence among the unemployed is because they will listen to them and fight for them.

"I found out beyond question that, as to 98 per cent of the people you find around relief stations and employment agencies, all they want is a job," Allen said. "And, furthermore, all of them hope they are going to get one. Tomorrow, perhaps, or the next day. How long this hope will hold out I don't know. But it's there now."

* * *

Many persons have suspected that government employment agencies were not so hot when it came to digging up jobs for the idle. Allen's investigation tends to confirm this suspicion. He evidently thinks that people charged with finding jobs for the unemployed must be shocked into real action, as he advocated "setting dynamite" under case workers and social workers to make them use their brains and imagination in finding work for the idle, or making work for them.

But even the best efforts of the job agencies would fail at finding work for all. There are simply not enough jobs to go around, as Allen discovered. He bore personal testimony to the effect that his bread line companions could not get a job—he tried many times and failed.

Labor Party Asks Drastic Changes In Social System

Immediate Public Ownership and Control of Key Industries Demanded in Program Submitted to British Electorate.

London.—Immediate public ownership of many key industries is demanded by the British labor party in a "program of action" issued under the title, "For Socialism and Peace."

The program, which was accompanied by an appeal to the nation, was prepared in anticipation of the next general election.

The program provides for drastic reorganization "and for the most part nothing short of immediate public ownership and control" of many key industries; nationalization of banks and other financial institutions; revision of parliamentary procedure to permit the speedy approval of various measures of socialist reconstruction and in certain circumstances abolition of the house of lords.

"The pivot of any economic and social system loes in the control of its currency, its banking institutions and its methods of investment," the program says.

The Bank of England, therefore, and joint stock banks, it continues, should be brought under public ownership, and as "no policy of economic reconstruction can succeed unless there is control of new capital issues" it is apparent the direction of capital investment is also to be controlled.

The manifesto says the control of primary industries and services is an "essential foundation step" and drastic reorganization with, in most cases, immediate public ownership and control is stipulated regarding transport, electricity, water, iron, coal, steel, gas, agriculture, textiles, shipping, ship-building and engineering.

"The labor party," it adds, "is essentially a democratic party. It seeks to attain its purposes by persuasion, not violence, and to maintain the right to full freedom of criticism and association, without which human life is deprived of dignity and fullness.

"Fascism provides no remedy for our economic and social troubles. It would deepen and aggravate them. Fascism is merely capitalism in its worst and most brutal form."

TO ORGANIZE FISHERMEN.

Biloxi, Miss.—John Ewing, president of the Gulf Coast Shrimpers' and Oystermen's union, accompanied by P. A. Songe, Sr., and Charles Comeaux, have gone to the Texas coast to organize the fishermen of that state. They were accompanied by officials of the New Orleans organization.

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• Hotpoint's world-wide reputation for beauty and age-long sturdiness is behind this new low-priced Table Top Electric Range.

For years you have wanted a modern Electric Range. Well, here it is—clean as shining white porcelain—and with all the other features of electric cookery thrown in.

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Coolness—Automatic Cooking—Speed Marvelous Cooking Results!

And at the LOWEST ELECTRIC COOKING COST in OUR HISTORY

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If the Cost of Electric Cooking ever stood in your way, it is certainly removed now.

For we can give you the names of thousands who are positively delighted with their modern Electric Range under Reduced Electric Rates.

Real Cash Money has been saved by hundreds who once cooked with other types of stoves. By all means come in and find out how much this saving would be in your own case.

•

Just think!—a beautiful Hotpoint Table Top Electric Range for only $4.75 down and $4.59 a month—and the lowest electric rate in our history. Act Now!

Formerly $137 **NOW** Only $99.50

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Other Stores Are Also Showing CTP *the Newest Electric Ranges*

The People' Building & Loan Association

Chattanooga, Tennessee

Financial Statement June 30, 1934

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand	$ 4,856.95	Due instalment stockholders	$ 24,911.10
Mortgage loans	50,450.00	Due instalment stockholders for dividends	4,320.83
Interest, premium, etc. in arrears	4,130.87	Due loan stockholders	19,121.50
Mortgage notes and interest	6,051.62	Due loan stockholders for dividends	2,444.75
Accounts receivable	136.22	Paid-up stock	6,225.00
rent	7,975.00	Matured stock "A"	20,500.79
H. O. L. C. Bonds		Matured stock "B"	12,145.60
Accrued interest on same	39.87	Accounts payable	306.93
Real estate	22,879.83	Release money	7.00
Taxes and insurance advanced	628.02	Reserve for taxes	309.21
Penalties	516.95	Reserve for losses on real estate	5,429.83
Furniture and Fixtures	80.00	Reserve for losses on loans	270.00
	$ 97,745.33	Reserve	1,200.00
		Surplus	552.79
			$ 97,745.33

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1934

RECEIPTS:		
Cash on hand July 1, 1933		$2,219.84
Instalment dues	$2,651.14	
Loan dues	2,951.14	
Interest	1,798.84	
Premium	885.55	
Interest in arrears	136.75	
Rents	433.50	
Taxes repaid	10.00	
Book loans	75.00	
Real estate notes and interest	281.45	
Penalties	.59	9,223.96
		$11,443.80
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Instalment stock	$3,618.03	
Paid-up stock	450.00	
Taxes and insurance advanced	215.14	
Taxes and fees paid state	168.00	
Loans on shares	500.00	
Advertising, printing and stationery	37.70	
Insurance on real estate	49.58	
Interest	752.05	
Bank service	82.50	
Real estate taxes	282.42	
Salary	300.00	
Sundries	131.43	6,586.85
Cash on hand July 1, 1934		$4,856.95

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TEXTILE WORKERS' CONVENTION TO CALL BIG WALKOUT UNLESS EMPLOYERS CHANGE ATTITUDE

Critical Situation Exists in Textile Industries and Only Co-operation by Managements With Union to Adjust Grievances Can Avert Nation-wide Strike, President McMahon Says.

New York City, Aug. 2.—Arrangements for a special convention of the United Textile Workers of America which may call a nation-wide strike have been completed by the emergency committee of the union. The convention will meet here beginning Aug. 13.

President Thomas F. McMahon announced that a most critical situation exists in the cotton, woolen and worsted, silk and rayon industries that a number of employers are taking advantage of the low level of employment by using methods of discrimination and reducing the working standard of those employed.

He said that the organization will most certainly support an active movement for the 30-hour work week, and unless the employers in the textile industry show some inclination to co-operate with labor in the adjustment of grievances, the convention will vote in favor of strike.

Vice-President Francis J. Gorman was authorized to return to Washington to continue the conferences with administration officials in an endeavor to secure an adjustment of existing difficulties on the question of wages, hours and machine load before the convention.

Reports from Alabama representatives, according to the leaders of the United Textile Workers of America, show an utter disregard for the principles of NRA and a most shameful situation caused by extremely low wages and excessive machine load. The strike in Alabama is one of the main reasons for the special convention.

Speakers invited to address the convention include Secretary of Labor Perkins; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, with officials of the state and city federations of labor.

Biggest Convention Expected.

It is expected that credentials of over 700 local unions will be turned in and the attendance will be larger than any previous convention.

The executive council of the union will meet the week prior to the convention for the purpose of examining reports of organizers and officials.

Delegates from North Carolina have been granted permission to attend the convention of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor opening on the same date as the textile convention with the understanding that no definite action will be taken in the cotton situation until they arrive in New York.

FEDERAL RELIEF SURVEY SEEKS SPECIFIC UNEMPLOYMENT FACTS

Study Expected to Show How Many Persons Are Likely to Be Permanently Dependent on Relief.

Washington, Aug. 2.—A survey determining how many persons on relief rolls are capable of being gainfully employed, and how many are likely to be permanently dependent upon some type of relief, is now being conducted in eighty key areas throughout the country by the federal emergency relief administration.

Other factual information being collected at the same time is expected to be highly useful, not only in developing work programs and formulation of relief policies, but in the weeding from relief rolls of persons not entitled to such aid.

Girrington Gill, acting federal emergency relief administrator, in making this announcement pointed out that this is the first time that such a survey and analysis ever has been made on a large scale. Total numbers of persons and families on relief had been obtained, but there has been no answer, previously, to such vital questions as "who are these recipients, why are they on relief and what can be done, if anything, about getting them off, etc."

Results Ready in Fall.

A total of 2,625 interviewers, clerks and supervisors are gathering and compiling data. The results of the survey will be available in the early fall.

Special grants, over and above all other allotments, were made to the state relief administrations for the survey, the total cost of which, including final completion of the report, will be about $300,000.

In addition to ascertaining the number and proportion of persons on relief rolls who are capable of employment in industry, and those who will, presumably, be permanent charges upon some type of relief activity, the survey purposes are as follows:

To secure a distribution by occupation, industry, sex, age, color, nativity, etc., of employable persons receiving relief, to throw light on the problems faced in returning these persons to a self-supporting basis, and to aid in the planning of work relief programs.

To determine how many families receiving relief contain employable persons, and may therefore be expected to leave the relief rolls as jobs become available.

To throw light on the problems of what disposition should be made of non-employable persons and families, and the types of relief which should be provided for them.

To determine how many relief persons are able to receive work relief.

To throw light on local administrative standards and practices, indicating the degree to which local administrators have adhered to the policy expressed in federal relief legislation—that the funds supplied are emergency in character and are to be used for the relief of need due to unemployment.

To indicate the extent to which relief has demoralized the unemployed—whether relief is developing a class disinclined to work although physically able to do so.

To throw light on the question of occupational shifts in industry.

It is expected the facts revealed by the survey will be the basis of the administration's great social program and the study is being watched with deep interest in government circles. The survey will give the first accurate picture of the actual condition of the nation today, it is believed.

HUNDREDS OF FOUNDRY WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

Union Shop, Check-Off Dues System, and Higher Wages Demanded.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—About 850 union employes of the Central Foundry company here walked out after company officials refused the demand of the shop committee for the union shop and check-off system whereby union dues are deducted from pay checks by the employer and turned over to union officials. The shop committee specifically demanded that the superintendent advance union initiation dues for several new members.

Rome, Ga.—The work of four stove foundries here was materially checked when about 550 employes struck for higher wages. The foundries affected are the Southern Co-operative Stove company, Rome Stove and Range company, Shanks Stove and Range company and the Standard Stove and Range company.

NAMED TO INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

Washington.—The national recovery administration has announced the appointment of Jonathan Eddy, New York City, secretary of the American Newspaper Guild, as a member of the newspaper industrial board, succeeding Shuford Bradley Marks, resigned.

LYLE STOVALL

INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

Hamilton Bank Building

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MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

NRA

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK FROM "CAN" TO "CAN'T"?

That's What Roy McDonald Expects of His Employes

Roy McDonald, Czar of the Home Stores and self-styled individualist, says that his employes must "work any hours I see fit to designate and at any task I may require of them."

Do you think a man who cares so little for his employes should receive the support of good union men and women? Do you think such a man would help you in time of need?

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TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

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The Labor World

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Black-Draught Brings Refreshing Relief of Constipation Troubles

Constipation produces many disagreeable sensations, several of which are mentioned by Mr. T. E. Stith, of Boonville, Ind., who writes: "I have used Thedford's Black-Draught many years when needed for biliousness and other minor ills when a laxative was needed. I have a tight feeling in my chest when I get bilious. I get dizzy and feel very tired, just don't feel like doing my work. After taking Black-Draught, I feel much better. This is why I continue to use it when needed." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught is a good, purely vegetable laxative, obtainable for 25¢ a package.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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UNION MADE

SHIRTS AND TIES

Fine Assortments

Contor Bros.

529 Market Street

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

MORE ABOUT MILL BOSSES

(Continued from First Page)

or force the employe under duress to increase their output. Therefore, now the manufacturers find themselves in the same, if not worse, condition than at the time the code was first adopted.

"We find most hosiery mills working under curtailment while others are closed entirely. Due to this condition, the hosiery code authority recommended to the industry, several weeks ago, that the industry as a whole shut down for two weeks, and upon reopening adopt the 35-hour workweek with an increase or the same minimum of wages to the workers. Did the manufacturers adopt this sane policy? They certainly did not. They made such a howl against it that the code authority withdrew the proposal. They turned this proposal down even though, due to the stocks on hand, that the bottom of the hosiery market is again falling out and the manufacturers find themselves at the mercy of the buyer. How will the hosiery manufacturer meet this old situation? By the only method he knows, and that is, take it out of the wages of the worker, of course.

"This is not only supposition on the writer's part. It is being brought to his attention every day where the management is either hinting at wage cuts or is putting them into effect. Only last week in Knoxville the workers of the Holston Manufacturing company walked out on strike in protest against a drastic cut in their wage rate. This week the workers at the Nick-a-Jack are faced with the same situation. If this thing is allowed to continue there is no telling where it will end. It is the same old story that these so-called captains of industry try to put over on the worker. If they will agree to a cut in rates they will be in a better position to get orders. They still believe that they are the only ones with this bright thought in mind. The net result is that a cycle of wage cutting begins and in a short time they find themselves in the same competitive position, but the worker finds herself or himself the loser in earning power. I have tried to point these things out to the hosiery workers in this section for a year, and still they will not believe it until it hits home.

"Therefore, once again I am appealing to the hosiery worker to awaken and band themselves together into strong labor unions to offset these wage cuts.

"If the manufacturers have not the intelligence to adopt a more sane policy as regards a shorter workweek the worker, by a strong concerted effort must bring it about. This is the only way that they will bring about a more stable condition in the industry and not always be facing wage cuts."

Patriot—Remember that glorious patriot who said, "Don't give up the ship." That's the spirit, isn't it?

Jewish Friend—Vell, I don't know; how much vas he offered for it?

Patronize our Advertisers.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 49897

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Dora Smith vs. Louis Smith.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Louis Smith is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 7th day of July, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 8-3

The PROVIDENT

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

PAYS A CLAIM

TO

Somebody Somewhere

EMPLOYER CAMPAIGN OF MURDER, SPYING, COERCION, SOWED SEED OF GREAT PACIFIC COAST STRIKE

Organizations of big business have let loose their fire at the Pacific coast strikers. It has even been charged that the strike in San Francisco constituted revolution.

Let's look at some history and see what is there revealed.

Center of the employers' line of attack in San Francisco is the industrial association. The San Francisco Industrial association is a part of the State Industrial association.

Working along lines planned out during the World war, the industrial association emerged from that conflict determined to smash union labor and with a war chest into which banks and industries of San Francisco has poured enormous piles of ready cash. Contributions to the war chest for the fight to smash labor ran $10,000 and $15,000 each. Standard Oil and Southern Pacific gave $30,000. There were some 1,800 contributors. That's the outfit that has been directing the war against labor on the Pacific coast in the last few weeks.

* * *

The history, going back through the years, is filled with stories of intrigue, murder of union men, use of spies within unions and the throttling of interstate commerce.

It was Atty.-Gen. A. Mitchell Palmer who sought to enjoin the industrial association from interference with interstate commerce under the anti-trust laws. The Higher courts turned Palmer down, but plenty of interference was proved. The courts held, somewhat in accord with the "rule of reason" idea, that the thing hadn't gone far enough to warrant a permanent injunction.

* * *

Here was the industrial association plan: No union work was to be allowed where it could possibly be stopped. Building materials were kept out of the state by the power of this business gang, unless they were non-union. Union contractors found themselves absolutely unable to buy material.

The industrial association built great storage yards for all manner of building material and contractors were forced to buy from these yards or go without. A regular permit system was in use. Union contractors could get no permits to buy materials. Likewise an air-tight system was in use for the employment of mechanics. Each mechanic signed a contract to work when and where ordered. The man who refused to work when and where the association ordered him to work was fired and without any chance for another job.

* * *

The International Molders' union counts at least two members murdered in that conflict.

The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union went to the expense of building a brick plant in El Paso, Tex., in order that union employers in San Francisco might be able to get brick for their jobs.

Union contractors and union foundrymen found themselves unable to borrow money from the banks, most of which had given $10,000 or more each to the industrial association's war chest.

* * *

The State Industrial association sought to smash labor all along the line. It was the Harrison Gray Otis idea made state-wide. But labor in San Francisco never was smashed. It survived every attack. It survived, but the employers' attack never ceased. That is the background upon which the strike of the last few weeks rests. It is a background of employer hatred, spy operations, murder, coercion and the determination that unionism has no right to exist.

MORE ABOUT POSTAL CLERKS

(Continued from First Page)

tions through organized pressure. Their action was not concerted, but individual political "pull." Men with the "right friend" always stood a good chance to have their conditions improved and their grievances adjusted. But in 1883 congress passed the Pendleton civil service act. From then on things began to change. Political influence in the service was reduced, and although it still continued to play its part, and does so even today, its role became irregular

Gradually, as the patronage of these lower positions disappeared, congressmen and politicians generally began to lose interest in the postoffice clerks and carriers, and these workers, thrown on their own resources, soon found it necessary to unite among themselves in order to protect their interests and improve their lot. Besides, with their positions made permanent, postal employes saw that they had a stake in the service and in good working conditions which they had not had before. Previously a man was in a government job one year and out of it the next, and it did not make much difference if working conditions were not so good. But now these men began to feel that they were in the service to stay, much as printers and machinists were in their crafts to stay. The organized movement among postal workers was the natural outcome of this changed condition.

(The second article in this series will appear in The Labor World next week.)

Boxing Bouts To Feature Champions

Tuesday night at the Rossville arena Matchmaker Bob Bumpus will stage his Chattanooga vs. Knoxville boxing bouts, featuring many champions of the Knoxville and Chattanooga Golden Glove tournaments. The Chattanooga boys are "out for blood" this time, Bumpus stated, as the Lookout boys were soundly whipped by the Knoxvillians a few weeks ago when they invaded the Smoky city.

The matchmaker announced there would be ten bouts, each billed for three three-minute rounds. Fenton Gentry will be the referee, Bumpus said.

The card follows:

Bill Brown, 195, Chattanooga, vs. Eddie Crawford, 210, Knoxville.

Herman Davis, 170, Chattanooga, vs. Roswell Terry, 175, Knoxville.

Ray Peace, 158, Chattanooga, vs. Vernon Transil, 160, Knoxville.

Joe Williams, 147, Chattanooga, vs. Joe Gullo, 147, Knoxville.

Jack Lively, 137, Chattanooga, vs. Lonnie Alexander, 136, Knoxville.

Izzy Pearlman, 125, Chattanooga, vs. Ben Underwood, 126, Knoxville.

H. P. Davis, 115, Chattanooga, vs. Eddie Knowling, 118, Knoxville.

There will be three other bouts, the promoter stated, to be announced later.

MORE ABOUT EDGERTON

(Continued from First Page)

the work of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association. They have, for the most part, contributed regularly to the work of the association and most of them have given the association every other assistance which has been asked for or expected.

The Lebanon Woolen mills, of which I am president, sent the association a check for $100 on Jan. 5 of this year, as they have done regularly for nineteen years. The officers and directors of that mill feel that this is one of the best investments the mill is making, particularly this year. I believe the association deserves this additional financial support and because I know funds are needed badly enough to warrant this request, I am today having the mill send the association another check for $25.00.

I am going to personally ask each of the 600 concerns receiving this letter to immediately mail the association a check, ranging from $10.00 to $25.00, according to the "ability to pay" condition of the member, and I hope this will be done at once. If the response is as ready and as generous as I believe it will be, the money received will take care of the current bills and will enable the association to carry on through this year.

Agencies unfriendly to industry are organizing and campaigning in this state and retarding, and otherwise hurtful legislation, is being proposed and advocated. Industry must guard its own destinies and do it now, or the time will come when industries in Tennessee will find themselves surrounded by the same conditions which are confronting those in adjoining and other states.

Sincerely, cordially and faithfully yours,

JOHN E. EDGERTON,
President.

COAL MINERS LOSE JOBS

Philadelphia, Pa.—Operators of anthracite mines in Pennsylvania slashed the number of employes 10 per cent and reduced the amount of wages paid 17 per cent from May to June, according to figures compiled by the Philadelphia Reserve bank from original reports received by the Anthracite Institute from thirty-four companies.

The companies operate 137 collieries, which employed about 80,000 workers. Their weekly earnings amount to $2,156,000. In the past eight years employment in this period has registered decreases.

Operating time, as measured by employe-hours actually worked in June in the collieries of thirty companies, decreased 20 per cent as compared with May.

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Meet Your Friends at

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Beware of Non-Union Shops

Look for the Union Card when you take your shoes in to be repaired. All Union Shops have cards and all Union Shops have skilled craftsmen. If you don't see a Union Card—BEWARE—there is a reason!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION LOCAL No. 620

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Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times

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MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH

Opposite New Post Office

PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c

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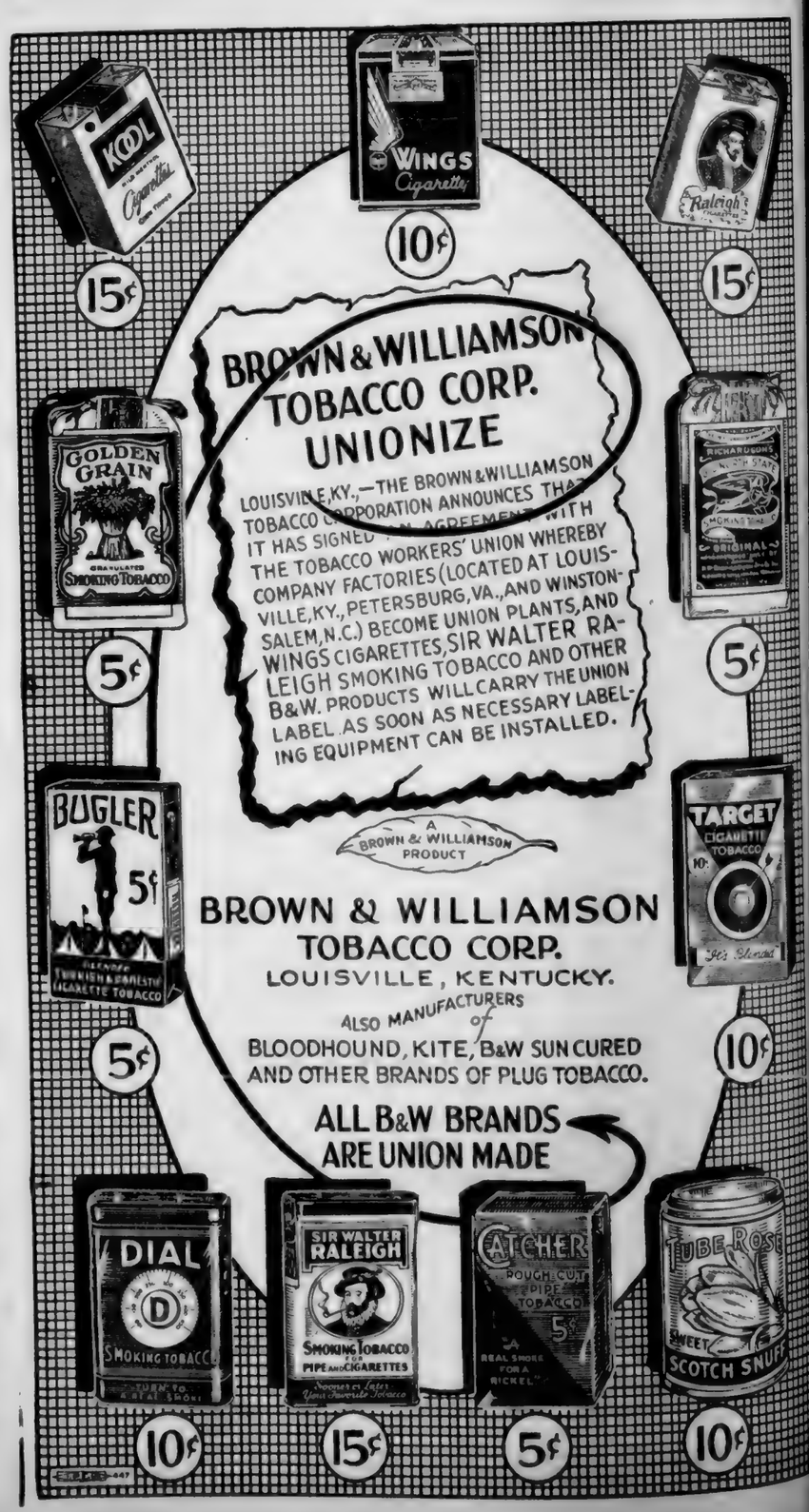
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WINGS Cigarettes
Raleigh
10¢
15¢
15¢
BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORP. UNIONIZE
LOUISVILLE, KY.—THE BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORPORATION ANNOUNCES THAT IT HAS SIGNED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION WHEREBY COMPANY FACTORIES (LOCATED AT LOUISVILLE, KY., PETERSBURG, VA., AND WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.) BECOME UNION PLANTS, AND WINGS CIGARETTES, SIR WALTER RALEIGH SMOKING TOBACCO AND OTHER B&W. PRODUCTS WILL CARRY THE UNION LABEL AS SOON AS NECESSARY LABELING EQUIPMENT CAN BE INSTALLED.
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5¢
RICHARDSON'S NEW STAR
ORIGINALS
BUGLER
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TARGET CIGARETTE TOBACCO
A BROWN & WILLIAMSON PRODUCT
BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORP.
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
BLOODHOUND, KITE, B&W SUN CURED AND OTHER BRANDS OF PLUG TOBACCO.
ALL B&W BRANDS ARE UNION MADE
DIAL
Smoking Tobacco
SIR WALTER RALEIGH
Smoking Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarettes
CATCHER
Rough Cut Pipe Tobacco
5¢
TUBE-ROSE
Sweet Scotch Snuff
10¢
15¢
5¢
10¢

Volume XIX

GREEN ISSUES HOT CHALLENG TO INDUSTI

Must Provide Jobs or Q Says Labor Head.

SEES URGENT NEED FOR DECISIVE ACT

Intimates Society Must T Over Problem If No Solved.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 9.— is what the idle crave, work is they must have and if private i try cannot give them work, s must take over the means of duction and provide employ President William Green, of American Federation of L warned as the federation's exe council met here.

Industry has virtually abdica the face of the unemployment Mr. Green charged, declaring th employment was still the outsta problem before the nation and labor stands for complete utili of our productive capacity to f essential goods and services.

President Green said that th cussions of the executive c would emphasize the need for p and decisive action in dealing the unemployment problem. He that the latest figures indicate are still more than ten millio employed.

Men Must Have Work.

"Despite the increase of em ment due to NRA and to the ex ture of vast relief funds," Mr. continued, "the slack in unem ment is not being taken up r nough. Many millions are o ic relief rolls. While relief necessity, continued dependence public funds for food and she tapping the initiative, moral sturdy qualities of our America hood. Work is what men cra work is what they must have.

Indicting private industry failure to deal with the une ment problem and declaring t vate industry does not act, t ion will, Mr. Green said:

"Private industry has lagged lack of increasing emplo There is a steady demand for Prices are going up. Profits f ate industry are in sight. The re bulging with deposits and re ample and available to pri ump of business activity.

Is Industry Beaten?

"Why then the delay? Sur ustry is not imbued with a f defeat at a time when wiftly carry our nation to the ing of a decided revival.

"With our vast resources bounding technique, our e anagement and our trem me market, surely industry s sell America short.

"Are our captains of indust air-weather leaders? Have th en affected by public relief e RFC dole and the other s industry so broken down uch-vaunted initiative that ustrialists are without enoug n to plan how to fight th t?

Leaders Show Incapacit

"Are the sons of the pionee nstructed the American ra o harnessed the waterfalls a lit up the greatest product ine in the history of the wor capitulate to the absentee p and control of bankers oved from the honest sweat y, mill and mine managem "Surely our industrialists fess that the problem o yment has them licked. pitulate, now that the bank e shown their incapacity, p our industrial machines o will turn out the shoes, d goods required to keep ou ion alive and comfortable ers in the mills, stores an employment can be depend stick to their tasks if t rmitted access to the machi o will direct them if their n capitulate?

Action by Society Foresa

"Will it be necessary for so e over the means of proc l the government bo for se of industry's failure t eager and willing wor

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 10, 1934 — Number 16

GREEN ISSUES HOT CHALLENGE TO INDUSTRY

Must Provide Jobs or Quit, Says Labor Head.

SEES URGENT NEED FOR DECISIVE ACTION

Intimates Society Must Take Over Problem If Not Solved.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 9.—Work is what the idle crave, work is what they must have and if private industry cannot give them work, society must take over the means of production and provide employment, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, warned as the federation's executive council met here.

Industry has virtually abdicated in the face of the unemployment crisis, Mr. Green charged, declaring that unemployment was still the outstanding problem before the nation and that labor stands for complete utilization of our productive capacity to furnish essential goods and services.

President Green said that the discussions of the executive council would emphasize the need for prompt and decisive action in dealing with the unemployment problem. He added that the latest figures indicate there are still more than ten million unemployed.

Men Must Have Work.

"Despite the increase of employment due to NRA and to the expenditure of vast relief funds," Mr. Green continued, "the slack in unemployment is not being taken up rapidly enough. Many millions are on public relief rolls. While relief is a necessity, continued dependence upon public funds for food and shelter is sapping the initiative, morale and sturdy qualities of our American manhood. Work is what men crave and work is what they must have."

Indicting private industry for its failure to deal with the unemployment problem and declaring that if private industry does not act, the nation will, Mr. Green said:

"Private industry has lagged in the task of increasing employment. There is a steady demand for goods. Prices are going up. Profits for private industry are in sight. The banks are bulging with deposits and credits are ample and available to prime the pump of business activity.

Is Industry Beaten?

"Why then the delay? Surely industry is not imbued with a feeling of defeat at a time when it can swiftly carry our nation to the beginning of a decided revival.

"With our vast resources, our unbounding technique, our efficient management and our tremendous home market, surely industry would not sell America short.

"Are our captains of industry only fair-weather leaders? Have they, too, been affected by public relief? Has the RFC dole and the other subsidies to industry so broken down their much-vaunted initiative that our industrialists are without enough ambition to plan how to fight ther way out?

Leaders Show Incapacity.

"Are the sons of the pioneers who constructed the American railroads, who harnessed the waterfalls and who built up the greatest productive machine in the history of the world ready to capitulate to the absentee ownership and control of bankers far removed from the honest sweat of factory, mill and mine management?

"Surely our industrialists cannot confess that the problem of unemployment has them licked. If they capitulate, now that the bankers, too, have shown their incapacity, who will keep our industrial machines going? Who will turn out the shoes, clothing and goods required to keep our population alive and comfortable? Our workers in the mills, stores and places of employment can be depended upon to stick to their tasks if they are permitted access to the machines. But who will direct them if their business men capitulate?

Action by Society Foreseen.

"Will it be necessary for society to take over the means of production? Will the government be forced, because of industry's failure to invite the eager and willing workers to march into the idle shops and throw the levers of the machines that will again pour out the endless amount of goods our people require? And will the government muster into service the alert technical and managerial brains that formerly directed the flow of these goods on behalf of the owners of industry?

"If the owners of industry default in their approach to these problems, abdicate in the presence of this economic crisis, will they not then forfeit their prerogatives and be compelled to stand aside while society itself, for good or evil, makes an attempt to cope with the task?

"These are questions which industry must ponder now before it is too late. The crisis is on us. A few months more and the opportunity may be lost to it, perhaps forever. Whatever may come, labor will stand on the side of complete utilization of our productive capacities in order that the whole of society may be furnished with essential goods and services."

Knights of Labor Forced 8-Hour Day For Letter Carriers

Affiliation With National Body Brought Results for Federal Workers.

By E. R. HATCHER
Secretary-Treasurer Tennessee Federation Postal Clerks.

(This is No. 2 in a series of articles written for The Labor World by Mr. Hatcher.)

While the carriers were winning their little success through their temporary organization, events began happening among workers outside. The Noble Order of Knights of Labor, which but a few years before had been a secret organization, was now looked upon by the workers, especially those outside the skilled crafts, as their all-powerful supporter and liberator. At this time the movement for the eight-hour day was rapidly gaining interest of all classes of workers.

The letter carriers, whose daily tours lasted from nine to eleven hours and in some cases longer, were as interested in the eight-hour movement as other classes of wage-earners. Since 1868 eight hours had constituted a day's work for laborers, workmen and mechanics in federal employ. When the carriers had asked that this act be enforced in their service, the department ruled that they were neither laborers, workmen or mechanics and therefore the law did not apply to them. The need for new legislation was apparent and the employes turned to the Knights of Labor as the agency most likely to get them what they wanted.

The movement to join the Knights began first in New York City in 1886 and about the same time in Brooklyn and Chicago and shortly afterwards in Omaha, Buffalo and a few other places. The legislative committee of the Knights of Labor drafted an eight-hour bill which was introduced in congress in 1886.

The department opposed the measure strongly, but that did not slacken the workers' efforts in its behalf. After much agitation their efforts began to show results. The bill, which now contained an overtime feature, was reported out and in spite of the protest of some of the members from the south and west, went on the statute books in May, 1888.

For some time prior to the eight-hour law there had been a growing realization among the men for the need of some form of national organization. The first real efforts toward this national organization came a year later when the carriers of Milwaukee issued a call for a gathering of carriers from all over the country to meet at their city in August, 1889. This meeting was not very successful, but soon afterwards the Milwaukee carriers again set their movement on foot and another call was sent out to the carriers of the nation to send delegates to a national convention in Boston the following year. So after several conferences delegates met in Boston in September, 1890, at which time a real national association of letter carriers was formed.

Following this convention fifty-three cities received branch charters from the national association. These included New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Buffalo and the other cities which had previously established local assemblies of the Knights of Labor. Affiliation with the labor order had already proved to be a great asset.

ICE DELIVERY DRIVERS NOT OFFICIALLY TOLD REINSTATEMENT ORDER

No Official Confirmation of Press Stories Received Up to Friday Morning—Labor Board Decision Reported to Have Instructed Company to Re-Employ Five Union Leaders Allegedly Discharged for Organization Activities.

Five victims of the labor policies of the Chattanooga Ice Delivery company, discharged allegedly for activities in connection with the formation of a union of ice-wagon drivers several weeks ago, Friday morning had no formal notification of action by the Atlanta regional labor board, which press dispatches stated Wednesday had ordered reinstatement of the quintet, according to J. H. Peele, chairman of the group which appeared before the board together with officials of the delivery company a short time ago.

According to stories in the daily papers, management of the company denied having received official notice of the board's action, and continued to contend, even in face of the reported decision, that the workers were not discharged for union activities, but for "inefficiency."

In reference to this statement, Mr. Peele recalled Friday morning that the union was chartered June 6, and on the same afternoon he was discharged. Within approximately one week, he pointed out, four more of the most active members of the union were "let out," various reasons for their being discharged including "talking too much," "not attending a company meeting," "not greasing delivery wagon," etc., etc.

The ice delivery company delivers the product of the Atlantic Ice and Coal company, and maintains offices in the same building with that company on East Thirteenth street.

Five active members in the union who were discharged were Mr. Peele, Otis Cooper, John Davis, M. L. Trotter, Ray Patterson.

In view of stories concerning the "princely salaries" paid by the corporation to its employes, some citizens are wondering why the discharged men should desire reinstatement, unless, indeed, they hope through the organization to force something approaching a living wage.

Two pay envelopes of the company furnished The Labor World some time ago, said to be for a full week's work, show that one driver finished the week "all square" with the company, earning $11.94 and having exactly the same amount of "take-outs." A second, according to these envelopes, was not so fortunate, and although evening the score as to his weekly pay of $10.44, after "take-outs" were deducted, was indebted to the company, apparently, for a payment of 75 cents on a refrigerator. It was not stated whether purchase of the refrigerator was a requirement of the company. Neither was it explained whether the company "pulled" the refrigerator for failure to pay the weekly installment.

In the meantime, it was stated, the five former employes of the company are awaiting formal notification which has been promised by the board when a decision was reached.

The price of ice to the householder, which has remained at 50 cents per hundred pounds since the "war," is still unchanged.

BUSINESS ATTACKS ON NRA FALL FLAT IN FACE OF BIG 1934 EARNING GAINS

Great Corporations Continue to Pile Up Huge Profits Despite Pessimistic Darts Aimed at Recovery Program—Widespread Benefits Shown During First Six Months of Present Year.

New York City, Aug. 9.—Business and Wall Street attacks on the NRA and the whole recovery program fall flat when contrasted with current reports showing widespread business recovery the first six months of 1934.

In the face of profitable results revealed by the half year reports, it is difficult to understand the present pessimism and spirit of defeatism prevading part of the business world. There seems to be only one explanation: That business is still grouchy over what it considers to be curtailment of its rights under the recovery program and is again doing its best to discredit the program, despite the fact that it has benefited more by it than any other element of the nation.

Business has loudly squawked over paying the higher wages demanded by codes and has opposed organization of the workers to advance their standards of living. But payment of higher wages and the steady organization of its employes which has gone on has not prevented business from making remarkable gains in profits over the first six months of 1933.

Outstanding is the report of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet company, which showed a 215 per cent gain in net profits, a total of $2,416,887 for the first half of this year as compared with a net of $765,120 for the same period last year. Among other firms showing big gains were E. I. du Pont, Hershey Chocolte, Tide Water Oil, National Cash Register, Curtis Publishing company and Proctor & Gamble company.

Here are the figures, which tell their own story of recovery program benefits:

American Rolling Mills: Six months ending June 30, net profit $2,018,148 as compared with net loss of $659,325 in first half of 1933.

Tide Water Associated Oil company and subsidiaries: Six months ending June 30, $2,678,385 net profit as compared with the net profit of $174,854 same period last year.

Atlas Powder company and subsidiaries: Six months ending June 30, net profit, $677,107, as compared with $129,258 same period last year.

General Printing Ink corporation: Six months ending June 30, net profit, $356,326, as compared with $155,744 same period last year.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit company and subsidiaries: Six months ending June 30, net profit, $725,314, against $764,910 for same period last year.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.: Six months ending June 30, net income, $23,553,598, as compared with $11,277,550 for same period last year.

United States Industrial Alcohol company: Six months ending June 30, net income, $957,378, against $299,155 first half of 1933.

Hercules Powder company: Six months ending June 30, net income of $1,801,481, compared with a net of $893,050 first half of 1933.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass company: Six months ending June 30, net profit of $2,532,319, against $2,157,083 in first half of 1933.

Hershey Chocolate corporation and affiliated corporations: Six months ending June 30, net income of $2,493,250, compared with $1,991,023 same period last year.

National Cash Register company and subsidiaries: Six months ending June 30, net profit of $1,002,947, compared with a net loss of $599,772 same period last year.

Wheeling Steel corporation and subsidiaries: Six months ending June 30, net profit of $1,076,178, contrasted with net loss of $320,276 same period last year.

Curtis Publishing company: First six months ending June 30, net earnings, $3,731,871, as compared with $1,500,726 same period last year.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.: Six months ending June 30, net income, $258,351, compared with net profit of $82,619 same period last year.

United States Playing Card company and subsidiaries: Six months ending June 30, net profit of $371,095 as compared with $50,400 same period last year.

Proctor & Gamble company and subsidiaries: Six months ending June 30, profit of $14,870,066, compared with $10,811,325 same period last year.

National Distillers Products corporation and subsidiaries: First six months, net profit of $5,798,163, as compared with $476,384 same period last year.

BRONX PRINTERS O. K. CODE.

New York City.—A group of employing printers in the Bronx, differing from the views of some seventy similar small shops which recently sent back the Blue Eagles distributed to them under the graphic arts code on the ground that wage provisions were unfair, has presented to local NRA officials a resolution deploring the action of the first group and indorsing the code. A spokesman for the group said it employed a majority of the mechanical workers in small print shops in the Bronx.

Hosiery Workers Plan Big Outing For August 25

All-Day Picnic and Barbecue To Be Staged at Lookout Lake by Branch 53.

An all-day picnic and barbecue, with athletic contests and sports events, is being planned by Branch 53, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, to be staged at Lookout lake on Saturday, Aug. 25, and a committee consisting of C. M. Morrison, Leonard Lowe and R. V. Jester is busy preparing for a program which will be of interest to all ages.

The crowds will begin to gather, said Mr. Lowe, about 10 a.m., and thereafter the events will take place in approximately the following order: Girls' soft ball game, 10 a.m.; rifle matches, 11 a.m.; barbecue plate lunch, 12 m.; speaking and awarding of prizes, 12:30 p.m.; boys' ball game, 2 p.m.; footraces, 3 p.m. Swimming and aquatic contests will be held throughout the day, Mr. Lowe declared.

"Every hosiery worker in and around Chattanooga is urged to come and bring his or her friends and spend the day with us," the committee chairman explained. "Tickets, which will be 25 cents each, will entitle the holders to one barbecue plate, lemonade and participation in any of the activities. Progressive merchants are donating valuable prizes to be given winners of the contests, and a great crowd is expected to gather at the lake for this occasion.

"The picnic-barbecue is the climax of a most successful organizing campaign, and is in the nature of a celebration of this success. We hope to have many of our friends from other crafts spend the day with us also, and from present indications the outing will be most enjoyable for all."

Model Shoe Shop On "Unfair List"

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, through its executive board, Friday morning concurred in the action of Local 620, Shoe Repairers, in declaring the Model Shoe Rebuilders, at 19 East Eighth street, "unfair to organized labor," and pickets were patroling the vicinity of the Model shop Friday announcing the fact to the public.

The Model shop has apparently been a bone of contention for some weeks, to both the local members and the master repairers' organization, and placards announcing the firm as "unfair to the NRA" have been paraded in front of the shop.

Some time ago it was announced that the management of the shop, which is a branch of a chain with headquarters in Nashville, discharged a union repairer and replaced him with a non-union worker. All efforts to adjust the matter, and appeals to the Nashville operators to sign the same agreement with the local which other shoe repairers signed, it is said, were unavailing, and after several weeks' effort on the part of union officials and Central Body representatives to adjust the difficulty, the result was as announced above.

It was declared the Nashville operator of the shop refused point-blank to deal with the organization, and that the union committee had no other course than to declare the shop "unfair."

Bakers Celebrate First Anniversary

Local Bakers and Salesmen celebrated the first anniversary of their organization on Wednesday, Aug. 1, with an all-day picnic at Pan Gap. Hundreds of friends of the "boys" spent the day at the popular resort, and a most enjoyable time was had by all.

Committee on arrangements was George Hattenback, R. J. Gentry, J. E. Payne, Bob Rogers and C. E. Bales.

Members of the local declared their intention of making the outing an annual affair, and inviting all trades unionists and their friends to participate.

First Bum—I'm looking for the president of this railroad.

Second Bum—Well, you don't expect to find him here, do you?

First Bum—Oh, I don't know, I'm on his track.

MILL OWNERS SADDLE DEBT ON UNEMPLOYED

Relief Agencies Used to Enslave Labor.

HOSIERY WORKERS' OFFICIAL PROTESTS

Declares System "Most Vicious Form of Industrial Peonage."

Washington, Aug. 9.—Relief officials in the south are aiding and abetting a system which produces the most vicious form of industrial peonage. This charge was made by Lawrence Hogan, representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in North Carolina, to the F. E. R. A. officials here yesterday. Hogan asserts that he has headed delegations of mill workers to local relief officials, who, instead of giving aid, have insisted upon arranging with mill owners that these workers accept credit at company stores. This practice burdens poorly paid mill workers with a load of debt too heavy to carry, Hogan says.

Hogan gave F. E. R. A. officials the names of certain cotton mill owners in North Carolina who are forcing employes to sign chattel mortgages on their furniture as security for food bills at company stores while they are unemployed.

"Prices at the company stores are usually 20 per cent higher than at the so-called cash stores," Hogan pointed out. "The company stores carry no fresh vegetables and as a rule their stock is inferior to that carried by the merchants outside the mill villages. I have also complained to F. E. R. A. about certain cases where local relief officials insist that aid extended to starving seamless hosiery or textile workers are 'loans' and must be repaid to the state. Relief should be issued with no strings attached or entirely withheld. The federal authorities are providing virtually all the funds for relief in the southern states and must act more vigorously in forcing state officials to maintain standards of relief comparable to those in the north. Relief grants in the south are at best bad enough and always pitifully small.

"N. R. A. should investigate the misuse of credit at 'company stores' which multiplies all the evils of industrial feudalism which the new deal was supposed to eliminate. The worker who is obligated to run up a big bill to his employer through a twelve to fourteen-week shut-down, perhaps cannot catch up quickly enough to be out of debt before the next layoff or curtailment comes. Few workers who are in debt to their employers dare join a union or even demand that the mill owner abide by the rules and regulations of the textile code. Freedom of movement is prevented and the worker is tied to his job just as securely as the slave was tied. Relief officials must be specifically forbidden to have anything to do with evil practices of this sort and F. E. R. A. must be prepared to deny funds to those states where economic vice is perpetrated or countenanced," Hogan said.

Dairy Workers Hold An Enjoyable Outing

Approximately 100 members of Local 428, Dairy Workers, their families and friends enoyed an outing at Lake Winnepesaukah last Friday night, spreading a picnic lunch and enjoying refreshments furnished by a committee. Burkett Carr was in charge of arrangements, and it is said the unionists and their friends were unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Carr had done a good job of it.

ARBITRATION AWARD BOOSTS MAILERS' PAY

Cleveland, O.—Through an arbitration award by Judge Manuel Levine, of the Ohio court of appeals, Cleveland Mailers' Union No. 12 has been granted a wage increase of $3.50 per week. Hours continue at 48 for day and 42 for night work, the union's request for a 40-hour week being denied. The award was retroactive to Oct. 1, 1933.

THE LABOR WORLD
210 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Has labor indorsed the candidacy of Josephine Roche for governor of Colorado?

A.—Miss Roche's candidacy has been indorsed by Colorado labor.

* * *

Q.—Has the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers always been so named?

A.—No. The union was organized as the Western Federation of Miners. The present name was adopted in 1916.

* * *

Q.—Have powder workers a union?

A.—Yes. The United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

What Next!

A three-wheeled "auto of the future" has been designed by Buckminster Fuller to take full advantage of advanced stream-lining principles. Fuller recently drove the machine from Detroit to Chicago, a 290-mile run, in 5 hours.

Wisdom

Falsehoods, like weeds, flourish without care. Weeds care nothing for soil or rain. They not only ask no help, but they almost defy destruction.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

CREOSOTE WORKERS STRIKE.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—One hundred and fifty employes of the Gulf States Creosoting company are on strike here. The union workers voted unanimously to walk out. Labor leaders are negotiating with company officials regarding settlement of the strike, called in protest against discrimination against members of the local creosoting plant union organized in June as an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Cardui Helped Lady For Nervousness and Run-Down Condition

"I have taken Cardui several times for weak, run-down condition and it has helped me," writes Mrs. Walter M. Coulon, of Forsyth, Ga. "I was nervous and suffering from a weak condition. There were days when I had to lie down during the day. I sent for six bottles of Cardui, as it had helped me before. Cardui gave me strength, stopped the nervousness and helped me in every way." . . . Cardui may be just what you need. It can't do you any harm, so why not try it? Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.
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Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

Fights for Rights Will Continue

Pointing out that the problem of labor relations still seems far from a satisfactory solution, the American Federation of Labor says in its current survey of business:

"Since the administration has not yet secured for workers their legal rights to organize, strikes have become necessary in very many localities to enforce the recovery act. These cannot help retarding business, but unless the law can be otherwise enforced, we cannot expect them to cease until workers have won recognition."

"Labor as an organized group," the Federation adds, "is emerging to perform its function in American society. This is a necessary part of the reorganization for economic control; without it we could not hope to keep the balance between producing and consuming power."

There is a great deal of hubbub in the air about strikes and some of the more robust souls among the dinosaurs are extremely angry because wage earners have the temerity to go out and actually tie up the works.

Of course it has been perfectly proper for whole cities full of business interests to band together, to raise huge funds and to enter into conspiracies not to employ union men. That has been a mere matter of stern conviction, backed by something like a religious conviction. Yes, for bosses it is O. K.—but for workers to band together, that's terrible. So they say.

This is prediction: There will be more strikes before there are fewer. Plenty more. The reason for this is not so much that workers are battling over wages and hours as it is that they are determined to enforce the law which guarantees the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Bosses are trying by every trick they know to nullify this law. They are the supreme nullificationists—a term by no means new in relation to reaction and the law.

So what? So the blame for the disturbance goes mostly on the shoulders of greed, personified by corporations and their retainers.

It all comes down to a battle over powers and rights. Rights mean power. Free and complete exercise of the right to bargain collectively will do a lot of things to the industrial structure. Bosses don't want those things done. They want dictatorial power, as of old. Conflict is inevitable and inescapable. Don't think otherwise.

As long as employers deny the right of the workers to organize there will be strikes. The moment the right of organization is granted, one big cause of strikes is removed. These are self-evident facts, plain to all, yet some employers do not see them.

Labor Board Makes Good Start

The first decision of the new national labor relations board was a good start in asserting one fundamental right of working men and women. It declared that under the national industrial recovery act employers do not have the legal right to discriminate against trade union members because of their union activities.

The decision was made in the case of the Jersey City-Lyndhurst Bus company, which was charged by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with dismissing two of the brotherhood's members because of their work in the field of labor organization. The Newark regional labor board found the company guilty of the charge, and ordered the reinstatement of the men. The company bucked the order. The old national labor board sustained the ruling of the regional labor board. The company bucked that order.

The first decision of the new board was to confirm the ruling of the old board. The decision declared that unless the order for the reinstatement of the men was promptly complied with the company would be cited to the national recovery administration for withdrawal of the Blue Eagle and to the department of justice for prosecution under the national industrial recovery act.

Organized labor hopes and expects the board will continue to hew to the line in these cases involving the determination of subversive employers to deprive the workers of their clearly defined rights set forth in the labor section of the recovery act and the codes established by its authority.

It is also hoped that the department of justice will act promptly in prosecuting the cases cited to it by the board, and thus establish definitely that section 7-A of the recovery act means what it says about the right of the workers to organize and carry on trade union work without interference from employers.

Unsound Drought Proposal

Talk of moving tens of thousands of persons from the drought-stricken western half of the Dakotas and the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains is premature and smacks of the hysterical. The proposal was made without consideration of the way men behave and it is not strange that officials of South and North Dakota should scoff at it.

South Dakota's reaction to the proposal was made by Gov. Tom Berry, who said: "In my opinion the spirit of the people of South Dakota is still loyal to the soil of the state and investigation of drought-stricken families disclosed determination to fight it out." And Dr. H. L. Walster, dean of the North Dakota Agricultural college, observed: "I think we are becoming too excited about this drought. The evidence of history is that it has been dry before."

It has been dry before and there have been great crop failures in the region now suffering from the drought. But the men who settled the west stuck, and provided that the national economy can be managed so that they can make a living, they will stick now. Talk of transplanting whole populations from their chosen and hard-won homes is absurd unless their extremity is manifestly permanent. One season of crop failure, bad as it is this year, does not constitute such an extremity.

Ignoring Federal Court Order, NRA Takes Greif Firm's Eagle

Washington, Aug. 9.—Exercising what it believes is an administrative right under the law and the president's order, the national recovery administration has directed the men's clothing code authority to withhold Blue Eagle labels from the L. Greif & Bros., Inc., Baltimore, for violation of a labor provision of the code. The NRA action was taken despite a federal district court restraining order directed against the code authority.

At the same time, the NRA withdrew the Blue Eagle from the Bear Brand Hosiery company, because of discrimination against union workers by the company at its plant in Beaver Dam, Wis.

The NRA announced that the Greif firm, one of the largest in the industry, operating ten plants in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, has "been found in violation of a labor provision of the men's clothing code protecting wages of workers receiving less than $30 a week but in excess of the average of the lowest wage."

It was explained that this is the type of provision appearing in all codes, designed to prevent cutting all wages to code minimums. The action withdrawing the Blue Eagle followed a hearing July 5 before the NRA compliance division. The company was given two weeks in which to make restitution of back wages, said to amount to more than $100,000, or obtain an exemption from the code provisions. The company's application for exemption was denied by the code authority and the latter's action was upheld by the NRA.

Gratification over the NRA action was expressed by Sidney Hillman, NRA labor advisory board member and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in a statement in which he flayed the Greif concern as a leader among the few in the industry who are seeking to destroy the purposes of the code by instituting a system where the minimum wage becomes the maximum.

Marriage may be terrible, but surely single life can't be so full of charm and happiness. If it were don't you suppose many more people would surely stick to it?

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

Despicable tactics used by some employers to cheat workers out of their just wages were revealed by Elmer F. Andrews, New York state industrial commissioner, in issuing a mandatory order affecting the wages of women and minors employed in laundries throughout the state. The order brings into force the law's penalties against laundry owners who fail to pay the wage rates established under New York's minimum fair wage law.

Promising "prompt and drastic action" to compel chiseling employers to obey the law, Commissioner Andrews told how underpaid workers are victimized.

"In view of the cunning, deceit and industrial terrorism existing in many of the non-complying plants," Andrews said, "I feel justified in authorizing resolute and, when necessary, ruthless action to wipe out the chiselers. As was brought out abundantly at public hearings, workers have been forced, under threat of being fired, to become accomplices in persistent evasion of the law.

"Their time clocks have been set forward in the morning and backward at night; they have been forced to sign payrolls for two, three and four dollars more than they received in wages; under the eyes of the employer they have been compelled to tell investigators that false records of working hours were correct; they have been paid the minimum wage and then forced to 'kick back' from two to four dollars of the wages received. Many workers have given us information and evidence of these practices."

The chiseling described by Commissioner Andrews is not confined to New York. A small minority of employers are seeking in every state to evade fair wage provisions of NRA codes and state laws. Strong trade unions are the best deterrent of such mean chiseling and is one of many good reasons why fair employers should support organization of their employes.

* * *

It was very clear that some of the opponents of the new deal need a brain trust of their own. One of them is now admitting the limitations of the "intellectual capacity of the individual."

Mr. George H. Houston, of the Baldwin Locomotive company and other corporations, is among those calling for "decentralization." He wants a reversal of the process which has organized the big corporations and monopolies, under the leadership of the Morgans, Rockefellers, et al. He asks for something which shall give us "unit enterprises sufficiently small to come within the scope of intellectual capacity of the individual."

Does Mr. Houston refer in this to the "rugged" individual?

It appears that what had gone before was as far as Mr. Houston could follow. But when Gen. Hugh S. Johnson put the whole darn caboodle into one big NRA, it was a trifle beyond Mr. Houston.

He goes a little farther than one would have exepcted the head of the Baldwin Locomotive works to go. Unless we remember what has been happening to the motive power on railways: Curiously enough, it was a company which has been making street cars which turned out the streamline train. The big locomotive engineers didn't seem to have registered in a field which one would think to be peculiarly their own.

Doubtless Mr. Houston thinks the "world is going to the dogs"—but they are the big dogs.

* * *

Queer thing about how TVA is affecting the economics of the country.

TVA got the electric companies to build low-priced things, like refrigerators and stoves. At first it "couldn't be done," then it was done for the Tennessee valley and now it is done for the whole country.

Of course the new things are not as fancy as the higher priced commodities. But they do the work and thousands and thousands of homes cannot have electric refrigerators. And a lot of folks can have jobs making them. Ditto for electric stoves.

Uncle Sam is doing a lot of queer things these days and nobody can tell where a lot of them will react on the lives of millions.

In the refrigerator and stove business the old structure is used. Regular manufacturers do the making, regular dealers do the selling. Friction is eliminated. Folks everywhere benefit.

STREET CAR WORKERS STRIKE IN TWO CITIES

Omaha, Neb.—Charging discrimination against them by the company, union employes of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company went on strike here early on the morning of July 26. H. N. Nelson, president of the union, said the workers were prepared to carry on "until a favorable agreement is reached or we are starved out."

The strike is the second in four months.

SAN FRANCISCO PRINTERS GET BACK '29 PAY SCALE

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—The wage scale of 1929 is restored by a new contract signed between San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and the San Francisco daily newspapers. A new contract with the same wage scale and terms was also signed by newspapers and union heads in Oakland. The contract, which restores the previous wage cut of 10 per cent, covers a one-year period expiring July 15, 1935.

The new agreement restores the wage scale written in the 1929 contract, which expired in April, 1933, and was succeeded by a one-year agreement making a 10 per cent salary cut. This contract expired April 9, 1934, but its terms remained in effect temporarily pending negotiations on a new agreement.

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical union, took part in the negotiations. The new agreement was approved by the union by a 3-to-1 vote.

PAY INCREASE FOR NEWARK PRINTERS

Newark, N. J.—Wages of newspaper compositors will be $51.65 for a five-day week under an agreement reached by the wage scale committee of Newark Typographical union and the Newark Evening News, Newark Star-Eagle, Newark Morning Ledger and Newark Sunday Call. This represents an increase of $6.65 a week. The contract signed is on a six-day basis as provided in International Typographical union rules, the worker nominating a substitute for the sixth day as a means of distributing employment.

The new scale equals the 1929 scale. It is operative from July 6 at daily wages of $10.33, with 50 cents additional for the night shift and $1 additional for the third shift. The new contract will run for one year.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS STRIKE.

Florence, N. S.—Six hundred miners employed by the Florence colliery here struck. The walkout completely tied up the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company's biggest producer. The full force walked out after a brief discussion in the washhouse at the pithead. While the men issued no statement, the tie-up was believed to have been the outcome of a controversy over the status of men employed on the bankhead.

Canadian Bell Telephone Co. Restores Wages of Employes

Montreal. — The Bell Telephone company of Canada has now restored wages of its employes to pre-depression levels. The depression cuts amounted to 10 per cent, half of which was restored on April 1. In some of the exchanges the rotation day off, for which the employes are not paid, still remains in effect.

Staten Island Bus Men Strike for Higher Pay

New York.—One hundred bus drivers of the Staten Island Coach company struck when officials of the company refused their demand for a pay increase of 12½ cents an hour. The six lines of the company were completely tied up and 20,000 commuters from Manhattan traveled home by other transportation services.

The drivers have been receiving 50 cents an hour for an eight-hour day. Originally, the operators demanded an increase of 25 cents an hour. After this demand had been rejected by the company, the drivers appealed to the regional labor board, whose executive secretary, Benjamin Golden, suggested an increase of 12½ cents an hour. This compromise was acceptable to the drivers, but it was rejected by Samuel H. Serena, president of the company.

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Including Cost of Operation
Investigate!
CHATTANOOGA GAS CO.
PUBLIC · BE · PLEASED · SERVICE

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

LOVEMANS

ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE

3000 Pieces Bridal Gold GLASSWARE

Rich yellow glassware for complete table setting. All pieces match in color and in design.

5c to 29c

At 5c . . .
- 5-Ounce Fruit Juice Glasses
- 9-Ounce Glasses for Water!

At 7½c . . .
- Gracefully Designed Cups
- Saucers to Match the Cups
- Footed Sherbet Cups
- Salt and Pepper Shakers
- 12-Ounce Ice Tea Glasses
- 6-Inch Bread and Butter Plates

At 10c . . .
- Breakfast Cereal Bowls
- 7⅛-Inch Salad Plates

At 15c . . .
- 10-Inch Vegetable Dishes
- 8¼-Inch Vegetable Bowls
- Large 9-Inch Dinner Plates
- 10½-Inch Cake Plates
- 10½-Inch Grill Plates

Large 80-Ounce Pitchers to Match.....29¢

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DIVIDENDS SOAR AS STRIKES SPREAD

Payments by Big Canadian Corporations Make Highest Record in Years, Only Exceeded in December of 1930.

Montreal, Aug. 9.—While strikes spread, dividend payments of Canadian corporations in June established a new high record for that month. Aggregate dividend payments were more than double those in June last year; they have only been exceeded in the month of December, 1930.

While the big corporations have been making hay it does not appear that small business is prosperous. Current bank loans have been shrinking for some months and in June were considerably less than in the same month last year.

New Agreement Establishes 5-Day Week for Philadelphia Printers

Philadelphia, Aug. 9.—Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 has signed a new wage agreement with the publishers of three Philadelphia newspapers establishing a five-day week with the old rate of pay. The agreement, retroactive to July 1, will extend to June 30, 1935. It was reached after several months of arbitration.

A proposal of a $37.80 minimum pay for a 37½-hour five-day week, lunch periods of a half hour not included, was accepted by the union scale committee after it rejected an offer of $40 for a 40-hour week, exclusive of lunch periods. The night scale was set at $40.30 with the understanding that negotiations for establishing of a lobster trick rate will be opened in October.

The agreement affects about 400 men on the Philadelphia Record, the Philadelphia Evening Ledger and the Philadelphia Daily News.

Building Code Agency Studies Southern Minimum Pay Protest

Washington, Aug. 9.—Sullivan W. Jones, chairman of the national construction planning and adjustment board, has begun a trip to North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, to make a study, at first hand, of the wage problem which has arisen in connection with the construction code as applying to construction work in these southern states. Jones' trip is being made by direction of his board.

During May, general contractors and others engaged in construction in these states protested the minimum wage of 40 cents per hour for common labor employed upon construction. They submitted petitions for a stay of this wage provision of the code. Subsequently a public hearing on the petition was held in Washington. The petitions for the stay and the statements made and briefs submitted at the public hearing contained little or no factual information. There was no proof that construction had been curtailed because of the allegedly high wage. No one in NRA felt competent to make an intelligent decision as to what should be done.

Under the construction industry code there has been established the national construction planning and adjustment board, intended to tackle just such problems as this one of the southern minimum wage. Following the appointment of the chairman by the president, the board began to function early in July, and this southern wage problem was promptly turned over to it by NRA.

In connection with his forthcoming trip, Mr. Jones stated that an early settlement of this difficult southern wage question is imperative if a return to ruthless, cut-throat competition and the starvation wage is to be avoided. A retrogression of that kind to conditions which the code abolished as unthinkable, and as reasonable human beings, the members of the industry will prevent it, Jones is confident.

Molders' Convention To Meet on Aug. 13

Delegates to Chicago Meeting Will Represent United States, Canada, Hawaii and Canal Zone.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—It is expected more than 300 persons will attend the twenty-eighth convention of the International Molders' Union of North America, to be held here beginning Monday, Aug. 13.

Delegates from Canada, Hawaii and Canal Zone, as well as from all parts of the United States, representing the broad jurisdiction of the union, will be present.

The I. M. N. of N. A. was the first American trade union to extend its jurisdiction to Canadian workers. This was done in 1863. Canadian locals, however, had been represented at the organization's convention two years earlier.

Molders working in Honlulu, Hawaii, were first granted a charter by the I. M. U. of N. A. executive board in 1901. The next year the charter was withdrawn because of difficulties in administration encountered in so remote a point. The I. M. N. of N. A. retained jurisdiction in Hawaii, however, and molders working there deposited their cards in the San Francisco local union. In 1919 the Honolulu molders again were granted a charter. Their local union, No. 350, has been functioning ever since.

In 1906 the molders working in Balboa (then called Gorgona), Canal Zone, were granted a charter. Local Union No. 131 has been in existence ever since that time.

This is the fourth time in the history of the International Molders' union that this organization has held its convention in Chicago. Chicago was the scene of the 1865, 1879 and 1895 conventions.

Hard Coal Employment Drop.

Philadelphia. — The number of workers employed in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal industry declined 10 per cent and the amount of wages dropped 17 per cent from May to June, following increases in the previous month, the Philadelphia Federal Reserve bank reports. In the last eight years employment in this period has registered decreases. On the basis of current reports and the figures of the bureau of mines, it appears that the entire Pennsylvania anthracite industry about the middle of June eployed 114,000 workers, or 45 per cent more than in June of last year. The total amount of wage payments was 55 per cont larger than a year ago.

Bosses Defy Textile Board on Union Issue

Mississippi Mills Refuse to Reinstate Discharged Workers and Regional Labor Board Is Asked to Intervene.

New Orleans.—Declaring that present federal officials are unable to cope with the threatening situation, W. G. Byars, Jackson, Miss., has appealed to the United States regional labor board here to take charge of labor difficulties expected to involve about 50,000 Mississippi cotton mill workers.

The Mississippi state cotton textile industrial relations board, of which Byars is a member, has decided in favor of the workers in four disputes involving plants at Magnolia, Tupelo, Kosciusko and Corinth, Miss., he reported, calling for the return of workers fired for union affiliation. The board has, however, been unable to enforce its decisions, and he believes that the New Orleans group has greater power, he said.

Holt Ross, American Federation of Labor representative, conferred on the situation with Charles H. Logan, secretary of the board at New Orleans. Ross, a native of Mississippi, whose jurisdiction covers that section, is expected to aid federal officials in bringing about settlement of the difficulty.

FIRE UNION BANNED.

Atlantic City.—Ignoring the fact that the laws of the land guarantee workers the right to organize, Atlantic City authorities have forbidden city firemen to form a union. Firemen who join the Uniformed Firemen's association, Local 189, International Association of Fire Fighters, now being organized here, will face charges of insubordination, an order issued by Chief Joseph Leeds says. Those who have already joined the union are ordered to give up their membership.

Arrest of Pickets Asked.

New York.—S. Belchman & Sons, Inc., wholesale dry goods merchants here, asked Supreme Court Justice William H. Black to issue warrants for the arrest of striking employes for contempt of court because the pickets carry signs asserting the firm is violating the labor provisions of the NRA code for wholesalers. Company officials contended the picketing was in violation of a court decree, and asserted that many orders have been canceled by customers throughout the country who have been led to believe that the company is unfair to its employes and has not complied with NRA rules.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK FROM "CAN" TO "CAN'T"?

That's What Roy McDonald Expects of His Employes

Roy McDonald, Czar of the Home Stores and self-styled individualist, says that his employes must "work any hours I see fit to designate and at any task I may require of them."

Do you think a man who cares so little for his employes should receive the support of good union men and women? Do you think such a man would help you in time of need?

Support the Merchant Who "Plays Fair" With You!

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 89
Established in 1882

TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER

Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, on the 1st day of July, 1930, Margaret W. Saunders (widow), of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, executed a deed of trust, conveying the property hereinafter described and advertised for sale, to me as Trustee, which deed of trust is found of record in Book C, Vol. 25, page 574 et seq., of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee; and,

Whereas, said deed of trust was executed for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain indebtedness, fully described in said deed of trust, to which reference is made for a complete description; and default has been made in the payment of the indebtedness so secured and interest thereon; and the said Margaret W. Saunders has failed to perform covenants in the said deed of trust and has remained in default for more than thirty days and the holder of the indebtedness has made demand upon me, as Trustee, to sell the property conveyed by the said deed of trust, as therein provided, to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness and interest, as said holder has a right to do under the terms of said deed of trust;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust, I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee, will,

ON THE 7th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1934,

sell, within the legal hours of sale at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and homestead, and all other exemptions of every kind, the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

The south 100 feet of the north 200 feet of the west 100 feet of Lot 2, Map of Property, Revised Subdivision of St. Elmo, in the former Second Civil District, present City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 1, page 6, in the Register's office of said County, and being the same property conveyed to Margaret W. Saunders by said deeds of record in Hixson, Key et al, respectively, Book V, page 599, and the same property conveyed by W. R. Smith, single, reserved in Book C, Vol. 9, page 538, in said Register's office, which has been dedicated to the public as a part of West 42nd Street.

Subject to requirements of Zoning Ordinance No. 1843 of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and any amendments thereto.

Said deed of trust recites that the title to the said property is clear, free and unencumbered, and title to the same is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only.

C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.

August 5, 1934
Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys. 5-8t

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

THE RHODES DECORATING CO.

809 Cherry St.

IS UNFAIR

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7161

817 Market Street

Buy by the case

EVERY 3 MINUTES OF THE WORKING DAY

The PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

PAYS A CLAIM

TO

Somebody Somewhere

Delegates Off To Textile Meet

Delegates from several local textile unions will leave Saturday for New York City, where a special convention of the United Textile Workers of America will be held beginning Monday and probably lasting throughout next week.

The extraordinary session of the international union was called by the executive council to consider serious problems faced by the workers, and is expected to prove one of the most important in the entire history of the organization.

Local delegates which have been reported to The Labor World are: From Local 1744, Charles Puckett; Local 1785, W. T. McKenna; Local 1833, Chickamauga, J. T. Compton; Local 1898, Dalton, Tom Crowe.

The wild oat crop seems to have come through the drought quite well.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50054
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
R. J. Johnson vs Emma Lou Johnson.

It appearing from affidavit of complainant that Emma Lou Johnson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and plead, answer or demur to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This ..... August, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 5-4t

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50062
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
George F. Collins vs. Floetta Collins.

It appearing from affidavit of complainant that Floetta Collins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 10th day of August, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 5-4t

In Union there is strength

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

17 East Seventh St.

FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods

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MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH

Opposite New Post Office

PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c

Sandwiches of All Kinds

Bottle or Draught Beer

909 Georgia Ave.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT FLAYS INVESTMENT BANKERS FOR "SHOCKING" BOND SALES

Washington, Aug. 9.—Scorching criticism of practices of American investment bankers is made by the senate committee on banking and currency in the second instalment of its report on its investigation of stock exchanges and banking.

"Shocking" and "scandalous" are some of the terms used in the report to describe inbestment banking practices.

The sale of foreign securities, the report declares, "was characterized by practices and abuses which were violative of the most elementary principles of business ethics."

Activities in the flotation of foreign securities was further declared to constitute "one of the most scandalous chapters in the history of American investment banking."

In the sale of domestic issues, the report asserts, the incenttive to fair dealing with the client corporation was "generally absent" when there was no prospect of recurrent financing. In such case, the report proceeds, "the bankers readily forfeited the good will of the corporation to swell their profits."

"Sell-outs," by which securities of closed corporations were sold to the public, were condemned.

The uses of "preferred lists" by which prominent persons received special favors in the flotation of securities, were discussed from various angles with respect to their evils. The names of many prominent persons who had "preferred list" status are mentioned.

Leading bankers of the country are singled out for specific criticism.

It is declared that legislation enacted recently was needed to safeguard the investor "against the negligent and fraudulent practices perpetrated upon him in the past by incompetent and unscrupulous bankers, underwriters, dealers and issuers."

"Colossal loss sustained by the public" is cited, with the comment:

"The record of activities in the investment banking field and of the methods by which security issues were originated and sold to the American public, when disclosed at the hearings, were so shocking as to place beyond controversy the urgent need for legislation such as the banking act and the securities act of 1933."

SHOP WORKERS TAKE OVER COMPANY UNION CONTRACT

Boston, Aug. 9.—The System Federation, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and embracing the shop crafts on the Boston & Maine railroad, with base at Boston, has taken over the contract existing between the rail company and the "independent" allied crafts. This change follows a referendum submitted to the employes of the railroad shops and which resulted in favor of the System Federation by a wide margin.

The first subject discussed under the new arrangement was that of a protest lodged with the railroad heads by the federation against the cutting of working hours and layoffs at the Billerica, Mass., shops of the B. & M. This protest is being given close attention in conferences between the System Federation and executives of the B. & M. at Boston.

Johnson Is Again Asked To Act In Harriman Dispute

Mills Still Operating in Defiance of Federal Collective Bargaining Statute, Hosiery Workers Tell NRA Head.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Refused information at NRA headquarters as to the status of the case of the Harriman Hosiery company, Harriman, Tenn., the American Federation of Hosiery Workers made another demand to National Recovery Administrator Johnson for action in the case. The Harriman mills, it was pointed out, are still operating in defiance of federal statute.

The demand was telegraphed to General Johnson by John W. Edelman, representing the hosiery workers organization and the striking workers at the Harriman plant.

In his message, Edelman said George A. Lynch, NRA executive officer, "has had other instructions" aside from Johnson's telegram that the Harriman Blue Eagle should be removed a second time unless fifty strikers were re-employed immediately and collective bargaining assured.

Edelman also said Maj. George L. Berry, division administrator, opposed to the agreement signed by A. R. Glancy, another administrator, had informed him Lynch did not wish to reopen the case.

Edelman's telegram said:

"Newspapers report you as having ordered NRA officials to revise Glancy's pact with Harriman Hosiery mills. Dr. Peck, chairman labor advisory board, informs me his understanding of your conversation with him was stated thoroughly in newspaper report quoted here.

"Now Peck tells me Col. Lynch states he has had other instructions from you. Maj. Berry tells me Col. Lynch does not wish to go into the case at all.

"Meanwhile, Harriman mills continues to sell hosiery, much of it to relief agencies using federal funds, while operating in defiance of federal statute relating to collective bargaining with labor.

"The Harriman strikers have, as you know, been kicked around for more than nine months now. It's not funny to kick them some more in view of your admission that Deputy Commissioner Glancy broke promises you make to strikers regarding reinstatements.

"What is going to happen? I'm asking your office to wire this to you and am simultaneously releasing message to press. Forced to do this by Glancy's instructions to me to find out about his arrangements with Harriman company from newspapers."

Deputy Administrator Glancy, who refused to give Edelman information on the case, restored the Blue Eagle to the Harriman mills after it had been withdrawn for violation of the collective bargaining provision of the recovery act. Glancy acted in the absence of Gen. Johnson from Washington. Organized labor roundly criticized Glancy and challenged his authority to act. Protest was also made by the NRA labor advisory board and Secretary of Labor Perkins.

Georgia Unions Score Road Pay

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 9.—The executive board of the Georgia Federation of Labor has condemned Gov. Talmadge and the state highway board for a "brutal and inexcusable effort to reduce Georgia laborers and their families to virtual peonage" and has appealed to "fair-minded citizens of Georgia" to help save labor from being forced "to the verge of starvation."

The labor representatives charged the highway board has refused to fix wage scales and hours of labor on state projects similar to the federal code provisions.

The resolution cited the more recent action of the highway board in requiring contractors on state projects to obtain labor at wages not higher than the rate prevailing in the communities in which the work is done, and said this requirement in some rural sections would force men to work for as low as 5 cents an hour.

Baggett-Knowles Bout Features Card

Monday night at the Rossville arena Berry Baggett meets Carl Knowles, one of the best lightweight boxers in the south, in the 10-round feature bout.

Baggett has developed into a great drawing card here and a crowd of more than 3,000 is expected.

In the semi-final bout Grady Gentry will meet Frankie Minor, of Cincinnati. They are billed to fight eight rounds. Smoke Walston will meet Shaw Skipper in a six-rounder, and Sailor Williams will meet Jack Johnson in the six-round opener.

NEW UNION IN METAL TRADES DEPT.

Washington. — The International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America has just affiliated with the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Announcing the action of the union, the Metal Trades Department said: "The close affiliation of the Hod Carriers with metal tradesmen throughout the far-flung industrial field, and the common problems affecting the members of metal trades organizations and common laborers, presented a situation that could best be met by unity of action—hence the affiliation."

A bachelor is a man who never makes the same mistake once.

Tragic Death Of Tollett Deplored

E. J. Renie, H. C. Prince and H. Pratt, a committee appointed by Carpenters' Local 74 to express the sentiment of its members on the untimely and tragic death of Harry Tollett, who was shot down by a workhouse guard recently, prepared the following resolution of sympathy for the relatives of the deceased brother:

"Whereas, Harry Tollett, loyal member of Local 74, Carpenters and Joiners, met a tragic death recently; and,

"Whereas, Brother Tollett was a quiet and inoffensive citizen, true to his convictions and his friends; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this local union deplores his untimely taking away, and we express our heartfelt sympathy to surviving members of his family; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, furnished the family of Brother Tollett and The Labor World for publication."

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Black-Draught Good For Biliousness and Bad Taste in Mouth

"I have found Thedford's Black-Draught so good for biliousness, bad taste in the mouth and other disagreeable feelings due to constipation," writes Mrs. Mary Garner, of Burleson, Texas. "My mother used it for a number of years and we do not think there is a better medicine. I was pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I sent for it and gave it to my children (as a laxative) for colds and when they felt bad. Soon they felt fine." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught for the grown folks—and Syrup of Black-Draught for the children.

Matthew Woll Book To Be Published By Appleton-Century

Announcement is made by D. Appleton-Century company that Matthew Woll has just signed a contract with them for the publication of his book "Organized Labor in Industry." Of outstanding interest is the prospect of a book on this subject by the vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the National Civic Federation, and its publication this fall promises to be a milestone in the affairs of labor and industry.

With the springing up of all the nudist camps, one would think the mosquitoes would have plenty of day work and give us old-fashioned people a bit of rest at nights.

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

Beware of Non-Union Shops

Look for the Union Card when you have your shoes in to be repaired. All Union Shops have cards and all Union shops employ skilled craftsmen. If you don't see a Union Card—BEWARE—there is a reason!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION
LOCAL No. 430

Patronize our Advertisers.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Each Week . . .

The Labor World

. . . reaches increasing thousands of the highest paid workers in Chattanooga!

MR. MERCHANT:
This should mean something to you—

Think It Over!

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 17, 1934 — Number 17

OSSES GIVE EDGERTON PLEA COLD SHOULDER

ppeal for Funds Ignored by 491 of 600.

NION HATER TRIES IT AGAIN

mployers Receive Second Call for Money to Fight Workers.

Frantic appeal of John Edgerton, esident of the Tennessee Manufac- ers' association, for funds to "pro- t" members of the bosses' union ainst the encroachments of organ- d labor, published in these columns veral weeks ago, apparently has not en heeded by Tennessee employ- , many of whom are fair-minded ough to recognize the rights of ir employes and patriotic enough endeavor to co-operate with the ited States government in its pro- m to bring the nation safely ough its greatest crisis.

A follow-up letter from Edgerton, plied The Labor World this week a friendly member of the associa- n, calls attention to the fact that of the 600 members appealed to failed even to reply to the first ter soliciting funds.

Edgerton again reminds the em- yers that his sockmill, the Leba- n Woolen mills, contributed $25 to "cause," and urges his members "ante up" that much or more.

There will be general agreement h the union-hating official's state- nt that "the time has now come en industry must do some safe, e and sound thinking," and it s been suggested that failure of the employers to reply to Edgerton's peal for money to fight labor is an dication in itself that Tennessee nufacturers have possibly been do- just that.

Edgerton's second epistle follows in :

On July 24 I addressed a com- unication to 600 members of the Tennessee Manufacturers' asso- iation explaining in detail con- itions surrounding industry in Tennessee at the present time. n that letter I made a personal ppeal to the 600 members ask- ng that they do for the Tennes- ee Manufacturers' association he same as the Lebanon Woolen ills, stating "I am going to per- onally ask each of the 600 mem- ers receiving this letter to im- ediately mail the association a heck, ranging from $10 to $25, ccording to the 'ability to pay' ondition of the member, and I ope this will be done at once."

I am back this morning from Washington, where I have been or the past ten days, and I am rank enough to say to you that onditions today warrant co-op- rative efforts on the part of in- stry more than at any time nce I have been in the manu- acturing business. I am not an larmist, neither am I easily ayed by unwarranted tenden- es, but I do want to say to my llow-manufacturers that the me has now come when indus- y must do some safe, sane and und thinking and the Tennessee anufacturers' association is dicating its efforts and influ- ce in behalf of industry more an it has ever done before.

I am appealing, therefore, the cond time to 491 manufacturing ncerns not replying to my let- r, to send the Tennessee Man- facturers' association a check r as much as $25, if that nount can be spared; if not, en a lesser amount will be atefully accepted.

Thanking you for the splendid lp you have given in the past, am,

. E. EDGERTON, President.

FIGHTS COMPANY UNION.

ew Orleans.—Charges that a com- union had been formed, given a d contract and then used to lower es, were made by employes of the can Gulf Packing company and G. H. Pelham Packing company, goula, Miss., to the regional la- board. It was also charged that under 16 were being employed olation of NRA code provisions.

Ice Delivery Co. Employes Restored To Former Jobs

Order of Regional Board Accepted by Management and Unionists Back at Work.

Five former employes of the Chattanooga Ice Delivery company, discharged shortly after drivers for that concern had formed a local union, returned to work this week following an order from the Atlanta regional labor board, to which body the case was appealed, the management having informed the group, it was reported, that the company was "willing to let bygones be bygones" and restore the men to the payroll.

Several weeks ago a charter was received for the ice delivery concern's drivers, and within a few days five leading members of the new local were discharged, various reasons being given for cutting them off the payroll.

Decision of the labor board said:

"Careful consideration of the evidence presented convinces the board that these discharges would not have occurred had it not been for the union affiliation of the complainants. It is therefore recommended that the company immediately reinstate the complainants."

The new organization is thus given a boost, and organization activities, interrupted by the discharge of the union leaders, has been resumed, with prospect, it is said, of a 100 per cent membership in the near future.

Machinists Note Passing Veteran Officer-Member

Officers of Lodge 1450, Machinists, have named a committee to draw up suitable resolutions expressing regret of the membership in the loss of a loyal and faithful member and former officer, B. A. Arledge, who passed away at his home, 903 Highland Park avenue, following a long illness.

Mr. Arledge had served the organization in various official capacities, and was at one time a delegate to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. He was an employe of the Southern railroad here for some fifteen years, and numbered his friends by the hundreds.

Brown Writes Again For The Labor World

H. F. "Handsome Hal" Brown, aged bachelor and veteran member of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, this week emerged from his seclusion and announced his purpose of again writing on various topics for the entertainment of Labor World readers.

Brown left the first installment on the desk of the editor—a short squib—and handwriting experts are now endeavoring to decipher the effusion. If and when the efforts of these experts are successful, The Labor World's brain trust will be put to work in an effort to determine what (if anything) the old-timer is talking about, following which the article will be published in these columns.

Seriously, Mr. Brown has written reams of interesting and informative "copy" for this paper, and his efforts are appreciated, whether we can decipher his manuscript or not.

Mowry Leaves For Molders' Meeting

R. L. Mowry, delegate from Local 52, Iron Molders, is attending the convention of the International Iron Molders' union in Chicago this week. The meeting was expected to be one of the most important in the history of the union, and delegates were expected from all parts of the United States, Canada and other points.

ZIEGLER FILLS LATE GEORGE S. LEVI'S POST

Cincinnati, O.—Following the death of George S. Levi, grand secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the grand executive council and the board of trustees appointed Phil E. Ziegler grand secretary-treasurer. Ziegler will serve until the next convention, in May, 1935. He will continue as editor of the Railway Clerk, official organ of the brotherhood.

Chamber of Commerce Denies Ten Millions Are Unemployed

Calls American Federation Figures "Exaggerated" and "Unsettling Influence"—Employers' Statement Regarded as Smoke Screen to Conceal Fight on President's Recovery Program—Labor Bureau Will Investigate.

Washington, Aug. 16. — Special study of all available unemployment data, in an effort to determine more exactly the number of unemployed persons in the United States, has been started by the bureau of labor statistics. The work will include developing methods for making more reliable estimates, and give due consideration to all factors.

Action of the bureau comes as a result of a statement by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States declaring that only 7,300,000 persons are jobless in the country, and that the estimate of the American Federation of Labor that 10,300,000 persons are without jobs is excessive by 3,000,000. The Benjamin Franklin Institute of Philadelphia has estimated the volume of unemployment at 12,000,000.

Statement of Chamber Inaccurate.

Statement by the United States Chamber was in the nature of an assault upon the American Federation of Labor, and charging in effect that its unemployment estimate of 10,300,000 is inflated and excessive. At the same time, the chamber insisted that industry has done well if it has put 1,000,000 persons back to work in the last year. President Green recently asserted that industry is not playing its part in bringing about recovery.

"Current exaggeration of the number of unemployed has been an unsettling influence," asserted the chamber. No proposal was put forth, however, for providing jobs for any of the 7,300,000 which the chamber admitted are actually idle.

No formula of how the chamber arrived at its estimate was made public, except that temporary workers now engaged on CWA and PWA projects were not included.

The sweeping statement of the chamber, coupled with indefiniteness as to how estimates of unemployed are arrived at, led the bureau of statistics to undertake a study of the whole subject, and with the intention first of all of laying down a formula of how estimates are to be reached.

Need for Formula Stressed.

It was pointed out that in the absence of a formula for estimate, different organizations are unlikely to reach similar figures in determining the volume of unemployment, and that such figures may be expected to lead to controversy, and furnish the means of unwarranted attack upon employe groups.

There is no denial in governmental and administration circles in Washington that the volume of re-employment in the last year has been disappointingly small, and has fallen far below the expectations of both Gen. Johnson and the president. While no governmental estimate of existing unemployment has been made, the disposition has been to accept the figures of the American Federation of Labor as fair and unbiased, and reflecting as nearly an accurate estimate as can be reached.

In some governmental quarters the statement of the United States Chamber of Commerce is looked upon as more or less a "smoke screen," designed to conceal and deflect attention from the manifestly unsympathetic attitude which much of the industry has maintained toward the president's basic program of restoring jobs and livelihoods to the men and women thrown into idleness as a result of the depression.

Rumored Home Store At Chickamauga, Ga., To Close Doors Soon

Trades Unionists Hear Another Unit of McDonald's Chain Ready to Fold Up.

Chattanooga trades unionists were informed this week that a persistent rumor at Chickamauga, Ga., insists that the unit of Roy McDonald's "Home Stores" operated in the North Georgia city is about to "fold up."

Workers in Chickamauga declare that prior to the organization of a splendid textile local McDonald's so-called "Home Store" enjoyed a splendid business there, but after the workers learned of the position taken by McDonald with regard to his employes many chose to spend their money with merchants who believe a working man or woman is a human being entitled to a fair "break" from business interests who employ them.

It is not surprising locally that McDonald's Chickamauga unit is reported as having "hard sledding," when it is recalled that he expressed the opinion to Chattanooga workers that President Hoover made a mistake in 1928 when he pledged industrial leaders to maintain wages. "If wages had been cut in half at that time," the grocer-baker-dairyman-tire dealer-printer-publisher - individualist declared, "we would have been out of the depression." He further declared that normalcy would not return until wages were cut deeper and deeper.

McDonald's amazing business philosophy has been the subject for much comment and condemnation both on the part of workers and business men of Chattanooga for the past year or more, and the "sale" of his various stores to his employes when the code required payment of $35 per week to executives is frequently recalled. However, it should be explained that the grocer, baker, etc., pointed out that the alleged sale was not an effort to dodge the code, but was the result of a philanthropic "dream of years" on his part to turn the business over to his hard-working employes. Further, it is recalled that the dream faded when the code was lightened up and the pay for executives was reduced under the NRA.

Should the rumor of impending closing of the Chickamauga unit prove correct, it will mark the passing of another of McDonald's ventures, quite a few of the grocery stores having been "consolidated" during the past year.

A woman is a person who hates her furniture if it isn't like her neighbor's, and hates her hat if it is.

Grocery Clerks' Appeal for Union May Be Heeded

Will Give Every Assistance Desired by Workers, Organizer Declares.

Insistent appeals for an organization of local grocery clerks will be heeded if the clerks really desire to form a union, according to T. R. Cuthbert, voluntary organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and every possible assistance will be rendered these workers if and when their preference is indicated in a substantial manner.

Mr. Cuthbert recalled Friday morning that frequent queries have been received from individuals asking that a local union be formed, and in a statement to The Labor World he puts the question squarely up to the clerks themselves.

"For many months inquiries have come in to the organizing committee of the council asking why a grocery clerks' union is not started," he said. "We have waited, expecting some clerk to step forth and start something, but for some reason—possibly lack of experience—nothing has been done except to 'bawl out' the organizer for not doing it himself.

"If the grocery clerks really want a union let each clerk send in a card to The Labor World, 310 West Eighth street, saying: 'Yes, I want a union,' and then sign the card. If sufficient interest is shown, a meeting will be set and due notice made in both daily papers of the time and place.

"It is up to the grocery clerks now. We have no desire to force them into a union if they do not want one. And if a meeting is called, be there, or forever hold your peace."

Personal Notes Of Members Local 1785

The Labor World is indebted to Miss Edith Nucholls, active member of Local 1785, United Textile Workers of America, for the following personal notes:

We are glad to see Ina Green back at work after several weeks' absence, occasioned by an attack of appendicitis.

Mrs. R. E. Davis, wife of an active member of this local, is still confined to her home by illness.

W. T. McKenna and James Markwood are in New York attending the convention of the United Textile Workers of America.

Clerks Traveled Uncharted Course To Organization

Postal Employes Found Many Setbacks in Efforts to Form Union.

By E. R. HATCHER

(Secretary-Treasurer Tennessee Federation Postal Clerks)

(This is No. 3 in a series of articles written for The Labor World by Mr. Hatcher.)

The organized movement among the carriers was rather easy as compared to the postoffice clerks. After settlement of its early difficulties, the National Association of Letter Carriers grew into a strong and united organization and was able to hold together in spite of strong differences, while the ranks of the clerks had been split and their organization torn by internal strife.

Perhaps the main cause for this contrast is the different nature of the two services. The carriers all do practically the same work, while the clerks are engaged in a great variety of occupations, which vary from hard manual labor to that of highly trained distributors of mail, accountants and postal specialists of various kinds. There are the possibilities of special assignments at desirable windows and choice places in executive offices. There is work which is easy and work which is hard, assignments which are desirable and those which are not. When all this is considered it can be readily understood why there would be jealousies and rivalries among these workers which naturally led to rival factions.

Several attempts were made to bring the clerks together but without success until a group from various offices met in Washington, D. C., in 1884. Two years later another convention met, but were not successful in getting any legislation through congress. Meetings up to this time were not composed of delegates from permanent organizations but groups of workers who would send some of their number to Washington to look after their interests. This arrangement was not very satisfactory, so as in the carriers' organization it became apparent that there was great need for a national organization. A call was sent out to all first class offices to send delegates to Washingotn in February, 1890. Delegates from all parts of the union assembled and there formed the National Association of Post Office Clerks of the United States. Eight-hour day, 15-day vacation and classification bills were drawn and introduced in congress. In October the vacation bill became a law, but the other two measures failed.

The next congress these bills again failed of passage and soon this failure began to lead to discontent and caused the clerks to look elsewhere for help. They turned to the Knights of Labor, who seemed in a large measure responsible for the legislative success of their brother employes, the carriers. This failure also led to dissatisfaction with some of the leaders of the national association. So, after various meetings, conventions and much bitter discussion, several locals withdrew and formed another clerks' organization, known as the United Association of Post Office Clerks.

Of course there was much bitter feeling between these two groups, and during the period from 1897-1899, practically nothing was accomplished in a legislative way. After two years members of both organizations had become tired and disgusted with quarreling, so without a great deal of difficulty a plan of merger was agreed upon in 1899. Neither group absorbed the other. A new organization was founded, whose title the United National Association of Post Office Clerks preserved the names of both the old groups.

(Another article in this series will appear in next week's issue of The Labor World.)

Committee Named To Secure Data On TVA Progress

Central Body Moves to Assemble and Publish Facts on Power Question.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night took initial steps in a campaign to assemble data on the progress of the T. V. A. and secure all available facts with reference to the question of power, for the information of workers and the general public.

E. E. McDaniels was named chairman of a committee which is charged with the duty of keeping labor and its friends in this territory informed as to developments in the movement for cheaper electric energy. Mr. McDaniels called attention to the work of the Authority, and stated as his opinion that the workers should be kept in full knowledge of the activities of those who are in the forefront of the movement, as well as to inform themselves to such extent that an intelligent grasp of the entire situation may be had generally.

Other members of the committee are Stanton E. Smith, Jack Lindsay and R. M. Cooke, and this body is empowered to "draft" additional members from any local union it sees fit.

Facts and figures are to be gathered, and report made to Central Body, to the end that publicity may be given each development in the movement.

Central Body Puts O. K. on Board's Model Shop Ruling

Ruling of the executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council that Local 620, Shoe Repairers, was justified in declaring the Model Shoe Repair Shop, 19 East Eighth street, "unfair to organized labor," was upheld by Central Body Monday night, and picketing of that concern is continuing, under direction of the shoemakers.

Officials of Local 620 said Friday morning the publicity campaign respecting the attitude of the chain company, which has headquarters in Nashville, will be continued, and that the fine response to the unionists' appeal for co-operation is appreciated.

It was recalled that the management of the chain declined to sign an agreement with the organization such as other concerns had agreed to some time ago.

J. W. Fuller Takes Trip to Kansas City

J. W. Fuller, secretary of the local lodge, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, left Chattanooga Thursday morning for Kansas City headquarters of the Brotherhood. Mr. Fuller will confer with grand lodge officials on matters of interest to the local lodge. He will return in about a week.

RESTORATION OF BLUE EAGLE WAS "ILLEGAL"

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot Raps Glancy Farce.

DELIVERS SPEECH, LEAVES UNHARMED

Visitors to Mill Town Gratified at Peaceful Outcome of Meeting.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the governor of Pennsylvania, went into Harriman, Tenn., last Tuesday, delivered a fiery address, and left, unharmed. Citizens of this section breathed a sigh of relief when the lady was reported as having safely returned to Knoxville, and it was suggested that possibly the large number of trades unionists who accompanied her precluded any effort on the part of the town's rulers to make her regret her visit.

In fact, it was pointed out, even Fred G. Held, vice-president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, was allowed to sit on the platform with the lady, and was permitted himself to make a few remarks. Mr. Held was given an ovation by the great crowd assembled for the meeting.

Turning in of a false fire alarm when the meeting was in progress was regarded as possibly a mild gesture on the part of the labor-haters, but if the intention was to disperse the crowd by such a crude bit of byplay it was doomed to dismal failure, as the speaking was not even interrupted.

A detail of state highway police, with drawn revolvers, accompanied the cars occupied by Mrs. Pinchot and Mr. Held, and despite rumors that six carloads of mill gunmen left Harriman ahead of the visitors, no untoward incident was encountered on the return trip, they reported.

Several Chattanoogans who attended were pleased with the peaceful outcome, and expressed gratification that the mill barons had decided to allow the gathering to proceed without interference.

Speaking under the auspices of the Central Labor union of Knoxville, Mrs. Pinchot charged restoration of the Blue Eagle to the mills by John Glancy, special assistant to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and former executive of General Motors, was "illegal."

"It is unbelievable that Glancy, an anti-union man, should have been selected for the position he holds and then allowed to misuse the power of his official position to make a mockery of the law he had sworn to enforce," she asserted.

"It would be about as logical to put the administration of our criminal law into the hands of Al Capone, Dillinger and other such—with perhaps one honest citizen worked in somewhere as an observer but without power to make decisions."

Mrs. Pinchot said both she and Gov. Pinchot resented the fact that restoration of the Blue Eagle forced the state emergency relief board of Pennsylvania to keep its contract with the Harriman mills.

"You can imagine how Mr. Pinchot felt about that," she said. "Unfortunately there was nothing that he could do legally. If there had been, it would have been a very different story."

Mrs. Pinchot declared that the depression was not over "because few rich men can afford to use their yachts again."

She also asserted that "the conception behind the NRA was statesmanlike and realistic—a vision of what could be accomplished by a co-ordinated, stabilized business organized for the good of industry, workers and consumers." However, she added that the movement had worked out to the advantage of big business, rather than the workers.

New Orleans.—There is nothing like having a friend. Oscar E. Laux, pressman employed by the New Orleans Item, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing assets of practically nothing, but liabilities of $2,209.09. The liabilities consist of indorsements of notes for friends that are held by alleged "loan sharks."

THE LABOR WORLD
218 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Has the American Federation of Labor ever denounced capital punishment?

A.—The 1895 convention declared capital punishment a barbarous and "revolting practice" and demanded its abolition.

* * *

Q.—What is the meaning of the term, "black money," as used by British workers?

A.—In some British trades involving special unpleasantness or damage to clothing, this is an extra payment, usually stipulated in the working rules, made because of the nature of the work.

* * *

Q.—How long have private detectives been used to fight organized labor?

A.—It is probable that private detectives have been used as spies and disrupters of trade unions almost since the beginning of the labor movement.

What Next!

The Swedes have produced something new in tents, one of the oldest of human inventions. The new tent, shown at Stockholm at an exhibition of Swedish inventions, is said to be superior for camping and military use to anything of the kind hitherto used. The center pole is replaced by a contrivance which stretches the canvas in roof form, this affording more space and enabling the occupants of the tent to stand upright. The floor is of canvas. The tent can be moved without being taken down.

Wisdom

Liberty has its roots in the hearts of the people, as the tree in the heart of the earth; like the tree it raises and spreads its branches to heaven; like the tree it is ceaseless in its growth, and it covers generations with its shade.—Victor Hugo.

Kept Taking Cardui Until She Got Rid of the Severe Pains

When Mrs. Ida Heze, of Edinburg, Ind., was in a painful, run-down condition, she took Cardui, with the results she describes below: "I had just been what one might say dragging around, feeling miserable and all out of sorts. I remembered how Cardui helped my aunt. I sent for six bottles of Cardui and when I had taken them, I was much better and stronger. I did not suffer so much pain. I continued taking Cardui until I had taken nine bottles. I do not have the severe pains" . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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The Labor Press

Once it was popular to refer to many daily newspapers as "the kept press." There is much good reason to revive the label and pin it on some of the biggest daily newspapers of the land.

The kept press pours forth its blah against the unionization of labor. It weeps crocodile tears for the "right" of the worker to keep out of the union and "bargain" for himself. It parades in mock mourning for the passing of those dear company unions in whose eyes the corporation could do no wrong. The kept press is making a holy spectacle of itself.

If the wage-earners had about the newspapers the good sense they are showing about most other things today we should have a great band of strong weekly labor newspapers and an adequate number of fighting daily newspapers. First, strong weeklies; then alert dailies ready and eager to be on the job in every phase of the struggle.

Every labor newspaper, The Labor World included, needs much more support than it is getting, needs more of the loyalty of the members of the organizations of its community. Newspapers are made good and then made better by and through the support of readers. Newspapers can fight battles when they are supported properly.

Tomorrow's battles will be bigger than those of today. The first thing every organization clamors for in a struggle is a voice—a newspaper. Newspapers can be strong for conflict only when they are made strong when there is no conflict.

Spread the great gospel of stronger labor newspapers—and more of them. Read The Labor World; pass it along to others.

Unions build up great reserves for the payment of benefits in time of struggle. The voice is as important as the commissary in time of struggle. The voice prevents deception. It holds the lines straight. The bitter fate of many a lost battle has been wrapped up in a package made out of the kept press. The tide of victory in many a struggle has been turned by a labor paper that had the strength and the courage to tell the truth.

And yet there are plenty of union men who give no thought to their press. The first thing tyrants do is to muzzle the press. That's how vital is the press. Tyrants now. The ranks of democracy are slow to learn their own needs. Tyrants muzzle the press because a free and fearless press is bad for tyranny—industrial as well as political.

It matters little how small a free newspaper may be. It is the freedom that counts. If there is a virility, size is a matter of mechanical expansion, easy, rapid. But if lack of size is due to utter lack of support, to a blank and woeful failure on the part of the rank and file to care about their voice, then when struggle comes it is usually too bad.

There needs to be some lash of scorpions to bring American labor to a realization of its need for a stronger press. Every labor newspaper in the land needs more support. Employers know what to do and thus we have the kept press. Labor wants not a kept press, but a supported press for the sake of human progress and human freedom.

Throttling Business Individualism

Many industrial oligarchs, bankers and railroad officials continue their silly ballyhoo that the only way to bring about prosperity is to restore the confidence of business leaders by repealing all laws which establish any form of social control over business affairs.

One of these reactionary types recently wrote President Roosevelt that to insure confidence the president should declare that "all supervision by all forms of government, federal and state, over all forms of human business activity should be forthwith abolished."

In his Green Bay speech the president delivered a paralyzing blow to the subversive get-rich-quick gentry who hold such reactionary views. In criticizing the man who suggested this laissez-faire scheme, the president said:

"In other words, he was frank enough to imply that he would repeal all laws, state or national, which regulate business—that a utility could henceforth charge any rate, reasonable or otherwise; that the railroads could go back to rebates and other secret agreements; that the processors of foodstuffs could disregard all rules of health and of good faith; that the unregulated wild-cat bankers of a century ago could be restored; that fraudulent securities and watered stock could be palmed off on the public; that stock manipulation which caused panics and enriched insiders could go unchecked. In fact, if we were to listen to him, the old law of the tooth and the claw could reign once more."

Nor did the president hesitate to speak plainly on the question of what constitutes genuine confidence. He declared:

"My friends, the people of the United States will not restore that ancient order. There is no lack of confidence on the part of business men, farmers and workers who clearly read the signs of the times. Sound economic improvements come from the improved conditions of the whole of the people and not a small fraction thereof.

"Those who would measure confidence in this country in the future must look first to the average citizen."

Greed at Its Worst

The record of the tobacco industry in this country is destined to become a classic in its perfect illustration of the unlimited greed of some American business men, and their practice of the business creed of "buy in the cheapest, and sell in the dearest market."

Tobacco growers received for their product in 1929 the sum of $286,000,000; in 1930 the sum of $212,000,000; in 1931 the sum of $131,000,000, and in 1932 this was reduced to $107,000,000.

Profits of tobacco manufacturers in 1929 amounted to $134,000,000; while in 1932 their profits were $146,000,000. In 1929 the number employed in tobacco manufactures was 116,119 persons; and their wages amounted to $94.5 million; while in 1931 the number employed was 99,769, and their wages amounted to $69.4 million.

In the growing of tobacco the whole family of the tobacco grower must work, and the average family income of tobacco growers in 1929 was $720; but by 1932 this had dropped to the pitiful sum of $250 average family income for the tobacco grower.

In the tobacco factories, the average wage was $815 in 1929; but in 1931 this had been cut to $695.

Foolish Atlantic City Policy

Atlantic City municipal authorities have apparently ranged themselves with the anti-union elements of the country in their opposition to the right of labor to organize. They seem to think they can stop the irresistible tide of organization and have forbidden city firemen to join the International Association of Fire Fighters. As a result, Atlantic City faces loss of the 1935 American Federation of Labor convention.

Informed of the action of the Atlantic City authorities, President Green, of the A. F. of L., expressed surprise that the mayor had taken the position "that any group of municipal employes should be denied the right to organize into a union of their choice and to enjoy the rights and privileges of Section 7-A the same as workers in private industry."

"The executive council was considering the advisability of holding the convention of the federation in Atlantic City in 1935 when this matter came to our attention," Mr. Green said.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

Newspapers, business leaders and others who are decrying strikes and industrial discontent would give better service to the nation by seeking to remove the causes of unrest. Injustice is the root of all discontent and discontent will grow as long as injustice is permitted to flourish.

Clear out recognition of these facts was given by the Rev. Dr. Minot Simons in a sermon which deserves nation-wide circulation, particularly at this time. Dr. Simons is ministel of All Souls Unitarian church, New York City.

"There is a vast discontent all through our world today and the poison in it is the sense of injustice," Dr. Simons said. "The discontent of resentment is one of the deep- underlying currents of our modern life. The current gets deeper and stronger as the resentment becomes greater and more impatient. We must beware of this current for it is a current of feelings, feelings of grievance, of injury and of injustice."

* * *

Dr. Simons went on to say that the public resents troublemakers who are capitalizing discontent. "But," he asked, "why should they not capitalize it?" and proceeded to point out there is a reason for the discontent and there is only one thing to do.

"There is discontent," he said, "and a reason for it, and we have to realize that the troublemakers believe believe that they can improve the situation. They may or may not be mistaken, but why should they not make trouble?

"The thing to do is to remove the cause of the trouble. Take the poison out of the discontent by removing the injustice which causes it and the sense of grievance and of resentment will disappear. Then the troublemakers will make no more trouble because there will be no discontent to capitalize. Many leaders of industry and many leaders of labor realize what needs to be done. Others have got to realize it, or else there will be trouble."

* * *

Of the 109,848 compensated industrial injuries occurring in one year and tabulated in a recent New York state department of labor bulletin, 39,103 or more than 35 per cent were the result of mishaps in handling objects or using hand tools. The objects handled include anything from a pin to a steel girder and hand tools of every description.

In the manufacturing industries, which employ more workers and have more industrial accidents than any other industrial group in New York state, there were 40,823 accidents of all kinds in one year. They cost $10,793,278 in compensation. The average cost per case was $263, which was lower than in any other industry except mercantile establishments. Of these accidents, 14,793, or 35% per cent, were caused by handling objects and hand tools, not by machinery as is generally supposed.

The particular interest of the public should be the reduction of this production—cost tax of more than ten million dollars which it ultimately pays in the cost of every manufactured article that is purchased. The answer is to reduce the number of industrial accidents. Guarding the worker against industrial hazards is the only way.

GROCERY CHAIN ORDERED TO REINSTATE EMPLOYES

Washington, Aug. 9.—The national labor relations board has announced its findings of a violation of Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act by the C. F. Smith company, operator of a chain of grocery stores at Detroit, Mich. The company was informed that unless it reinstates three men who were discharged the violation will be referred to governmental enforcement agencies.

This case involves alleged discriminatory discharge of the three men in March. At the hearing July 26 before the national labor relations board testimony was introduced by the company showing the men were told their discharge was due to disloyalty to the company. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers has contended that the men were discharged because of their union activity. The national labor board ruled June 21 that the men should be reinstated at once.

BARS LABOR JOURNAL.

New York City.—Advance, official monthly journal of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has been banned from circulation in Germany by order of the Reich ministry of the interior, dispatches from Munich report. Union officials said they were surprised that the magazine had escaped prohibition in Germany so long, as it militantly championed trade union principles and had co-operated actively in the boycott of German goods declared by American labor in protest against Hitler's destruction of the German trade union movement.

LABOR SEES URGENT NEED FOR GENERAL BUSINESS EXPANSION

If Industry Cannot Function, Society Is Forced to Take Over Means of Production, A. F. of L. Survey Declares—Present Situation Declared Challenge to Administration.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Declaring that the need for a general business expansion is urgent, the American Federation of Labor warns in its current survey of business that "When private business is not able to resume its functions, then society is forced to take over the means of production."

Gains in employment and purchasing power under the NRA are important but they are not enough to restore business to pre-depression levels nor to put the unemployed to work, the Federation says, adding:

"The gains in buying power thus far have been due to two things: 1. The NRA program to reduce hours and raise wages. 2. Enormous expenditures of the government for emergency needs. There has yet been no corresponding increase in creation of wealth to pay all the cost of these gains. We cannot go on increasing buying power in this way, without a general expansion of production and consumption. Industry cannot pull itself up by its own boot straps.

Relief Bill Big Burden.

"The urgency of the present need for a general business expansion is shown by the statement of government expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. The nation's total bill for federal relief alone to farmers, banks, business, unemployed—was more than $4,000,000,000. The total income of the government was $3,116,000,000, or just enough to pay its current running expenses of $3,101,000,000, leaving the entire relief bill to be met by borrowing.

"The government cannot go on borrowing more than its income for very long. The funds cannot be raised by taxation, for already, when state and local taxes are added to federal, the country is paying 20 per cent of its total income in taxation.

"We cannot go on taking one-fifth of the wealth we produce and in addition borrowing a like amount to support 16,000,000 persons who are creating no wealth. Over 12 per cent of our entire population are now on relief rolls. Unless immediate measures are taken to start business going on a nation-wide scale, we shall probably have to resort to currency inflation to meet the huge deficits accumulating. . .

Situation Is Challenge.

"Nothing in the business picture at present gives promise of substantial business improvement in the near future. . .

"The present situation is a challenge to the administration to give us a plan by which industry, labor and the government may co-operate to restroe business. When private business is not able to resume its functions, then society is forced to take over the means of production. It is essential to get the unemployed back to work producing wealth."

The federation says that workers' producing power has continued to increase in depression as it did before 1929 and that buying power must increase in proportion if industrial balance is to be maintained.

The present effort to control industry "cannot succeed unless we make the increase of workers' income a foundation stone of all our planning," it is pointed out.

The increase in workers' producing power is estimated at about 4 per cent per year.

"This 4 per cent increase in prolucing power which goes on steadily year after year," the federation continues, "means just one thing: The buying power of one hour's work must increase at the same rate as its producing power, that is, 4 per cent each year. Otherwise we cannot sell the products we create or keep the wheels of industry moving. These figures apply to manufacturing industry, but the increase in producing power in other industries has been so similar that they may be considered typical of industry as a whole.

"At present we are living through the results of a long period when balance was not kept between production and consuming power. For years before the depression, workers' buying power fell far behind their power to produce. We see the consequences on every side: Farmers plowing crops under and reducing crops because industrial wages fell so low, proportionately, that farm prices could not be kept up; industry running at half capacity or less because people cannot buy enough to keep mines, mills and railroads busy.

"Meanwhile, men out of work walk the streets when they should be creating wealth and buying goods, and millions live in poverty when there could be enough for all to live in comfort. We have attempted to restore the balance by stopping production and reducing the living standards of all."

GARMENT WORKERS VOTE 90 PER CENT FOR STRIKE

Montreal.—A 90 per cent vote for a strike to enforce demands has been taken by 3,000 local members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. The demands are a 40 hour week, union recognition, and the following wages: A flat rate of $30 per week for tailors, $1 per hour for cutters and $1.10 per hour for operators and pressers.

ORNBURN IS NAMED TO FILL MANNING'S UNEXPIRED TERM

Atlantic City, N. J.—The executive board of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, has selected I. M. Ornburn secretary-treasurer of the department to fill the unexpired term of the late John J. Manning. Mr. Ornburn has been serving by appointment of President Matthew Woll, of the department. He will serve until the annual convention of the department to be held in San Francisco just preceding the A. F. of L. convention, which opens Oct. 2.

BLUE EAGLES WITHDRAWN FOR VIOLATION OF CODE

Washington.—The NRA compliance council has announced that the Blue Eagle insignia has been ordered removed from the following firms for violations of code hour and wage provisions:

Plymouth hotel, Denver, Colo.; Chandler hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.; Blakeland Inn; Littleton, Colo.; Georgian Terrace hotel, Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga.; Boston Lunch, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.; General Felt Products company, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Sirota, Chicago, Ill.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

PATRONIZE

SINCLAIR

H-C GASOLINE

SINCLAIR OPALINE and

SINCLAIR PENNSYLVANIA

MOTOR OILS

The Largest Cash Grocery in the State!

Easy Way is Everything You Could Desire in a Food Department Store

Everything in Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits and Sundry Items. Meat Market, Bakery and Fish and Poultry Market in Connection. Parking Lot, Ladies' Rest Room, Ice Water Fountain and various other conveniences.

EASY WAY GROCERY

SECOND AND MARKET ST.

A Hard Combination to Beat!

Sterchi Bros. Wallpaper and Chattanooga Union Paperhangers

A Phone Call (6-1915) Will Bring One of Chattanooga's Skilled Union Paperhangers to Your Home With One of Sterchi Bros. Marvelous Sample Books and Color Cards. He Will Give You FREE ESTIMATE!

STERCHI BROS STORES INC.

617 MARKET STREET ONLY

PHONE 6-1915

Go to your

Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other ow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injus- both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be repre- ted in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this e done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your or- ization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your t is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion r a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to cur in what has been done and work in harmony with officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others o the same, because one important thing to remember e meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

PACT WITH UNION MADE, REPUBLIC REOPENS MILLS

Warren, O., Aug. 9.—The Republic Steel corporation reopened thirteen tin plate mills here after a shutdown of a month, following refusal on June 30 to renew a contract with lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The reopening resulted from a tentative agreement between the company and the union lodges. It was understood that both the Trumbull lodge here and the Deforest lodge of the Amalgamated at Niles, O., had ratified the agreement, the terms of which were not made public when the mills opened.

The accord was effected after the Amalgamated went before the steel industry's labor board with a protest to the decision of Republic in which Republic refused to renew a working agreement under which the tin workers had operated for twenty-one years.

Troops Raid Union Headquarters, Arrest Minneapolis Strike Heads

Minneapolis, Aug. 9. — Because striking truck drivers and their sympathizers exercised their right of free speech and assemblage to meet at a public playground, national guardsmen raided strike headquarters and arrested four of the strike leaders. The leaders were charged with meeting without a permit.

Later, the soldiers raided the headquarters of the Central Labor union, forcing out some 200 men and women in the offices. Guardsmen in twenty trucks lined the streets before the spectators and searched and questioned occupants of the building. Among them was State Representative Roy E. Wier, who is active in labor affairs.

Union representatives later were permitted to use their offices, though guards were maintained over the building as they were over strike headquarters.

The drive of the soldiers against the strikers began just before John Belor, a picket wounded July 20 when strikers clashed with police armed with shotguns, died in a hospital, bringing to two the number of men who have died in the present strike. Two men were killed and many hurt in the first strike, in May.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

It's Just Simply "Hell."

Just what is meant by this word "Hell?"
They say sometimes "It's cold as Hell;"
Sometimes they say, "It's hot as Hell."
When it rains hard, "It's Hell," they cry.
It's also Hell when it's dry.

They "hate like Hell" to see it snow;
It's a "Hell of a wind" when it starts to blow;
Now "how in Hell" can anyone tell
"What in Hell" they mean by this word "Hell?"

"This married life is "Hell," they say;
When he comes home late, "there's Hell to pay;"
"It's Hell" when the kid you hate to tote,
When he starts to yell, it's a "Hell of a note."

"It's Hell" when the doctor sends his bill
For a "Hell of a lot" of trips and pills;
When you get this you will know real well
Just what is meant by this word "Hell."

"Hell, yes!" "Hell, no!" and "Oh, Hell," too,
"The Hell you don't" and "the Hell you do."
And "what in Hell?" and "the Hell it is?"
"The Hell with yours!" and "the Hell with his!"

"Now, who in Hell—" and "Oh, Hell, where!"
And "What in the Hell do you think I care!"
But "the Hell of it is"—it's sure as Hell
We don't know what in the Hell is Hell.

—J. P. R.

* * *

Here's the world's biggest gambler, the American farmer! He gambles with the weather, with the soil, with grasshoppers, with army worms, with grub worms and a score of other offshots of the plagues of ancient Egypt. Every spring he takes a chance—a desperate chance. If he wins, as he does occasionally, he comes off with a big stake; if he loses, which he does more frequently, he has a chance to try again. Happily, he is a good loser, or else the world would starve.

Girls, it isn't true love unless his chest goes up and down like the man's on the screen. . . It's the things you tell confidentially that spread the quickest and over the largest territory. . . The trouble with most of us is that we first grow up and then grow out. . . The business shrewdness a man develops doesn't get him much when he attends a church bazaar. . . Boys used to wear overalls and do plumbing, but nowadays they wear spats and sell bonds. . . Lasting friendship must rest upon a certain harmony of spirit. . . An idle remark doesn't remain that way long. . . The election that is a hallelujah to one candidate is a dirge to his neighbor. . . Yes, indeed, the human race has improved about everything except the human race. . . A man is judged by the company he keeps; a woman by the company she has just left. . . "The dame who knows the ropes doesn't get tied up," wisecracks Mae West.

* * *

Everybody has big ideas, but only the man who masters the details can translate a big idea into a reality. . . If a married man learns to love another woman it is usually because his wife made the lessons easy. . . Today people are learning to do without many things their parents never dreamed of having. . . The father can't understand why a daughter need go to a business college to learn the touch system. . . In New York the law doesn't allow a man to drink standing up. And afterwards he isn't able to do so. . . Man can make a house but it takes a woman, a baby and a puppy to make a home. . . If you are useful, you don't have to be ornamental. . . A woman worries and gets wrinkles. Then she worries about the wrinkles. A woman will worry. . . A compromise is an agreement whereby both parties get what neither of them wanted.

* * *

In this family there was a large number of small children. Little Willie, aged 6, was taken in one morning to see his father, who happened to be laid up with influenza. Little Willie was very quiet, almost reverent, in the sickroom. When it was time for him to go, he went up to his father's bedside and said:

Little Willie—I bin good, ain't I, pop?

His Daddy—Yes, son.

Little Willie—Well, then, kin I see the baby?

THINGS TO REMEMBER

CHECK THIS

The Mascot Stove Co. and All Mascot Products

Also Fowler Furniture Stores Have Been Declared "Unfair to Organized Labor"

LOCAL 53, MOLDERS

TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK FROM "CAN" TO "CAN'T"?

That's What Roy McDonald Expects of His Employes

Roy McDonald, Czar of the Home Stores and self-styled individualist, says that his employes must "work any hours I see fit to designate and at any task I may require of them."

Do you think a man who cares so little for his employes should receive the support of good union men and women? Do you think such a man would help you in time of need?

Support the Merchant Who "Plays Fair" With You!

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 89

Established in 1882

TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

THE LABOR WORLD

YOUR PAPER

Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, on the 1st day of July, 1926, Margaret W. Saunders (widow), of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, executed a deed of trust, conveying the property hereinafter described and advertised for sale, to me as Trustee, which deed of trust is found of record in Book C, Vol. 25, page 574 et seq., of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee; and,

Whereas, said deed of trust was executed for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain indebtedness, fully described in said deed of trust, to which reference is made for a complete description; and default has been made in the payment of the indebtedness so secured and interest thereon; and the said Margaret W. Saunders has failed to perform covenants in the said deed of trust and has remained in default for more than thirty days and the holder of the indebtedness has made demand upon me, as Trustee, to sell the property conveyed by the said deed of trust, as therein provided, to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness and interest, as said holder had a right to do under the terms of said deed of trust;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust, I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee, will,

ON THE 7th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1934,

sell, within the legal hours of sale at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and homestead, and all other exemptions of every kind, the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, viz.:

The south 100 feet of the north 105 feet of the west 100 feet of Lot 21, Map of Johnson's Revised Subdivision of St. Elmo, in the former Second Civil District, present City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 5, page 5, in the Register's office of said county, and being the same property conveyed to Margaret W. Saunders by two deeds, one from Texas Dixon Key et al, registered in Book G, Vol. 9, page 589, and one from Cridner W. Robinson (single), registered in Book G, Vol. 9, page 588, in said Register's office.

The north five (5) feet of said Lot 21 has been dedicated to the public as a part of West 41st Street.

Subject to requirements of Zoning Ordinance No. 1843 of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and any amendments thereto.

Said deed of trust recites that the title to the said property is clear, free and unencumbered, and title to the same is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only.

C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.

August 8, 1934.
Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys. 8-31

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

THE

RHODES

DECORATING CO.

809 Cherry St.

IS

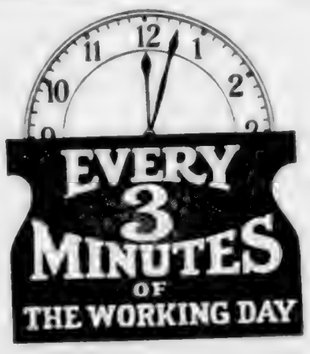
UNFAIR

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street



The PROVIDENT

LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY

PAYS A CLAIM

TO

Somebody Somewhere

Old Bill Says

The objective of the people is more righteous than that of special interests.

• • •

Special interests evince a desire to oppress, while the people desire not to be oppressed.

• • •

Men are so simple, and governed so absolutely by their present needs, that they fall readily for the artifice that is so often presented to them.—Machiavelli.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me, the undersigned Trustee, by deed of trust July 1st, 1927, by W. F. Hemphill and wife, Alice C. Hemphill, to secure a certain indebtedness, which deed of trust is recorded in Book Z, Vol. 21, page 485 et seq., of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, which still remains past due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of said indebtedness I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee, will expose for sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, and all other exemptions, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1934,

within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, lying and being in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, viz.:

Lot No. 8 in Block No. 2, Oowee Land Company's Addition to Highland Park, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 3, page 2, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tenn. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the south line of Union Avenue and extends back southwardly, of uniform width, along the west line of Watkins Street 142 feet to an alley.

Said deed of trust recites that the title to said property is clear, free and unencumbered, and the title thereto is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only.

This August 25, 1934.

9-7 C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50054
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
R. J. Johnson vs. Emma Lou Johnson.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Emma Lou Johnson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 6th day of August, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 8-31

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50062
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
George F. Collins vs. Floetta Collins.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Floetta Collins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 6th day of August, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 8-31

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods

Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times

Eskridge

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH

Opposite New Post Office

PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c

Sandwiches of All Kinds

Bottler or Draught Beer

909 Georgia Ave.

MEETING OF UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE WILL BE DEMANDED

A. F. of L. Convention to Smash All Records — Union Label Trades Department, Under New Leadership, to Launch Modern Campaign to Promote Wide Use of Union-Made, American-Made Commodities.

Atlantic City, Aug. 16.—First phases of the Executive Council's report to the coming annual convention are being drafted here by the American Federation of Labor's high directorate in the last session to be held before the gathering in San Francisco. It probably will contain several striking declarations, but there will be no departure from the long-established policy of the movement.

NRA will not be given a clean bill of health in the field of operations, but the principle will be supported. Demand for full labor representation on code authorities will be forthcoming and there will be a demand for a more vigorous enforcement of Section 7-A.

There may be a declaration regarding the general strike as a means of winning recognition of labor demands.

Complete support of the housing program is likely to be recommended, but labor is not losing its head over predictions of vast and hurried re-employment of building trades workers.

Re-employment Is Slow.

It will be shown that there has been little more than a creeping process in thus far bringing about re-employment and more drastic action in reduction of work hours is likely to be called for.

The "challenge" issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in which the chamber declared labor's figures on unemployment are three million too high, brought forth demands that the chamber produce proof of its charges. "The chamber of commerce makes a bald statement without any supporting evidence," said President Green. "It cannot be taken seriously until its evidence is laid before the public. That evidence, I am satisfied, it cannot produce because it doesn't exist."

The federation's latest estimate showed 10,400,000 unemployed. One strong indication of the accuracy of the federation's figures is the fact that New York now has on relief more than were on relief at this time last year. As a matter of fact a vast bulk of evidence can be mustered to show that the federation probably underestimates.

The convention which is to open in San Francisco on October 2 probably will smash all records, on the basis of careful statements by Secretary Frank Morrison.

Membership figures will not be known until the council reports to the convention and even then it is possible that real membership may exceed the official figures, perhaps by as many as a million, possibly by more than that. It can be said that there is an enormous "potential membership" in unions that have been established within the past twelve months.

Defection of a group of Detroit automobile workers is causing no great official concern. Undoubtedly new charters will be issued and in the process certain company and other influences will be eliminated. A sounder union structure is expected to result.

Launch Union Label Campaign.

Among other developments surrounding the session is the launching of a new and more vigorous union label campaign under the leadership of the new Union Label Trades Department officers, Matthew Woll, president, and I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer. The board of the department elected Ornburn to fill the unexpired term and work will proceed at once in the direction of promoting the use of label goods on a new basis, with a wider and more vigorous effort to promote the use of label goods among trade unionists and their friends and with a campaign to promote a general public understanding of the significance of the union label and its guarantee of quality and American workmanship on commodities.

A number of new and striking methods of operation, in keeping with the times, are under consideration and it may be expected confidently that the union label will play a larger part in labor affairs and in the general merchandising world. There will be no conflict with the Blue Eagle, but the Blue Eagle will not be allowed to detract from the meaning of the union label.

Linder Indorsed By Chickamauga Union

CARL LINDER

Local 1883, United Textile Workers of America, located at Chickamauga, Ga., has indorsed the candidacy of Carl Linder, active member of that organization, for membership in the Georgia legislature, subject to the democratic primary of Sept. 2, and the membership is actively supporting the unionist for a place on the ticket from Walker county.

Mr. Linder was formerly a member of Lodge 56, Machinists, but has been employed in the Georgia city for some time. When the textile union at Chickamauga was formed Mr. Linder took a leading part in the organization, and his experience as a trades unionist was invaluable in helping the new local to get started and to reach the fine stage of perfection which it enjoys today.—(Advertisement.)

Scotch Boy Friend—Are you hungry?

Girl Friend—I'll say I am! I'm nearly starved!

Scotch Boy Friend—Good! Then a hot-dog sandwich will taste as good to you as a chicken dinner.

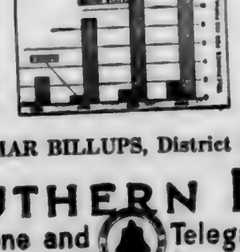
A Prophecy Fulfilled

Fifty years ago Bell prophesied that telephone lines would some day interconnect the cities of America. Today, the whole world is at your fingertips by telephone.

This remarkable achievement did not just happen. It was brought about through years of research and invention by a large group of Bell laboratory workers, scientists and others, aided by the army of 270,000 Bell System telephone workers and the 800,000 investors who supplied the money.

It is the united effort and support of these million or more people that makes possible a telephone service international in scope and unsurpassed in quality, dependability and low cost. And telephone service in America *is* low in cost. For example, in the evening after 8:30 you can make most station-to-station calls over a distance of 75 miles for about 35c; 150 miles, 50c; 275 miles, 75c; and the farther you talk the lower the cost per mile.

That more than twenty-five billion local and long distance calls are made every year by the American people is proof of the value and importance of the service in the every-day social and business life of the nation. Such wide-spread and general use is evidence also that the Bell System is rendering a service satisfactory to the public in quality and cost. This is in keeping with the Bell System policy of furnishing the most and the best service possible at the least possible cost.



L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Co.
(INCORPORATED)

Alabama Workers Seek State Recovery Act

Outline of Proposed Laws to Be Urged at Coming Session of Legislature Made by State Federation of Labor.

New Orleans.—The Alabama Federation of Labor will urge the next session of the Alabama legislature to adopt a state law similar to the national industrial recovery act, according to W. O. Hare, secretary. A complete legislative program for organized labor in the state, which includes the enactment of an old age pension bill, an unemployment insurance act, a new workmen's compensation law, and ratification of the federal child labor law is outlined by Hare. There is opposition to the proposal to establish a state printing plant to do state and county printing, and print school textbooks with convict labor. There are 115,000 members of trade unions in the state, as compared with 25,000 two years ago. It is predicted that the number of members would reach 160,000 within the next few months.

Texas Lady Tells How Black-Draught Laxative Helps All Her Family

Here's how Black-Draught fills the needs of a family laxative in the home of Mrs. J. S. Stoker, Fort Worth, Texas: "The grown-ups in my family," she writes, "have always taken powdered Thedford's Black-Draught for biliousness, headaches and other ailments (due to constipation) and found it a reliable remedy. I was very pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I bought it and gave it to my little daughters, ages 6 and 4. They needed something to cleanse their systems and Syrup of Black-Draught acted well." . . . Your druggist sells this reliable laxative in both forms. "Children like the Syrup."

In Union there is strength

NRA

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

17 East Seventh St.

FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

708 McCallie Ave.

1934	Ford	Sedan; Radio	DISCOUNT
1934	Ford	Coupe	DISCOUNT
1933	Pontiac	De Luxe Sedan	SPECIAL
1933	Chevrolet	Sedan; perfect	$525
1933	Chevrolet	Coupe; perfect	$475
1933	Chevrolet	Coach; clean	$465
1931	Chevrolet	6-wheel Coach	$285
1933	Plymouth	Coach	$475
1932	Plymouth	Sedan; clean	$395
1930	Ford	4-door sedan	$295
1933	Plymouth	De Luxe Coupe	$475
1933	Ford	V-8 Coach	$475
1932	Ford	V-8 Coach	$350
1931	Chevrolet	Sport Roadster	$225
1931	Chevrolet	Coupe; clean	$235
1929	Chevrolet	Coach; bargain	$125

Several Others to Select From.

WE BUY—SELL—TRADE

Phone for Demonstration.

Rice Bros Auto Co., Inc.

PHONE 6-7736

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

Beware of Non-Union Shops

Look for the Union Card when you take your shoes in to be repaired. All Union Shops have cards and all Union Shops have skilled craftsmen. If you don't see a Union Card—BEWARE—there is a reason!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION
LOCAL No. 630

Patronize our Advertisers.

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Each Week . . .

The Labor World

. . . reaches increasing thousands of the highest paid workers in Chattanooga!

MR. MERCHANT:
This should mean something to you—

Think It Over!

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 24, 1934 — Number 18

BROTHER EDGERTON FLAYED BY MASTER PRINTER FEDERATION

Efforts to Block Recovery Resented.

LETTERS FINALLY ARE GIVEN NOTICE

Major Unit of Employers' Organization Urges Disregard of Labor-Hater's Appeals to Buy Immunity From Provisions of President's Program.

John Edgerton's panicky efforts to wheedle money out of Tennessee manufacturers for the purpose of combatting the president's recovery program have at last gotten notice from one of the state's major group of employers, and the Southern Master Printers' Federation, one of the most active of such groups, in a letter to its members this week "takes the hide off" the labor-hating chief of the employers' union for his activities in trying to prevent the passage of a state law upholding the National Recovery Act.

Under date of Aug. 16, Edgerton addressed the third appeal to manufacturers' association members, imploring them to "put" the cash for the purpose of combatting progressive legislation by the coming general assembly. Calling attention to his own great and patriotic services, and the fact that his sock mill at Lebanon had already contributed $25 to the "cause," Edgerton has within the past few weeks addressed three communications to his membership, the first two admittedly having failed to interest employers of the state.

The Southern Master Printers' Federation, however, evidently considered the time had come to check the wild efforts of the labor-hater, and a letter was addressed to the membership of that organization which will doubtless tend to put Brother Edgerton somewhat "on the spot." The master printers, according to the letter furnished the Labor World this week, disagree sharply with the activities of the deacon, and say so in so many words.

The letter is sane, sound and dignified, and is free from any hint of bitter prejudice or antagonisms, and will doubtless prove very effective.

Quoting a paragraph from the letter sent out by the bosses' union head, the master printers appeal for support of the Recovery Program and for the enactment of a state law in support of same. "The code and operations have materially improved the printing business in Tennessee," the letter says. "None of us want to go back to conditions that existed prior to Feb. 26, 1934. * * * Five per cent. are recalcitrant. Shall the five per cent. control the ninety-five?"

The master printers' letter follows, in full:

"To All Members of the Southern Master Printers Federation in Tennessee:

"Under date of Aug. 17th the Tennessee Manufacturers association sent out a bulletin to its membership which contained the following paragraph:

"**'One of the serious problems facing the association concern today is the attempt which will be made when the legislature meets in January to pass a state NRA law. Up to the present time, 13 states have passed a law modeled after the National Industrial Recovery Act. The association does not want such a law on the statute books of Tennessee. While there are commendable features in the Recovery Act yet there are certain things surrounding the act which would make a state law undesirable and objectionable. Consequently the association will oppose this, or any other piece of legislation which would have a tendency to further burden industry in Tennessee.'**

"While it's true that our code has not accomplished all of the things that we expected of it, it is quite possible that we expected too much, but again **the code and its operations have materially improved the printing business in Tennessee.** None of us want to go back to the conditions that existed prior to February 26, 1934.

"Due to our contact with Washington authorities, we are firmly of the opinion that codes in some form will be with us for many years to come, so why not strengthen the National Industrial Recovery Act by a state law.

"You will note in Mr. Edgerton's bulletin, paragraph quoted above, that 13 states have already passed such a law. Such a law on the statute books of Tennessee would give to your Code authorities additional power and additional teeth with which to better enforce your code. Ninety-five per cent of our printers want it. Five per cent are recalcitrant. Shall the five per cent control the ninety-five?

"Help us to help you to more efficiently operate under NRA by seeing your duly elected representatives between now and the time that our legislature convenes and insist upon the passage of a state recovery act.

"We shall keep you informed from time to time.

"Yours for more efficient enforcement of the code. Sincerely,

SOUTHERN MASTER PRINTERS FEDERATION,
V. C. Garriott,
Exec. Vice-President.

Tragic Death Of A. T. McBrayer Shock To Friends

Veteran Member of Railway Carmen Had Been Active in Work of Union.

Tragic death of A. T. McBrayer, who was instantly killed on last Friday when his car, in which he was riding alone, skidded on the slick surface of the Walnut street bridge and crashed through the side rail, carrying its occupant to sudden death many feet below, was a shock to hundreds of warm friends of Mr. McBrayer.

Mr. McBrayer had been an employe of the Citico car shops of the Southern railroad since Dec. 18, 1909, and prior to consolidation of the Southern and C., N. O. & T. P., was a member of Lodge 414, Railway Carmen. He then transferred his membership to Lodge 211, in which he had been an active worker until his untimely demise.

Mr. McBrayer was 54 years old, and is survived by his widow; three children, Beatrice, 21, Henley, 19, and Gwendolyn, 11; one brother, E. R. McBrayer, of Cincinnati, and four sisters, Mrs. T. C. Jones, of Chattanooga; Mrs. J. W. Barrie, of Louisville; Mrs. B. F. Monroe, of Meridianville, Ala., and Mrs. Belle High, of Campobello, S. C.

Funeral services were held Monday morning at the Central Presbyterian church, the Rev. T. A. Allen officiating. Members of Lodge 211 served as pallbearers.

LABOR MEMBERS NAMED.

Washington.—Max Zaritsky, New York City,, president of the cap and millinery department of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, 245 Fifth avenue, and Sam Hershkowitz, manager of Local No. 1 of the same union, 1933 Second avenue, New York City, have been appointed labor members of the code authority for the cap and cloth hat industry, NRA announced.

Green Defends Jobless Estimate Of Federation

Says Figure of 10,300,000 Is Based on Facts, While Chamber of Commerce Estimate of 7,000,000 Is Guesswork.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Atlantic City, N. J. — William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is in Atlantic City attending the fall meeting of the federation's executive council, took prompt issue with the statement made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States from its headquarters in Washington that the A. F. of L.'s estimate of 10,300,000 unemployed were "exaggerated."

The commerce chamber said that according to its own study of unemployment "there were less than 7,000,000 unemployed in July," but did not reveal either the scope or the source of its "study."

In reply to the chamber's statement, Mr. Green said that the figures of 10,300,000 unemployed as issued by the A. F. of L. was "based on figures and facts," while "the 7,000,000 estimated by the United States Chamber of Commerce was pure guesswork."

"Our figure is based on reports received monthly from practically every city and town in the United States," Mr. Green declared, "and the results are obtained after scientific mathematical calculations. Our figures are always recognized by the government, economic organizations and the members of congress as a portrayal of the true condition of unemployment in this country."

Mr. Green said the challenge of the chamber of commerce was the first time any organization or individual ever had questioned the veracity of the A. F. of L.

Housing Shortage 5,000,000, U. S. Survey Indicates

Washington, Aug. 16.—There is an apparent shortage of 5,000,000 habitable dwellings in the United States, construction of which would put a large number of men to work, Secretary of Commerce Roper said as the federal housing administration prepared to begin actual operation looking toward renovation of homes.

Construction of needed dwellings would result in an annual payroll of $6,000,000,000 and directly and indirectly affect some 12,000,000 persons, the secretary said.

In reference to the shortage of habitable homes, Roper declared:

"Millions of others are in need of minor and major repairs, and thousands of others are utterly unfit for human habitation."

Roper's statements were based on a department of commerce survey of sixty-four major cities. Comparatively few of the homes surveyed had modern devices to add to comfort. The shortage of dwellings was reflected in single-family quarters where dual families and additional persons were compelled to live in crowded quarters.

A hasty housing administration survey from records of other government departments indicates that 16,000,000 buildings need immediate repair. About 3,000,000 of these are said to be beyond hope of restoration. The remaining 13,000,000 require repairs averaging $300 each in cost.

Business Men Would Censure Labor News

Lynn, Mass.—Members of shoe workers' unions are offering strong resistance to the proposal sponsored by three business men of Lynn that a committee be created to censor all labor news in this city before it appears in the news columns of local newspapers. The claim is that the present method of handling this news is "harmful to the city."

Officials of labor unions take the position that such a committee, in effect, would be a news suppression or employer propaganda group, and through control of labor news material, create an effectual barrier against the presentation of any news reflecting the viewpoint of position of the employe groups.

It's before marriage that a young man has his girl constantly on his mind. Afterwards he has her on his hands.

Resigned

HON. J. COHEN

News dispatches this week reported the resignation of J. Cohen, elected president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor at the May convention in the Bluff City.

Mr. Cohen stepped down following his election as trustee for Shelby county, the duties of which office he will assume on Sept. 1. Backed by the Crump organization, Mr. Cohen was elected by a majority of some 30,000 over the incumbent, carrying every precinct in the county except one, which he lost by only six votes. He carried the National Cemetery by a large majority.

Hundreds of friends of "Jake" throughout the state will regret the necessity for his resignation, but will at the same time rejoice that he has been accorded the honor which has come to him through the citizens of Memphis. He has been an active worker in the state labor movement for many years, rendering loyal, faithful and intelligent service to the cause of the workers in Tennessee.

Successor to Mr. Cohen will be chosen by the executive council of the state federation. A. C. Kamin is the local member of the council.

CHICKAMAUGA MILL WORKERS FACE EVICTION

Union Members Ordered From Company Houses.

BLEACHERY SLAPS AT ORGANIZATION

North Georgia Concern Has Good Business in Flour Sacks, Etc.

Faced with eviction from their homes, as an apparent penalty for having joined the United Textile Workers of America, employes of the Crystal Springs Bleachery company, at Chickamauga, Ga., are preparing to appeal their case to the highest possible court in order to maintain their American rights and protect their families against suffering and want.

Notices were served on members of the union this week, without previous warning, to vacate the premises owned by the mill and occupied in many instances for years by employes of the concern.

Several months ago a local union was formed at Chickamauga, with a large majority of the mill employes enrolled, and a few weeks later the plant was closed and had remained so since. This week, however, operations were resumed in part, non-union workers being employed, and members of the organization were ignored, except for the notices to vacate their homes within five days.

Although the "lease" signed by employes on their living quarters has considerable to say as to the rights of "party of the first part" (the mill owners), the workers still believe they have certain rights in the matter, and according to The Labor World's informant they will invoke such rights, if any, prior to complying with the terms of the ukase.

Notice received by the union workers follows:

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that the contract for the rental of the premises at the above address is terminated, and you are hereby directed to vacate the premises within the five days provided by the said contract.

This 23rd day of August, 1934.

A. S. BOWEN,
Paymaster.

The Crystal Springs Bleachery company manufactures cloth for various purposes, and is said to do a good business through the sale of flour sacks.

George L. Googe, southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, was expected to come to Chickamauga from Atlanta Friday in an effort to smooth the threatened trouble.

Brutal Police In Mill Strike Arouse Mayor

Quick Inquiry Starts Into Attack of Uniformed Men on Pickets for Strikers at Brooklyn Knitting Mill.

New York, Aug. 23.—Police brutality toward strike pickets in Brooklyn, and accompanied by the arrest of thirty-eight of them, is under investigation on the order of Mayor LaGuardia. The investigation follows charges made against the police by members of the unions of United Textile Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Knit Goods Workers.

The strikers were engaged in picketing the Commodore Knitting mills, when police appeared on the scene and are charged with having attacked and beaten the pickets. Mayor LaGuardia, after an immediate inquiry of his own, said:

"I find no justification for an attack by police. There was no violation of the law, and these people are entitled to peaceful picketing. Those responsible for brutality in this instance will be punished."

All but one of the pickets lacked funds to post required bail, and were sent to jail. Later, when called to testify before the police board of inquiry ordered by the mayor, they gave the shield numbers of the police striking and arresting them.

One 16-year-old boy, who had been sent by his mother with a message to his father in the picket line, told of being struck on the head twice by a policeman when he asked permission to speak to his father, who was then under arrest.

The mayor was informed that the police definitely took sides against the strikers and indulged in unusual brutality toward the pickets, several of whom were women and girls.

Hosiery Workers Expect Big Crowd

If the local weather man is a member of the Federal Employes' union (if not, he possibly ought to be), he may furnish fair weather, and Branch 53, Hosiery Workers, will have a "big day" Saturday at Lookout lake, where an all-day program of sports and picnicking is set for the enjoyment of the workers and their friends. Threatening rain Friday had sponsors of the event on the anxious seat, but it was hoped the weather would be clear for the outing. Committee in charge announced that preparations have been made to entertain all comers, and it is hoped that several hundred trades unionists and their friends will join the Hosiery Workers in this celebration of a successful organizing campaign.

Fight Promoters Promise Good Card

"Smoky" Maggard, Kentucky light heavyweight, will meet Berry Baggett at the Rossville arena Monday night in the ten-round feature bout of an all-star card being offered there. In the semi-final eight-round bout Brady Gentry will clash with Luis Capentero of Cincinnati. They are lightweights. Jimmie Fowler, of Trion, Ga., will meet Chief Potts in a six-rounder, and Bill Neison, of Rossville, will fight "Young" Coker, of Dalton, in the six-round opener. The Maggard-Baggett bout is creating lots of interest, and a large crowd is expected to witness this clash, according to the promoters.

TEXTILE WORKERS MAKE PLANS FOR NATIONAL STRIKE

'Gag Rule' Recalled In Union History Of Postal Clerks

Hatcher Continues Interesting Review of Workers' Early Struggles.

By E. R. HATHCER

(Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee Federation Postoffice Clerks.)

This is the third in a series of articles on the early organization activities of the Postal service, written by Mr. Hatcher for The Labor World.

The formation of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks —or UNAPOCS as this organization is commonly known—failed to satisfy all the locals, several of which remained independent units.

In 1895 the postmaster-general issued an order prohibiting all postal employes, whether on leave or without pay, to visit Washington for the purpose of influencing legislation in congress. Other orders deprived the employes of the constitutional right to directly petition congress for the redress of grievances or to engage in any activity seeking to improve their working conditions.

The organization showed little disposition to oppose the department at Washington. On the contrary, it made every effort to work in complete harmony with it and to grow under its sheltering wing.

The Chicago local had remained an independent unit, but in 1898 they organized an assembly of the Knights of Labor. About this time conditions in this office were becoming unbearable. Long periods of uncompensated overtime were becoming a regular occurrence. Discontent among the men was great, and at times it was difficult for the officials to maintain discipline. On one occasion when the supervisors were unwilling to let them go after a stretch of 14 hours coming on top of a long period of overtime, 75 men in the mailing division rebelled, rang the bundy and quit work. This was really the beginning of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

By 1900 the Knights of Labor had yielded its place in the labor movement to the American Federation of Labor. The federation invited postal employes into its ranks; so, in October of that year this group of distributors in the mailing division, despairing of ever securing any improvement in their intolerable working conditions, through an isolated movement, organized the Chicago Post Office Clerks' union and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as Federal Union No. 8703. This was the first charter ever issued to government employes by the American Federation of Labor.

(Another articles in this series will appear in next week's issue.)

Conference Fails To Adjust Dispute With Model Shop

Conference this week between officials of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, Local 620, Shoe Repairers, and the Nashville management of the Model Shoe Repair Shop, at 19 East Eighth street, failed to find a basis upon which an adjustment of the controversy with the chain concern could be reached.

Spokesmen for the local union stated Friday morning that the radio announcements, pickets and other means of publicity will be continued until the management of the chain shop agrees to sign the contract and meet the terms of the workers as have other shops in the city.

Kissing your wife every day will keep down the divorce habit. Give her a little spending money occasionally and don't forget to behave yourself, and you'll trot through to the end in double harness.

General Walkout Will Affect Half-Million.

OTHER INDUSTRIES MAY BE INCLUDED

Delegates to National Meeting Declare Workers Forced to Take Unusual and Drastic Action to Insure Success of President's Program.

A general strike in the cotton textile industry, affecting 500,000 workers, voted in the New York convention of the United Textile Workers of America, will be carried into effect in the first week in September, according to statements of delegates to the New York convention, who returned to Chattanooga this week. The strike is called as a result of refusal to accord representation to the workers on the industry's code authority. Union strike headquarters have been opened in the Carpenters' building with Vice-President Francis J. Gorman in charge.

Similar strike action is under consideration by workers in the silk, rayon, woolen, worsted and allied industries. Union leaders anticipate a complete shutdown in these industries, and declare that textile workers are determined to gain recognition of the right of collective bargaining granted under the national recovery act, without intimidation or interference by employers.

Green Makes Statement.

The strike will have the full support of the American Federation of Labor. Action of the Executive Council of the latter organization, in session in Atlantic City, to support the strike was taken as soon as the decision of the convention in New York became known. President William Green in an immediate statement, said:

"We are in full accord with their demands and still insist that representatives of labor should be members of all code authorities. The textile workers are entirely right, and we hope their request will be granted without having to resort to strike. The organization became very strong in the last year, having more than doubled its membership, particularly in the southern states.

"Neither the spirit nor the letter of Section 7-A of the national recovery act has been carried out by private industry and this is the reason for most of the strikes. Many of them could have been averted if the employers had bargained collectively with their organized employes."

Recovery officials of the administration are gravely concerned over the strike threat, and hope to conduct conferences before the end of the month through which a settlement can be reached. It is recognized that the threat of an epidemic of strikes during the fall months is becoming more serious, and has a vital and direct bearing upon the entire recovery program.

Union Demands 30-Hour Week.

The strike threat arises in the demand for a reopening of the Textile code and its revision along lines more in keeping with the interests of the workers. Some of the specific demands involved have to do with the irregular work of many of the workers during the summer, particularly during the "shut-down" in operation granted by NRA. To overcome this obstacle of partial employment, the union is demanding a 30-hour week for the industry, but with no reduction in pay from the present 40-hour earned income.

There is a further demand for a readjustment in minimum scales of pay, the elimination in every form of the "stretch-out" system, and a readjustment of machine loads. Still another demand is for a universal system of collective bargaining on the premise of the impartial and unhampered choice of representatives by the workers.

Some of these demands, particularly

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 19, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1922.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What state first had minimum wage legislation?

A.—Massachusetts was the first state (1912) to enact a minimum wage law covering women and children in private employment.

* * *

Q.—When was the first wage arbitration in the United States?

A.—The earliest wage arbitration in the United States of which the United States bureau of labor statistics has record was that of the iron puddlers of Pittsburgh in 1865. This resulted in a fairly substantial increase in wage rates and paved the way for the peaceable settlement of later disputes.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "When the scab comes down the street honest men turn their backs, the angels weep tears in heaven and the Devil shuts the gates of hell to keep him out?"

A.—Jack London, noted American author.

What Next!

One of the world's richest deposits of gold, situated in the Rand mining district of South Africa, promises to be unavailable for human purposes unless some means can be found for overcoming the intense heat of the tunnels as the workings are pushed deeper into the earth. The shafts are at a depth now of 8,000 feet, or more than a mile below sea level, and with a temperature range of 100 to 120 degrees and humidity almost at the saturation point. While rich veins of gold laden ore are in plain sight of miners, the heat is such that men can remain in the shafts for only short periods at a time, and are completely exhausted after a few minutes of work. Efforts are being made to find a means to dehumidify the air. One mine is installing machinery to pump 400,000 cubic feet of ice-cooled air a minute into the depths of its workings. About 2,000 tons of ice will be used in the cooling machinery at one time.

Black-Draught For Dizziness, Headache Due To Constipation

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught several years and find it splendid," writes Mr. G. W. Holley, of St. Paul, Va. "I take it for dizziness or headache (due to constipation). I have never found anything better. A short while ago, we began giving our children Syrup of Black-Draught as a laxative for colds and little stomach ailments, and have found it very satisfactory." . . . Millions of packages of Thedford's Black-Draught are required to satisfy the demand for this popular, old reliable, purely vegetable laxative. 25¢ a package. "Children like the Syrup."

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HAIL SOUTHERN CHIVALRY!

"WORK OF ART"

The American hotel guest may filch the towels, leave the lights on and the water running, strike matches on the walls and open beer bottles on the corners of mahogany tables, but in a pinch he can be depended upon. Proof was recently advanced by a group of Spartan summer folk in a mountain hostelry not far from Chattanooga.

One morning the speaker of the housemaids informed the proprietor that she and her coworkers must have $2 per week added to their wages or they would strike. Very gently the employer explained that a $2 ante was impractical, nay, impossible. Regretfully the housemaids said that they must walk out, and they did.

Far from conquered, the resourceful hotel man telephoned an Atlanta employment agency and a new crew of maids was speeding to his aid. The only flaw in the expedient was that the new maids proved to be more than somewhat inexperienced and service fell far below par.

Did the guests—and summer guests are notoriously cranky—scarify the manager, or depart in dudgeon? They did not. One and all they turned in and showed the green help how this particular hotel had been, and should be, run. In a few days the rough spots in service were sanded down, and all again was serene. —Editorial in the Times.

What a picture! Imagine Mrs. Porky-Porky, creme-de-la-creme of society circles and one of the Georgia sock-mill Porkys, seeking retreat in the solitude of a mountain resort after a nerve-racking season of bridge and other entertainment duties, donning work-clothes, and in the name of Americanism clearing away the gin bottles after a high-brow debauch in a hotel room!

Anyhow, another honor has come to the Chattanooga territory. The silk-stockinged element has once again risen to the occasion and repelled the encroachments of the hoi-polloi. A group of probably half-starved hotel maids has been doomed to perhaps complete starvation. But the hotel management is happy. The editorial writer of the Times is highly pleased. The ends of Americanism have been served.

Three cheers for the silk-stockinged element.

Three cheers for the editorial writer of the Times, who used to be a sock-mill superintendent.

Three cheers for Americanism.

Let the congregation stand and sing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," after which Brother Edgerton will render the pay-triotic theme song, "Sixteen Men on a Dead Man's Chest."

Hypocrisy and Delusion

There is something inherently heartless and cruel in the action of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in attempting to lull the country into a false understanding of its unemployment emergency. Of all organizations that should be interested in getting people back to work, and restoring the buying power of the country to its brimming level, the chamber is one of the foremost. To deprecate the volume of unemployment, and to charge that it is grossly exaggerated, and thus reduce the momentum of the movement that is being carried on through NRA to "put people back to work," is not merely an intimation that industry in this country is not doing its full share—it is a selfish stab at the very heart of the recovery movement. It is an invitation to industry to cease to give aid to the march of recovery.

The chamber's president, Henry I. Harriman, has been credited with the original "sale" of the idea of "industrial self-government" in lieu of the Sherman anti-trust act to this administration. If industrial self-government has not been set up along lines of removing the Sherman act from the statute books, and turning industry loose to indulge in whatever monopolistic and consumer-exploiting practices it could devise, it is still no reason why the chamber should turn in its tracks and undertake to scuttle the recovery movement—built around the idea of industrial self-government.

Statistics of every other agency, whether government or private, indicate that the volume of actual unemployment is far greater than the estimate of 7,300,000 made by the chamber. Some estimates, from just as reputable and responsible sources, are as high as 14,000,000. For the chamber to set up a figure so small at the approach of what promises to be another serious winter, without furnishing concrete proof of its integrity, smacks of the rankest hypocrisy and a deliberate attempt to delude the people of the nation. The ostrich does not escape the storm by hiding its head in the sand.

A Wise Policy

The Harriman Hosiery mills case can be thanked for one thing. It brought a decision from Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, that hereafter, when the Blue Eagle is withdrawn from employers for violation of the labor section of the national industrial recovery act, the workers concerned shall be concerned before the Blue Eagle is restored.

In the Harriman case the national labor board publicly branded the company for dismissing union employes because of union activities and later for evidencing bad faith with the workers.

Gen. Johnson, on the board's recommendation, removed the Blue Eagle from the company last April. Some weeks later, after Gen. Johnson had conferred full authority on Major George L. Berry, division administrator, to adjust the controversy, A. R. Glancy, field compliance director of the NRA, usurped authority in the matter during Gen. Johnson's absence from Washington, effected a settlement with officials of the Harriman concern without consulting the workers and restored the Blue Eagle to the notorious anti-labor outfit.

The labor advisory board of the NRA, including in its membership William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made a test case of the dispute because of the principle involved in the recovery administration, signing an agreement involving a strike or other labor controversy without first putting the settlement plan up to the workers involved.

After a conference with the labor advisory board in Washington, Gen. Johnson announced that hereafter the workers in any labor controversy would be consulted prior to settlements which involved the restoration of the Blue Eagle.

The development of the new policy was a good day's work for both the labor advisory board and the recovery administrator, in spite of all the disquieting features of the Harriman farce.

Profiteering and Jails

Unblushing steps in some retail trades to boost prices of necessities of life to arbitrarily high levels is meeting with stern rebuke from federal and state officials. Gen. Johnson has indicated that fixed prices may be put into effect only when he approves them—and that he will not approve them unless clearly justified by business costs, including wages and hours.

One of the singular aspects of putting industry under codes was the pellmell rush a year ago with which retailers came to Washington with prospective codes, and their eagerness to get them approved. And practically every one of these codes contained provision for either price fixing or price stabilization—at the consumers' expense.

The most direct way for business interests to discredit themselves and stand forth in naked selfishness is to attempt an orgy of profiteering at this time in necessities of life. State anti-trust acts are not affected by the NRA, and state governments can still use these laws to put profiteers into jails. Conspiracy and unwarranted price fixing is still a crime, under federal laws and laws of most of the states.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

Last March, when the NRA code authorities, representing the business of the country, met in Washington and turned down the administration's request for shorter hours and better pay as a means out of the depression, should not be quickly forgotten, said the Rev. R. A. McGowan, of the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare council. That month, he says, was a turning point.

The idea behind the suggestion was that since business was moving along and profits were coming in faster, the time had come to spread a little more work and purchasing power around the country, so as to give business another boost. There was indication that the administration was not proud of those basic wages that had been stuffed into the codes in their initial stages, and that it knew they were not living wages at all. But in that March meeting, says the Rev. McGowan, it was thumbs, not hours, that went down. It was voices, and even eyebrows, not wages, that were raised. In fact, the whole hubub was for a jacking up of prices—and nothing for wages. And the Rev. McGowan adds:

"When you read about the 'oppressive powers of the government over American business,' remember that organized business refused that 10-10 proposition and got away with it. When you see a bread-line, remember it. When you learn that nine or ten million are still out of work, remember it. When you hear the howl that the tax burden will be too high, remember the 10-10 refusal.

* * *

"When you passingly doubt the need of labor to organize and think that the government alone will take care of social justice or that employers will do it, remember that the government asked and pleaded and argued and got in return words. When you wonder why all these strikes for union recognition and for wage and hour changes, drag the Ides of last March back into your mind. Don't forget it when you read of or perhaps see or are yourself a striker shot down on the picket line.

"If you are in comfortable circumstances, imagine a father and mother and their children buying food, clothing and shelter on $12. $16 or $20 a week. Perhaps you are part responsible. Then remember last March. And if you are yourself such a father or such a mother, then do your level, serious, best, not by yourself alone but organized and as a citizen, to overcome that sad month and start things going toward the time when you and everyone will get steady work and enough of this world's goods to live as human beings should.

"When you dread the coming of communism, remember last March. When you wonder why recovery is slow, remember that if recovery is to come and stay, incomes for work have to grow and incomes for property ownership have to decline, but that last March the organized business associations decided that they wanted the fool's paradise again, the same fool's paradise of pre-depression years when profits came first and fast, and prices were at what they could get and wages at what they had to pay, and there was no blue-sky law and the stock exchange boiled over every day.

"There they still want to sit. And not all the NRA's horses nor all the NRA's men can move them again save and except, I am convinced, by an organized labor movement fighting when necessary and co-operating all the time to sit in those code authorities which now are to rule American business, and by, as well, an organized system of farm co-operatives."

Old Bill Says

Vocational organization is truly vocational government, therefore vocational government is governed vocation.

* * *

It is the deliberate opinion of the wise that nothing is so weak and liable to manipulation as organization that is not solely vocational.—Machiavelli.

* * *

Organization should have no care or thought other than its vocation. Effecting the regulations and training of those employed, and apply itself exclusively to its specific vocation.

* * *

Organization should have no care or thought other than its vocation. Effecting the regulations and training of those employed, and apply itself exclusively to its specific vocation.

* * *

Organization should never allow its activities to relax, ever planning today for what may occur tomorrow. This requires study and practice.

* * *

Examining lives and actions, one must realize that fortune only brings opportunity.—Machiavelli.

* * *

Without opportunity, the powers of mind are extinguished, and without the powers of mind, opportunity knocks in vain.—Machiavelli.

* * *

Organizations that are aggressive should take advantage of opportunity and attack boldly.

Woman Says Straw Boss Struck Her

Kosciusko, Miss.—Melton Higginbotham, straw boss in the Aponaug Manufacturing company spinning room, was arrested after Mrs. Margarie McBride, age 60 years, accused him of assaulting and cursing her after discharging her. Mrs. McBride, a union member, along with many other union members, was discharged. She protested against remarks made to her by Higginbotham, and charged that he cursed and struck her. Higginbotham is a non-union employe. The charges were substantiated by other workers. Mrs. McBride had been employed at the mill for many years.

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1933	Ford V-8 Coach, O.K.	475
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1932	Chevrolet Coach, O.K.	375
1932	Ford V-8 Coach, O.K.	350
1932	Plymouth Sedan, O.K.	335
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1933	Plymouth Coupe, O.K.	475
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MOTOR OILS

The Largest Cash Grocery in the State!
Easy Way is Everything You Could Desire in a Food Department Store
Everything in Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits and Sundry Items. Meat Market, Bakery and Fish and Poultry Market in Connection. Parking Lot, Ladies' Rest Room, Ice Water Fountain and various other conveniences.
EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

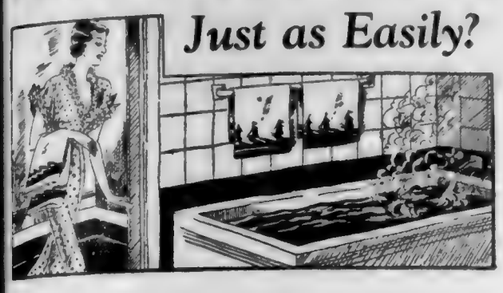
You may Have Your Entertainment at the Snap of a Switch . . .

. . . and Instant Heat for Cooking Merely by Turning a Button . . .

Why Not Have

HOT WATER

Just as Easily?



Honestly, doesn't it try your patience—forever having to heat enough hot water for a bath, a shave, or for the dishes?

Then why go another day putting up with such a nuisance, when you can buy an Automatic Electric Water Heater for as little as $2.50 down, that will give you constant and abundant hot water whenever you want it, day or night?

The monthly payments are small. The cash price is as low as $60.50.

A New Low Price—Reduced Operating Cost

Literally hundreds of our customers have installed Automatic Electric Water Heaters during the past few months, and found the operating cost decidedly low. Reduced Rates have made this possible.

The same reduced rates are open to you for enjoying this convenience and necessity which you have wanted for years.

Have you ever been in to ask about all that's coming to you under the REDUCED RATES? Won't you stop in at our nearest store, tomorrow?

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Other Dealers Are Also Displaying Electric Water Heaters.

RFC ASKS BANKS TO MAKE INDUSTRIAL LOANS

Chairman Jones Says Board Has $300,000,000 at Hand to Assist Industry; Wants Loans Made Through Banks; Supported by RFC Guarantee.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The Reconstruction Finance corporation has asked banks to make loans to industry whenever possible, under a guarantee by the RFC, and to speed up the national recovery program in this way. The RFC has $300,000,000 available for loans of this character, and supplemented by $278,000,000 from the federal reserve banks.

Chairman Jones in announcing the request to the banks, said that under this plan, the RFC can guarantee up to 100 per cent of the loans. He asserted this puts the question of loaning and negotiating directly into the hands of the banks, and prospective borrowers will not have to come directly to the RFC in order to obtain such loans.

Banks in Strong Position.

He expressed doubt that the entire $300,000,000 will be exhausted by Jan. 31, which is the final date for which such loans are authorized. There is possibility, however, that congress will extend the life of the act to a later date, but Chairman Jones has not indicated he will ask for such extension.

It was pointed out in RFC circles that the banks are in a stronger position than last winter, and in far better shape to aid in industrial and commercial financing. This is expected to result in a more liberal policy generally in extensions of commercial bank credit to industries. With the RFC in position to assume loans to industries from the banks where desirable, and offering a guarantee to the banks in connection with industrial loans, it is the expectation of RFC officials that the banks will show a decided "loosening-up" policy in their extensions of credit to industry, and give fresh impetus to the recovery movement.

The RFC is offering bond issues based on its loans to industry and these note issues may extend up to $1,100,000,000.

The RFC has maintained an exceptionally close touch with the banking situation as it affects extension of credit to industry, and has stepped in—sometimes none too gently—to put a stop to moves that were manifestly intended to charge exorbitant or excessive rates for funds needed in industrial channels to cover production and to get people back to work.

NEW WAGE CONTRACT OF NEWS WRITERS FIXES 30-HOUR WEEK

Milwaukee Leader Enters Into Agreement With Editorial Workers Fixing Minimum Rates of Pay; Eliminates Students Working for Low Wages.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 23.—A new labor contract between the Milwaukee Leader and the Milwaukee Newswriters' Union No. 9, and containing the first award in the newspaper industry of the 5-day and 30-hour week, has been signed. This union is affiliated with the A. F. of L., but not with the Newspaper Guild, which was formed during the pendency of the publishers code.

For the first time this union includes a wage scale in its working agreement, which in this case is the result of arbitration of differences between the news workers and the publisher. The minimum weekly wage scales are: Experienced news men and women, weekly, $45 effective Jan. 1, 1934, and $52 effective Oct. 1, 1934; news men and women of four to five years' experience, $40 and $46; of three to four years' experience, $32.50 and $40; of two to three years' experience, $28 and $35; of one to two years' experience, $24.50 and $28, and of less than one year's experience, $20 and $22.50.

Fixes 30-Hour Week.

Department heads at no time are to receive less than the highest minimum in the schedule, and no employe is to suffer a reduction in his previous wage.

The arbiter in making his award in connection with the 5-day, 30-hour week, said that he entertained no doubt that this limitation can be established by all newspapers, regardless of the number of editions, and that it is in keeping with sound practice and the need of the time.

It was pointed out further that the labor press can offer "no justification for placing a lower value on the labor that enters into the product of its business" than the commercial press.

"Many capitalistic papers would cease publication were it not for the financial support of those whom they serve," said the arbiter's report. "Labor, to get similar service in its interests, must be expected to finance the press championing its cause."

The contract provides that without the express consent of the union, not more than one employe of less than one year's experience can be employed at one time. This section is intended to eliminate the promiscuous use of established wages and working conditions, and promoting a tendency recognized as largely responsible for keeping down the standards of regular editorial and news workers.

SLUGS

From the Hell Box

At the Times Chapel

The headquarters of the Home Stores committee being in our chapel, I guess it is appropriate to talk about the Home Stores in this column. The writer is in receipt of a letter from Chickamauga which bears out the rumor published in The Labor World last week to the effect that the McDonald unit in Chickamauga is about to fold up and withdraw from competition with fair merchants of Chickamauga.

A number of the members of our chapel keep a supply of the Home Stores committee's "Unfair" cards in their pockets and distribute them in places where they can do the most good.

* * *

Two of our bunch recently returned from Florida, although why they should come back here from Florida we can't figure out.

* * *

Tiger Turner went to Lakeland to visit relatives and rest up. Tiger's biggest worry while down there was how to get back to Chattanooga without coming through Jacksonville. He finally figured out a way to do so and saved five hours' time on the return trip.

* * *

Rip Collins covered quite a bit of territory while he was down there fishing. He visited his people in Tampa, and on his fishing expeditions visited Bradenton, Sarasota, St. Petersburg and a number of smaller places.

* * *

Preacher Lawrence is planning on spending his vacation in the Carolinas, where he has relatives.

* * *

Squire Camp won't have time for a vacation this year—his banking activities demand all his spare time.

* * *

Some of Dave Espy's chickens have declared themselves in on the new deal and are laying double-yolk eggs. Dave says if the price of feed keeps going up eggs will be 60 cents a dozen by Christmas.

* * *

If our ball team played all their games like they do when they play the News they would never lose a game. Or maybe I should say that if all our opponents were as bad ball players as the News team we would never lose.

* * *

The Times' annual picnic will be held at Col. Milton Ochs' estate on Mission Ridge next Sunday.

* * *

Lee Beaumont, after establishing a record of living in one house for thirteen months, has moved again.

* * *

Bill Boyle is getting so absent-minded that he even forgets to call anyone to the phone when calls are made in the daytime.

CHICAGO PREPARES FOR TYPO GATHERING

Chicago.—The International Typographical union will hold its 78th annual convention here, beginning Sept. 8. A feature of the convention will be "I. T. U. Day" at the Century of Progress fair on Sept. 9 with a two-hour program in the court of the Hall of Science building which will be broadcast in part or in full by the large broadcasting companies and two local stations. The speakers will include President William Green, of the A. F. of L.; President Charles P. Howard, of the I. T. U., and two of the local newspaper publishers. Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 will be host to the convention.

WARNING TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS

On the first day of October, 1934, unpaid City real estate taxes will be placed in the hands of the Delinquent Tax Attorney for collection by legal proceedings. On said day an additional penalt yof five (5%) per cent. will be imposed on the gross amount of taxes, interest and penalties, as now provided by law.

Delinquent taxes may be paid at my office until October 1st, 1934, without the aforementioned additional penalty.

ALVIN SHIPP,
City Treasurer and Tax Collector.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

CHECK THIS

The Mascot Stove Co. and All Mascot Products

Also Fowler Furniture Stores Have Been Declared "Unfair to Organized Labor"

LOCAL 53, MOLDERS

TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK FROM "CAN" TO "CAN'T"?

That's What Roy McDonald Expects of His Employes

Roy McDonald, Czar of the Home Stores and self-styled individualist, says that his employes must "work any hours I see fit to designate and at any task I may require of them."

Do you think a man who cares so little for his employes should receive the support of good union men and women? Do you think such a man would help you in time of need?

Support the Merchant Who "Plays Fair" With You!

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 89
Established in 1882

TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER

Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, on the 1st day of July, 1930, Margaret W. Saunders (widow), of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, executed a deed of trust, conveying the property hereinafter described and advertised for sale, to me as Trustee, which deed of trust is found of record in Book C, Vol. 25, page 574 et seq., of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee; and,

Whereas, said deed of trust was executed for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain indebtedness, fully described in said deed of trust, to which reference is made for a complete description; and default has been made in the payment of the indebtedness so secured and interest thereon; and the said Margaret W. Saunders has failed to perform covenants in the said deed of trust and has remained in default for more than thirty days and the holder of the indebtedness has made demand upon me, as Trustee, to sell the property conveyed by the said deed of trust as therein provided, to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness and interest, as said holder had a right to do under the terms of said deed of trust:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust, I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee, will,

ON THE 7th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1934,

sell, within the legal hours of sale at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and homestead, and all other exemptions of every kind, the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, viz.:

The south 100 feet of the north 105 feet of the west 100 feet of Lot 21, Map of Johnson's Revised Subdivision of St. Elmo, in the former Second Civil District, present City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 5, page 5, in the Register's office of said county; and being the same property conveyed to Margaret W. Saunders by two deeds, one from Texas Hixon Key et al, registered in Book G, Vol. 9, page 539, and one from Cridner W. Robinson (single), registered in Book G, Vol. 9, page 538, in said Register's office.

The north five (5) feet of said Lot 21 has been dedicated to the public as a part of West 41st Street.

Subject to requirements of Zoning Ordinance No. 1843 of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and any amendments thereto.

Said deed of trust recites that the title to the said property is clear, free and unencumbered, and title to the same is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only.

C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.

August 8, 1934.
Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys. 8-31

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me, the undersigned Trustee, by deed of trust July 1st, 1927, by W. F. Hemphill and wife, Alice C. Hemphill, to secure a certain indebtedness, which deed of trust is recorded in Book Z, Vol. 21, page 485 et seq., of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, which still remains past due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of said indebtedness I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee, will expose for sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, and all other exemptions, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1934,

within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, lying and being in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, viz.:

Lot No. 8, in Block No. 2, Ocoee Land Company's Addition to Highland Park, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 3, page 29, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tenn. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the south line of Union Avenue and extends back southwardly, of uniform width, along the west line of Watkins Street 142 feet to an alley.

Said deed of trust recites that the title to said property is clear, free and unencumbered and the title thereto is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only.

This August 15, 1934.
9-7 C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50054
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

R. J. Johnson vs. Emma Lou Johnson.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Emma Lou Johnson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 8th day of August, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 8-31

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50062
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

George F. Collins vs. Floetta Collins.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Floetta Collins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 10th day of August, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 8-31

STRIKERS FINGERPRINTED BY NEW YORK MAGISTRATE

Disagrees With President Roosevelt's Position That Labor Has the Right to Organize and Strike.

New York, Aug. 23.—Magistrate Overton Harris in the Tombs court here ordered fingerprints taken of three men and two women knitgoods strikers whom police said had created a "disturbance" in front of a knitgoods store. Samuel Markewich, lawyer for the Knitgoods Workers' union, protested that the court had no legal right to issue such an order.

"I think it is a very good thing to fingerprint them," the magistrade retorted. "We'll know them after this."

Mr. Markewich replied that his clients had the right to strike and that President Roosevelt had declared that labor had the right to organize.

"I don't agree with President Roosevelt," interrupted the magistrate. "You do, I suppose, but I'm not like you. I don't agree with the president."

On being informed that the prisoners had no previous police records, the magistrate fined each of them $10.00.

RAILROADS ASK INJUNCTION AGAINST NEW PENSION LAW

Carriers File Petition to Have Act to Pension Employes Held Unconstitutional; Resistence to Law Has Been Expected; Brotherhoods Will Oppose Petition.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Petition filed by 137 railroads in the supreme court of the District of Columbia seeks an injunction to prevent the railroad pension act, passed in the last session of congress, going into effect. A fight by the railroads on this law has been anticipated. The injunction would prevent the retirement board, created under the law, from collecting assessments against the carriers and their employes.

The railroads, headed by Sidney R. Prince, counsel for the Southern railway, charged the new law violates the interstate commerce clause and Fifth amendment of the federal constitution by depriving the carriers of property without due process of law. They asserted that compliance would add a cost of $60,000,000 a year to the railroads, and becoming larger with each succeeding year.

Says Congress Exceeded Power.

Congress is charged with exceeding its powers in passing the law, and that it is unreasonable in that it applies to all employes, including "those not engaged in commerce, those engaged exclusively in intrastate commerce," and those whose work is not directly related to interstate commerce.

More than 1,000,000 railroad workers would be affected by the law, which would assess workers 2 per cent of their pay, the railroads 4 per cent of their payrolls, to create a pension fund.

Federal attorneys, through the solicitor general's office, will defend the act and ask for denial of the injunction.

The Association of Railway Labor Executives, which sponsored the railway pension act, will offer the services of counsel to assist the government counsel. The unions are represented by Frank Mulholland, of Cleveland, considered one of the shrewdest lawyers in the country and possessed of a wide labor background. Railway labor executives are confident the act will be sustained.

MORE ABOUT

TEXTILE STRIKE

(Continued from First Page)

the "stretch-out," have been points of controversy since the initial hearings on the cotton textile code. The workers were promised an adjustment at that time, and one or two committees were named under the benign auspices of NRA to make studies and devise an equitable adjustment. These committees either became befogged in their own economic philosophies, or showed neither the will or initiative to carry out the task imposed on them.

Vote Almost Unanimous.

Only ten dissenting votes were cast when the strike proposal came before the New York convention of the textile workers, and composed of 500 delegates. Support of the strike by the American Federation of Labor was promised by George Googe, who came before the delegates as the representative of President Green. Googe expressed the hope that a way might be found to avert a strike, but pointed out that this could not be at the expense of laying aside the demands and interests of the workers, or longer tolerating the abuses which they have faced during and before the code era.

In the diliberations of the convention it became clear that the causes underlying the strike proposition at this time are cumulative, and go back into the failure to satisfactorily solve or deal with the workers' problems in recent months. There was reference to the general strike threat in the cotton textile industry last spring, which was averted or postponed when Gen. Johnson came to an agreement with President McMahon, of the textile workers' union.

At that time the 25 per cent curtailment in working time was proposed, with corresponding reduction in weekly pay. Under the terms of that settlement the machine-hour curtailment scheme remained unchanged, and Gen. Johnson issued an order giving the cotton textile board the power to decide questions of labor representation and adding a labor member to the government's representation on this board.

Discussion Is Heated.

Discussion of the strike proposal continued amid turbulent scenes for many hours. Delegates from the southern states were acrimonious in their references to the conditions that prevail in mills in those states, and where resistance to unionization has been most emphatic.

Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president, voiced the belief there is no other way out than in a general strike—a remark that was greeted with prolonged applause. Discussing the strikes now in progress at mills in Alabama, Gorman declared that mill owners in that state "have conspired to destroy the locals," and that if the strikes had not been called, the local unions would have been entirely wiped out.

"There is a fight in this industry against recognition of our union," continued Gorman. "It has consistently refused to set a definition for skilled and unskilled workers—the very essence of equitable working conditions and wage rates.

"The minimum wage under the code was set at $12 per week, but the mill owners have deducted 25 per cent from that, and, with other reductions, the rate of pay is now $6 and $7 a week."

Gorman directed attention to the "stretch-out" system—a device by which the individual worker is given a larger number of machines to look after, and his effort increased and extended without corresponding additional compensation. This system, said Gorman, has assumed vicious proportions under the operation of the code.

New Machinery Installed.

Gorman was followed by various textile strike leaders from the southern states who added their voices to the demand for a general strike. Among them were J. P. Holland, of Gadsden, Ala., who told of the increasing prevalence of the "stretch-out" system, and of whole families dismissed from mills for joining the union; J. A. Freer, of Columbia, S. C., who asserted that not only is the "stretch-out" system in vogue, but that newer and faster machines are being installed, and more than a dozen other spokesmen.

If you have done an injury to a fellow-worker by failing to demand union goods or service, there is no better time than the present to atone for the damage done.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Lady Went Back To Taking CARDUI and Was Helped

For severe periodic pains, cramps or nervousness, try Cardui which so many women have praised, for over fifty years. Mrs. Dora Dungan, of Science Hill, Ky., writes: "Several years ago, when I was teaching school, I got run-down and suffered intensely during menstruation periods. I took Cardui and was all right again. After I was married, when I felt all run-down and was irregular, I always resorted to Cardui and was helped." ... It may be just what you need. Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. Sold in $1 bottles.

CWA Restoration Urged by Green For Unemployed

Declares Shorter Work Week and Other Militant Measures Are Imperative to Care for Millions of Unemployed.

Atlantic City, Aug. 16.—The failure of the NRA to provide jobs for the millions of unemployed and the necessity of restoring the civil works administration to face the coming winter crisis were emphasized by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in discussing the tragedy of the unemployment situation. Mr. Green, who was attending the fall meeting of the executive council of the federation here, said:

"We regard the question of unemployment as of outstanding importance, although the NRA has reduced that unemployment to some extent. It has no doubt created opportunity for three or four million people. When the peak of the unemployment situation was reached in 1931 there were more than 13,000,000 idle persons in this country.

"Since then a reduction of hours and the stimulus given employment through the various codes of fair practice have returned many to work, but unemployment is still a major problem. There are now approximately 10,000,000 out of work, and many of these are getting relief through funds contributed by the federal government. The situation is serious and is proving a great burden to the government."

Declaring that conditions could only be improved by the creation of opportunities to work and the decreasing the number of jobless to the minimum, Mr. Green said:

"This must be brought about through a reduction in the number of work hours a week and the enlargement of government improvement plans so that they will create a greater opportunity for private industry. It may mean a restoration of a civil works administration. Organized labor favors this plan rather than the present system of direct relief."

Mr. Green reaffirmed the position of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that raising the wage level is imperative, so that in payment of wages enough money will be distributed to enable the masses to purchase merchandise and thus enable industry to produce in a manner to guarantee sufficient employment to take care of the idle.

"Our great trouble now is that we are out of balance," he concluded. "Our four years of terrible unemployment have demonstrated the fact that if we are to provide work for all we must establish a five-day work week."

He said that a number of industries had already established it, and that it is working very well.

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

THE RHODES DECORATING CO.
809 Cherry St.
IS UNFAIR
To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

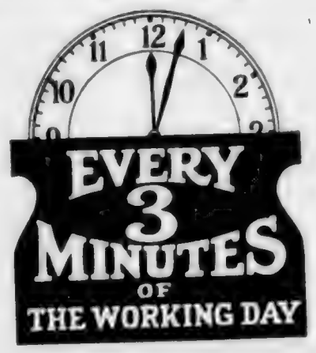
"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

In Union there is strength
NRA
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7141

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Eskenal

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.



The PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
PAYS A CLAIM
TO
Somebody Somewhere

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

Beware of Non-Union Shops
Look for the Union Card when you have your shoes in to be repaired. All Union Shops have cards and all Union Shops have skilled craftsmen. If you don't see a Union Card—BEWARE—there is a reason!
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION
LOCAL No. 630

Patronize our Advertisers.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Each Week . . .
The Labor World
. . . reaches increasing thousands of the highest paid workers in Chattanooga!
MR. MERCHANT:
This should mean something to you—
Think It Over!
Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

INTOLERABLE CONDITIONS SHOWN CAUSE OF BIG NATION-WIDE TEXTILE STRIKE

Motorcycle Rodeo to Feature Labor Day Program at Warner Park Monday

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 31, 1934 — Number 19

Plans Complete For Enjoyable Outing

Baseball, Athletic Contests Are Slated.

PARK CONCESSIONS TO RUN FULL BLAST

Arrangements Made for Entertainment of Young and Old in All-Day Observance of Labor's Holiday.

St. James Pastor To Hold Special Labor Services

Rev. George E. Blanchard, pastor of St. James M. E. church, Rossville and Read avenues, has extended a special invitation to members of organized labor to attend a labor service to be held at the church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Blanchard offered the invitation through M. H. Ortwein, chairman of the Labor Day committee of Central Body, and several have already expressed their intention of attending.

A motorcycle rodeo, with many of his section's best "stunt riders" competing for prizes, will feature Monday's celebration of Labor Day at Warner park, and Chairman M. H. Ortwein, of Central Body's entertainment committee, promises an entertaining program throughout the day for men, women and children.

Athletic contests in the morning, a baseball game in the afternoon and softball games at night will augment the regular park concessions, and it is expected thousands of citizens will, as usual, join with labor in celebration of its national holiday locally.

Efforts have been made to secure an outstanding speaker for the occasion, but at press time this features was uncertain. Headquarters of the United Textile Workers of America has appealed to to furnish an orator, but Thomas F. McMahon, president, declared that every official of that organization would be "tied up" with matters relating to the great nationwide strike called for Saturday night. Mr. Ortwein expressed confidence, however, that the program will be enjoyable, and said the committee expects hundreds to bring picnic lunches and spend the entire day at the park. Members of the committee in charge are George Rogers, Charles R. Puckett, Matt Gerlach, W. F. Strickland, E. McDaniels, T. R. Cuthbert and C. Kamin.

Program for the motorcycle rodeo, furnished by the Chattanooga Motorcycle club, indicates the interesting nature of the feature, and forecasts a truly enjoyable afternoon for lovers of this thrilling sport. It follows:

Potato Race—Nearly everyone knows what a potato race is. The contestants are provided with two pails, one empty and one full of potatoes. The object is to fill the empty pail in the shortest time. Each time over the course, the rider picks up a potato, carries it around the course and drops it in the empty box.

Acceleration Race—This one is a race against time. The contestants have to go over a straight course fifty feet in length, from a standing start, in the shortest possible time.

Egg Relay—This is merely a relay race using an egg instead of a shuttle. There are two men on each contesting team. The rider of each team is lined up at the starting line and given an egg. At a given signal he rides over the course, carrying the egg in his hand, and back to the starting line, where his partner is waiting, ready to go. The partner must take the egg and do the same thing. The team taking their egg around the track six times in the shortest time are the winners. The egg must not be broken.

Stunt Riding—If you like thrills, include this in your program. It is an exhibition of riding requiring iron nerve and riding skill. The different items on this event will spread out through the program to take up time between other events.

Obstacle Race—Obstacles may be boxes, barrels, stakes, tires, pop bottles or boulders. These should be placed in a straight line about six feet apart. When the signal is given, the riders leave the starting line, one at a time, weaving in and out between the obstacles, attempting to reach the finish line in the shortest possible time. Striking an obstacle, using the feet to maintain balance or failing to ride

(Continued on Last Page)

Hosiery Workers' Picnic-Outing Proves Successful

Inclement Weather Fails to Prevent Good Attendance at Lookout Lake.

Despite the inclement weather on last Saturday, Aug. 25, the outing and barbecue held by Branch No. 53 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers proved quite a success. While the weather of course kept many of the Hosiery Workers away from the outing, over three hundred and fifty braved the elements and enjoyed the barbecue and other entertainment supplied by the committee. The committee feels sure that had the weather been more favorable several hundred more people would have come out.

Short talks were given by Frank Ward and Fred G. Held, of the Federation of Hosiery Workers, welcoming the workers, and expressing the wish that this would be the forerunner of many more social events in the future, as this was one of the best mediums to bring about a better understanding among the hosiery workers. After the workers had enjoyed their lunch of barbecue and trimmings, lucky numbers were drawn for many prizes donated by the merchants of Chattanooga and Rossville. Following will be found a list of the merchants who donated some substantive articles of merchandise, including a beautiful table lamp, bridge lamp, five cases of beer and many other worthwhile prizes.

It is regrettable to announce that the list of prize-winners was mislaid and could not be found at the time this goes to press. The arrangements committee wishes to thank those merchants who so willingly helped to make this affair a success.

The list of donors follows:
Blue Bell Hair Shop.
Central Lunch.
Southeastern Brewery.
Kelly Cigar Co.
J. L. Jenkins & Co.
Arrow Transfer and Storage Co.
Tennessee Egg Corporation.
Sterchi's Stores.
Lookout Furniture Co.
R. B. Howard Furniture Co.
A. J. Wood Furniture Co.
Rossville Hardware.
Tomlinson's Drug Store.
Carmack Drug Store.
Boulevard Pharmacy.
Pen-Tex Oil Co.
Eckerd's.
Miller-Smith Hosiery Mills.
Lee Shoe Shop.
The "Hub."
Frank Sells Filling Station.
LeGrand Jewelry Co.
W. J. Kelly & Son.
Ross Barber Shop.
Scott Shoe Shop.
Haverty's.
J. A. Burns Service Station.
C. L. Holder Service Station.
Roland's Pharmacy.

MASS MEETING FOR TEXTILE WORKERS CALLED FOR NOON MONDAY AT PARK

A. C. Kamin, president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, announced Friday morning that a mass meeting for all textile workers of the Chattanooga territory is called for 12 o'clock noon Monday, at Warner Park. George L. Googe, southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, has been wired for an outstanding speaker, Mr. Kamin said, and the textile situation in general will be explained. Union and non-union workers are invited to attend, he added.

POOR PAY, UNBEARABLE LOAD OF WORK CHIEF GRIEVANCES

United Textile Workers Set Forth Position in Letter to National Labor Relations Board Head, Outlining Mill Labor Problems and Workers' Demand for Fair and Equitable Adjustment of Troubles.

Washington, Aug. 30.—As the general strike of textile workers drew near, the United Textile Workers of America set forth its position in a full statement on the intolerable conditions that have forced more than half a million textile mill workers to revolt.

The union's position and its grievances were detailed in a letter sent to Chairman Lloyd Garrison, of the national labor relations board, by Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the United Textile Workers' special strike committee.

Four main labor problems were outlined in the letter, which reiterated the union's demand for the 30-hour working week at present rates of pay. Other demands were:

Establishment of maximum work loads.

Reinstatement of all workers victimized for union membership.

Recognition of United Textile Workers as the bargaining agency for textile labor.

Establishment of an arbitration tribunal to settle all disputes between the workers and employers.

The letter was sent following an invitation to the strike committee to meet with Garrison for discussion of the points at issue between textile workers and employers.

Federal Relief Expected.

Asked about federal relief for strikers, Gorman made it clear that the union expected the federal relief administration to give relief to the workers. The same day, Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, said there had been no change in the national administration's policy of feeding hungry strikers the same as those who were unemployed because they could not find work.

"The position of the federal relief administration is clear," Gorman said in replying to questions on relief. "It feeds hungry people and it does not inquire what made people hungry, unless the department of labor specifically rules that a strike is unwarranted. **I have said there can be no doubt that the department will regard this strike as fully warranted.** There is every reason to believe relief will be extended when and where strikers need relief. The decision, however, is not ours to make.

"But let me emphasize this: Determination, solidarity and a burning sense of outrage will win this strike, food or no food. We have been through many strikes. We have lived through them, even though our people have gone hungry. They go hungry even when they work. I dare say the average waist measure of textile workers is not over 30 inches.

No Strike "War Chest."

"The federal relief administration has its policy and I presume it will follow that policy in this strike situation. We shall be glad if relief is extended where needed. Surely we shall not win this strike on a 'war chest,' for there is no war chest. Some of the world's most righteous causes have been won by some of the world's hungriest men. The strike does not depend upon how well our people are fed. **They have never been well fed. No family can be fed on a wage that ranges, as textile wages do today, between $7 and $9 per week. There is not much margin between that and nothing.**

"It is entirely probable that in hundreds of cases federal relief will be better than a job in the mills. If there were a general desire for justice the mill owners would be glad to join with us in co-operation to remedy the situation, instead of facing us, as so many of them do, in implacable hostility."

Letter to Garrison.

The union's letter to Garrison follows:

Mr. Lloyd Garrison, Chairman,
National Labor Relations Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There are four central labor problems in the cotton textile industry on which the workers are demanding some adjustment:

1—An unbearable work load has been thrown upon the workers in an effort to cut production costs under existing business conditions;

2—Earnings in the industry are now at pre-code levels, and the rates paid the more skilled workers are being pushed down toward the minimum;

3—The industry has recognized the fact that it cannot operate on a 40-hour week basis, and is working for an extension of the summer curtailment, which has reduced all weekly wages 25 per cent;

4—Section 7-A of the NRA is being ignored, and hundreds of workers have been discharged for their activities in labor organization and collective bargaining.

Stretch-Out.

Section XV of the cotton textile code provided that there should be no further extension of existing work loads without the approval of the code authority. Section XVII of the code stipulated that the cotton textile national industrial relations board be set up to study and adjust the stretch-out and other problems in the industry.

In direct violation of the code provision, employers, particularly in the south, have intensified the stretch-out as a means of offsetting the reduction of hours from 55 and 60 to 40, under the code.

Between Aug. 6, 1933, and Aug. 12, 1934, 1,028 complaints on the stretch-out were submitted to the cotton textile national industrial relations board for investigation. In accordance with the existing procedure these were turned over to the code authority, which dismissed 40 per cent of them without investigation as "not involving any violation of the code."

No Results from Investigations.

Investigators, employed by the code authority, interviewed about 600 employers, on the matter of the stretch-out complaints, but in not a single case has any adjustment of the work load resulted from these investigations. Neither has there been any satisfactory adjustment in the many conferences under the supervision of the state and national cotton textile boards. Committees have met with employers in the mill, and around board tables, but we have never got any more than a recognition of the fact that some adjustment of this problem is necessary.

The cotton textile national industrial relations board has taken no definite steps toward carrying out its expressly defined function of studying the work load problem. It is not a simple problem by any means, complicated as it is by variations in equipment, in factory organizations and efficiency, and in yarn and fabric constructions. However, it is imperative that some positive measures be taken toward remedying this inhuman device for forcing ten or twelve hours' productive labor out of a worker in eight hours. It is apparent that the cotton board, during the twelve months of its operation, has made no progress in that direction, either through its complaint machinery or conference procedure.

Wages and Hours.

Since 1921, the wages of cotton textile workers have been lower than those in any major industry. By 1933 the average rate paid to all operators in the industry was 21.4 cents per hour, less than half the average rate paid in all the industries which report to the bureau of labor statistics.

With the adoption of the 40-hour standard week, rates of pay were of course automatically increased, and the average rate reported by the bureau of labor statistics rose 16 cents to about 37 cents per hour in June, 1934. **However, this did not result in any real increase in the weekly earnings of the workers.** From bureau of labor statistics employment and payroll figures, we calculate that per capita earnings in June, 1934, amounted to $10.86 per week. Since that is an average figure, it is obvious that thousands of cotton textile workers are receiving considerably less than that. Our people in Alabama report that the average rate in that state is $7.40 per week.

Causes of Poor Pay.

This situation has been brought about partly through such subterfuges and violations as classing experienced workers as learners and students, and keeping short records of the number of hours worked. It has also resulted in large part from restricted operations under the curtailment order issued by Gen. Johnson in June which, from the workers' point of view, reduced the legal minimum from $12 to $9 per week. At the present time a new curtailment program to supplant the one which expired Saturday, Aug. 25, is awaiting NRA approval.

It is apparent that the industry is not prepared to operate on a 40-hour basis, and that it intends to continue to bolster net earnings with funds out of the pay envelopes of the workers.

Neither has any substantial reemployment of workers been effected by the code. With the application of the stretch-out, the total number on payrolls in June, 1934, according to the bureau of labor statistics, was 416,000, 32,000 less than in August, 1933, which was the first month after the code went into effect.

Hours Reduction Sought.

We are working for a just reduction in standard hours of work, as a partial remedy for these conditions.

We know that in many cases the wage differentials of the highly skilled operators has not been maintained, not because the rates paid unskilled workers have been increased, but because wages in the higher brackets have actually been cut. Scores of statements from our members and our local unions show specific instances in which such highly skilled workers as spinners, weavers, or slasher men are receiving only two or three cents per hour more than the established minimum. The tendency for the minimum to become the maximum is well under way, and it can be checked only after the various occupations have been classified according to the degrees of skill involved.

Violation of Section 7-A.

It is not necessary to detail here the violation of the collective bargaining provisions of the code. **We havehad to fight a conspiracy of the employers not to recognize the United Textile Workers of America as the representative organization of the workers.** Our local union officers and members have been discharged by the hundreds from their union activities, and have been discriminated against in the mills and in re-employment situations. **Investigations by the code authority and conferences with the state and national boards have accomplished nothing in the way of reinstatement of our members, or curtailment of the wholesale destruction of union organization.**

In the light of past experience with employers and with the present

(Continued on Last Page)

Teachers Appeal For Larger Budget

Teachers' Union Official Urges New Social Goal

Legislative Representative Criticizes Individualism for Unemployment.

New York.—In an address at the National Schoolmart and Schoolview here, Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, legislative representative of the Teachers' union, urged reorganization of American schools around the basic concept of co-operation for a common social goal. He also stressed the education so that it function as a social and stabilizing force. He said:

"Today we owe it to our children to so reorganize our schools that they will function efficiently and socially in our complex technological civilization. This must be done because our inherited, unbridled individualism has outlived its usefulness, bringing unemployment, war and misery in its wake.

"Following social trends, we should build our educational philosophy around the basic concept of co-operation for a common social goal. Only by doing that can we fit our students for a co-operative industrial era dominated by the ideal of social service—an ideal but vaguely foreshadowed in the new deal, the first confused transitional step toward the newer society.

"Only by substituting co-operative group activity for the competitive individualism which now dominates our schools, can we hope to develop a type of citizen competent to take his place in the new society—a society in which huge complicated machines, by mass production, turn out enough goods to provide every citizen with a cultural wage and, at the same time, so shorten the hours of labor as to produce unprecedented leisure for all."

Ask Larger Appropriations for Schools.

COMMITTEE CALLS ON COMMISSIONER

Spokesman Holds Proper Consideration for Education Has Not Been Given and Urges Changes in Policy.

"The training and welfare of the children of Chattanooga is no less important, surely, than the protection of our homes and property," a committee representing Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, holds in a personally delivered communication to Commissioner Wilkerson Monday.

Earnest appeal for a budget for the department which will place the schools of Chattanooga on a par with those of other cities was made by the committee, which reported a sympathetic interest on the part of the commissioner.

"The sum and substance of the teachers' plea is that the department of education be placed on a par with other departments, with due regard for the much greater size of the department of education. The mere fact that the budget for education exceeds the budgets for other services does not mean that our schools are receiving their fair and proper share of city revenues," a spokesman for the organization explained to The Labor World this week.

The teachers feel the schools have been treated unfairly in the apportionment of city revenues, the spokesman declared, and it is up to the public to inform themselves and demand a readjustment of the policy with respect to financing this all-important branch of the city government.

"The letter was handed to the commissioner of education Monday by a committee of the Teachers' Federation," The Labor World's informant said. "The committee was well received and held a prolonged conference with the commissioner on budget problems. The commissioner agreed that more money is needed for schools and invited support in efforts to secure an increased appropriation.

"The teachers' committee expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the discrimination against the educational department and teachers, which has been their lot during the last few years. As has been said many times before, the teachers desire to do their proper share to ease the difficult position in which the city government has found itself for the past several years, but they do not regard it as a proper share to receive salaries far below the fair proportion of salaries paid other municipal employes and on top of that to receive salary cuts of greater percentage than given to the others.

"The training and welfare of the children of Chattanooga is no less important, surely, than the protection of our homes and property and certainly as great as the interest on bonds and other obligations, important as they are.

"It is rather astounding to find that debt service costs us practically as much as our school system.

"Let the people of Chattanooga demand fair and equal treatment for their schools. It is idle to suppose that our schools will receive proper treatment unless every citizen desires proper treatment and makes known his desires by prompt payment of taxes and an insistent support of better schools."

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE ..... Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 30, 1916 at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1923.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1934.

HOURS OF LABOR

By GEORGE W. THOMSON
Editor, The Draughtsman, Organ of the British Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen.

The prolonged inactivity of large sections of every industrial population has had the curious effect of workpeople making economic demands in a period of depression, rather than, in the usual industrial idiom, making them in periods of prosperity.

The demands for shorter hours are being made at once as a measure of spreading employment instead of concentrating employment in few hands and leaving a large mass constantly unemployed, and also because workpeople to an increasing extent are coming to believe that improvements in business and industrial technique ought to result in their sharing the advantages along with others of the population.

One of these advantages is leisure for recreation, for study and for the enjoyment of those things which largely constitute civilization. Unfortunately in the consideration of the 40-hour week convention by the International Labor conference at Geneva, the British government seems always to be opposed to any claim of this description and to side with its masters, the employers, who, like the Bourbons of old, seem to forget nothing and to learn nothing.

Even enlightened employers like Lord Trent, in whose factory the five-day week of forty hours has been instituted, evidently with success, thinks this is a matter for the industries themselves rather than for governmental decree in fulfillment of international conventions. But progress has always come in double harness, when enlightenment has experimented; and compulsion has been laid upon the backward.

The claim for shortening hours is overwhelming.

WOMAN "RED" IS JAILED

San Francisco.—Municipal Judge Alvin Ames imposed a jail term of six months on Elaine Black, secretary of the International Labor Defense, after a jury had convicted her of vagrancy. She recently participated in a hunger strike with other alleged communists in the city prison.

Lady Says She Took CARDUI for Cramps; Was Soon Relieved

Women who suffer as she did will be interested in the experience of Mrs. Maude Crafton, of Belleville, Ill., who writes: "For several years, I suffered from irregular trouble and cramping. There would be days when I would have to stay in bed. I would get so nervous, I was miserable. My aunt told me to try Cardui. She believed it would build me up, regulate me and help the nervous trouble. I knew after taking half a bottle of Cardui that I was better. I kept on taking Cardui and found it was doing me a world of good. I am in good health, which means a lot to me." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. . . . Price $1.

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Stretch-Out in Textile Industry

Despite the alleged wonderful improvement in the conditions of the cotton textile workers under the NRA code which George Sloan, chairman of the Cotton Textile Institute, supported by statements made by the National Recovery Administration, asserts have taken place, the facts revealed by the United Textile Workers of America in a broad survey show just the opposite.

Mr. Sloan in his figures compared the best month in this year with the worst month in last year. Then, too, he talked in percentages, which mean but little. Special Strike Committee Chairman Francis J. Gorman punctures Mr. Sloan's data with a few well pointed facts.

"Mr. Sloan said cotton mill workers had received 70 per cent increase in hourly pay under the NRA," Mr. Gorman asserted, "but with no work they find his percentages a poor substitute for cash when they go to buy food. Average actual weekly earnings per capita in the cotton mill industry are lower than before the NRA, according to evidence before us in the form of reports from organizers and local union officials and in the form of pay envelopes, of which we have a collection covering a wide and representative field."

Turning to the notorious stretch-out system, the application of which has gone on vigorously under the NRA code, Mr. Gorman said:

"Added to this, the average mill worker is doing from 33 per cent to 100 per cent more work than in pre-code days.

"In other words, the stretch-out, which the code was intended, among other things, to abolish, has so flourished that workers are doing as much as double the amount of productive work they did before NRA.

"Anyone who has ever observed the refined cruelty of the stretch-out will understand what is meant when output per worker is doubled.

"The worker is literally stretched a little more each week until his arms cover a field nobody ever thought human arms could cover until scientific torture came to the assistance of employers.

"We have, thus, more output per man and in the aggregate, less employment than before the code; less aggregate earnings for the workers, and an absolute refusal on the part of the industry to deal with the workers through their lawfully and democratically chosen representatives, in clear violation of the law. That we intend to remedy, along with the wage and working conditions."

In concluding his indictment of the conditions imposed upon the textile workers by the NRA code of fair competition, Mr. Gorman said:

"Cotton textile workers are, in the main, in a worse position than they were before the NRA, except that they now have some prospect for finally remedying their condition under the protection of Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

The strike scheduled for the early days in September should bring out all the textile workers in the United States and keep them out until the application of economic justice to their employes is forced on the low-wage barons who own and control the textile industry.

Textile Wages and Consumer Prices

Officials of the National Recovery Administration and anti-labor cotton textile mill owners have shouted from the housetops the alleged inability of the mill owners paying increased wages demanded by the impending strike of the textile workers without imposing an impossible burden on the consumers in the form of price increases.

The falsity of this propaganda is thoroughly revealed in a letter written by Francis Gorman, chairman of the Special Strike Committee of the United Textile Workers of America, to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gorman said:

"We can offer you a striking example of our conditions, pictured in terms of a madras shirt, such as one of our committee members is wearing at this moment.

"The shirt cost him $1.55. It cost exactly ten cents to manufacture the cloth in the shirt, from bale to counter, including handling and transportation.

"If that shirt could sell at $1.59, only four cents more than it cost our member, every textile worker could be paid a wage increase of 33 1-3 per cent.

"Would men be willing to pay four cents more so that their fellow workers in our industry might be fairly paid? We think so.

"Let me say further that an increase of only a cent a yard would give cotton textile workers a fair wage throughout the industry. The change in the cost of a dress would be less than ten cents—probably not more than eight cents."

Four cents advance in the cost of a shirt and eight or ten cents in the cost of a dress would enable the manufacturers to increase the textile workers wages 33 1-3 per cent—and yet the low-wage textile employers contend that consumers would rise up in a holy war against such a wage rise to improve the living standards of the textile workers.

MACHINERY REVOLUTIONIZING MODERN PRODUCTION METHODS, SECRETARY MORRISON POINTS OUT

By FRANK MORRISON
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

The enactment of the national recovery act, which enumerates in definite and unmistakable language the policy of the United States government of recognizing the right of workers to join a union of their own choosing, has aroused widespread interest among unorganized workers in establishing membership in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The purpose of workers in joining a labor union is to remedy grievances and secure improved standards in conditions of labor in the particular work at which they are employed. In no other type of labor organization has the worker greater freedom to deal with questions relating to the line of employment which is of immediate interest to him than is afforded in the trade union.

The members of trade unions are free to chart their course in whatever way appeals to them as promoting their best interests so long as there may be no encroachment upon the equal rights of other trades and callings. They may join with members of other trades to act unitedly in a given situation or they may amalgamate with other organizations as the wisdom of these acts may suggest themselves. Organizations in allied industries such as the building trades, metal trades, printing trades and in the railroad industry, have formed departments to establish mutual relations in the consideration of questions affecting the interests of their particular trades and callings. The machinery exists to promote unity of action as far as the workers wish to apply such policy. An instance of the flexibility of trade union policies to adopt themselves to the needs of the workers is the resolution adopted by a conference of national and international organizations in interest, authorizing the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to conduct an organization campaign among the workers in mass production industries and place them in local unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and where workers are taken into these local unions that come under the jurisdiction of one or more national or international organizations, which is a temporary infraction of the rights of these organizations involved, that the Executive Council adjust such difficulties in the spirit of taking full advantage of the immediate situation with the ultimate recognition of the rights of all concerned.

Automatic machinery, the application of scientific processes and the introduction of new materials are revolutionizing production methods. This has caused the overlapping of trades formerly separate and distinct. The trade union movement provides orderly measures for the workers affected to adjust these questions through conference and agreement on a basis satisfactory to them.

Not to Our Knowledge.

Breathes there a girl with soul so dead
Who never to herself has said:
"I'm overweight, but for the best,
'Tis my resemblance to Mae West."

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY INDICATES LONG STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL HOLIDAY

The movement to secure the enactment of legislation to make Labor Day a general holiday began in the 1894 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which unanimously adopted the following resolution introduced by A. C. Cameron, a delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

During the next ten years organized labor devoted its attention to securing state legislation making Labor Day a legal state holiday. By 1893 the legislatures of twenty-three states had enacted Labor Day laws.

Labor Day Bills in Fifty-third Congress.

In the meantime officials of the American Federation of Labor endeavored to have congress enact a law establishing Labor Day as a national legal holiday.

Shortly after the convening of the special session of the Fifty-third congress, called by President Grover Cleveland in August, 1893, to consider the serious financial question which confronted the country, bills setting apart Labor Day as a national holiday were introduced by Senator James H. Kyle, of South Dakota; Representative Amos J. Cummings, of New York, and Representative Robert E. De Forest, of Connecticut.

There was no opposition to the bills in either house, but the parliamentary path which they had to travel is interesting to students of legislative procedure.

The Congressional Record for Aug. 28, 1893, in its account of the senate proceedings for that day under the heading "Bills Introduced," printed the following:

"Mr. Kyle introduced a bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the committee on education and labor."

In the house proceedings for Sept. 6, under the heading "Bills, Memorials, and Resolutions," the following announcements were made:

"By Mr. Cummings: A bill (H. R. 28) making Labor Day a legal holiday—to the committee on labor."

"By Mr. De Forest: A bill (H. R. 334) making the first Monday in September, otherwise called Labor Day, a national holiday—to the committee on labor."

Kyle Bill Reported to Senate.

There was evidently no opposition to the Kyle bill, for on Feb. 13, 1894, under the heading "Reports of Committees" the Congressional Record printed this item:

"Mr. Kyle, from the committee on education and labor, to whom was referred the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday, reported it without amendment."

Cummings Bill Reported to House.

The house proceedings for May 15, 1894, under the heading "Labor Day a Legal Holiday," contained this notice:

"Mr. McGann, from the committee on labor, reported favorably the bill (H. 28) making Labor Day a legal holiday; which was referred to the house calendar, and with the accompanying report ordered printed."

Senate Considers Kyle Bill.

In the senate the Kyle bill came up for consideration on June 22, 1894. The following account of the proceedings is taken from the Congressional Record for that day:

"The Vice-President: The calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

"Mr. Kyle: We are on the calendar just about down to Order of Business No. 245, which is senate bill 730. I ask that the senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday.

"There being no objection, the senate, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the bill; which was read, as follows:

"'Be it enacted, etc., that the first Monday in September of each year, being the day known and celebrated as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 30th of May and the 4th day of July are now by law made public holidays.'"

Labor Asks First Monday in September.

"Mr. Kyle: I should like to say, for the information of those who do not know, that something like twenty-five states of the United States have now settled upon the first Monday of September or the first day of October. In order to make the observance uniform, that all may enjoy vacation privilege upon the same day, the labor organizations of the country have united in asking that the first Monday of September be set apart as a holiday."

This explanation of the bill by Senator Kyle was followed by a brief discussion participated in by Senator William B. Allison of Iowa, Senator Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon, and Senator John Sherman of Ohio. The only objection raised was by Senator Cockrell, who believed that for the sake of "symmetry" in national holidays Labor Day should be fixed for the first day in September instead of the first Monday.

Cockrell Urges First Day in September.

The Congressional Record gives this account of the debate:

"Mr. Allison: Is the day in the bill the 1st day of September?

"Mr. Cockrell: The first Monday of September. It ought to be the 1st day of September. I move to strike out 'Monday' and insert 'day,' so as to read, 'the first day of September.'

"Mr. Mitchell of Oregon: Then it would come on Sunday every few years.

"Mr. Cockrell: So does the 4th of July, so does any fixed holiday fall upon Sunday occasionally.

"Mr. Mitchell of Oregon: It should be fixed on a week day.

Sherman Abhors Sunday Holidays.

"Mr. Sherman: I think if the labor organizations have fixed their own time, as it is said twenty-five states have done, we had better let them have a week day. I do not myself like to encourage holidays on Sunday. There is too much old Presbyterianism in me for that.

Cockrell Stresses Legislative "Symmetry."

"Mr. Cockrell: Neither do I like to encourage holidays on Sunday; but if there is to be any symmetry in our holidays this one ought to be fixed on the first day of the month, just as we have the 4th of July, the 25th of December, the 30th of May, and so on for public holidays. However, I have no objection to letting it go; and I withdraw my amendment if there is any objection to it.

Original Bill Is Passed.

"Mr. Sherman: We had better leave it the first Monday, as we now create the holiday. The 4th of July was created by a great event, and could not be changed.

"The Vice-President: The amendment proposed by the senator from Missouri is withdrawn.

"The bill was reported to the senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed."

Laid on the Speaker's Table.

The Kyle bill reached the house on June 23. Under the heading "Labor Day a Legal Holiday," the Congressional Record for that day said:

"The Speaker laid before the house the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday.

"Mr. McGann: Mr. Speaker, I consent that the bill lie on the Speaker's table for the present.

"There was no objection, and it was so ordered."

Passed House Without Discussion.

The next step in the process of enacting the bill into law took place in the house on June 26. The Cummings Labor Day bill was already on the house calendar, where it would not probably be reached for a number of weeks. Mr. McGann, chairman of the house labor committee, therefore decided to place the Kyle bill, which had the same text as the Cummings bill, before the house, the effect of which was to substitute the Kyle bill for the Cummings bill. Under the heading "Labor Day a Legal Holiday," the Congressional Record for June 26 printed the following succinct account of the procedure:

"The Speaker laid before the house the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday.

"Mr. McGann: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the present consideration of the bill.

"The Speaker: The bill will be read, after which the chair will ask for objections.

"The bill was read as follows:

"'Be it enacted, etc., that the first Monday in September of each year, being the day known and celebrated as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22d of February, the 30th of May, and the 4th day of July are now by law made public holidays.'

"There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading; and being read the third time, was passed.

"On motion of Mr. McGann, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid upon the table."

Speaker Crisp Signs Bill.

Passed by both houses of congress, there were still three steps to be taken before the Labor Day bill became a part of the federal statutes. It must be signed by Speaker Crisp, Vice-President Stevenson, and President Cleveland.

The first step was recorded in the Congressional Record for June 27. Under the heading "Enrolled Bill Signed," the house proceedings said:

"Mr. Pearson, from the committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday; when the speaker signed the same.

Vice-President Stevenson Affixes Signature.

The senate proceedings for the same day under the heading "Enrolled Bill Signed," reported:

"A message from the house of representatives by Mr. T. O. Towles, its chief clerk, announced that the speaker of the house of representatives had signed the enrolled bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday; and it was thereupon signed by the vice-president."

President Cleveland Approves Measure.

On June 29, 1894, under the heading "Presidential Approval," the Congressional Record in the senate proceedings said:

"A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. Pruden, one of his secretaries, announced that the President on the 28th instant approved and signed the act (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday."

And thus, twelve years after P. J. McGuire suggested to the Central Labor Union of New York City that one day in the year, the first Monday in September should be set aside as a special holiday for working men and women of the United States, congress enacted and President Cleveland signed the Kyle-Cummings bill "making Labor Day a legal holiday."

Gompers Announces Victory.

In his annual report to the 1894 convention of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, announced labor's victory in the following brief statement:

"National Labor Day.—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed congress and was made a law on June [illegible], 1894."

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ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICANCE OF LABOR DAY REVIEWED BY FOUNDER OF CARPENTERS

(Editor's Note—P. J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the originator of Labor Day, wrote an article for the October, 1897, issue of the American Federationist, the official journal of the American Federation of Labor, giving an account of Labor Day. Mr. McGuire was elected secretary of the American Federation of Labor at its first annual meeting in 1886, holding that office during 1887 and 1888. He was elected second vice-president in 1889, first vice-president in 1890, and continued to serve as a member of the Executive Council until 1900. Mr. McGuire's article, entitled "Labor Day—Its Origin and Significance," follows:)

By P. J. McGUIRE
First Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

On this day the hosts of labor shout their Hosannahs!

From a thousand groves and hillsides, by rippling brooks and gurgling streams, comes the glad acclaim.

No festival of martial glory or warrior's renown is this; no pageant pomp of warlike conquest, no glory of fraticidal strife attend this day.

It is dedicated to peace, civilization and triumphs of industry. It is a demonstration of fraternity and the harbinger of a better age—a more chivalrous time, when labor shall be best honored and well rewarded.

Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved for this century, and for the American people, to give birth to Labor Day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold.

More than all, the thought, the conception, yea the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people—men active in uplifting their fellows, and leading them to better conditions. It came from a little group in New York City, the Central Labor Union, which had just been formed, and which in later years attained widespread influence.

On May 8, 1882, the writer made the proposition. He urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year to be designated as "Labor Day," and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes. He advised the day should first be celebrated by a street parade, which would publicly show the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations. Next the parade should be followed by a picnic or festival in some grove, and the proceeds of the same be divided on this semi-co-operative plan, viz.:

Each union or organization should get as many tickets as it desired to sell; the more sold the greater would be the profits to the society selling them. Each society should be allowed to keep all the money realized by sale of tickets through its members. In the end each of the bodies participating should contribute to the expenses in proportion to its membership.

It was further argued Labor Day should be observed as one festival day in the year for public tribute to the genius of American industry. There were other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civil and military spirit, but none representative of the industrial spirit—the great vital force of every nation. He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays. Many were the cogent reasons he advanced, and at once the idea was enthusiastically embraced.

The first Labor Day parade and festival of the Central Labor Union of New York City on Sept. 5, 1882, was simply an imposing success. From that day on, it became a fixed institution in the land. The plan was next indorsed by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the general assembly of the Knights of Labor. It spread rapidly from city to city, and from town to town. City councils and state legislatures took it up, and made it a legal holiday, until finally June 28, 1894, it became a national holiday, by act of congress.

There was a time, and it is not many years ago, when the trade union and the labor movement of America were too insignificant for presidents, governors, mayors, city councilmen or public men to consider, much less honor. Trade unions were of no consequence; trade unionists were harmless fanatics. Now, they are of more weight, more influential, more powerful. No longer can they be sneered down or cajoled; they must be met, they must be recognized. What mighty portent is in their movement? In their hands rest the weal of the worker, his welfare and improvement.

With hands and hearts together, with united funds and united interests, to stand for one another, day after day, year in and year out, in good times and in bad, who dare say what can they not accomplish? In the workshop and on the farm, at the ballot box and in every field of endeavor they can right every wrong, and eradicate every evil oppressive to the working people..

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At this institution the Capitalist, the Big Business Man, the Small Merchant, the Salaried Man and the Wage Earner meet on an equal footing, and we number among our customers hundreds of those who toil in the shops, the factories and in the various trades.

To these and all other workers we extend greetings on this Labor Day, and wish for them a most successful observance of the occasion.

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LIFE AND WORK OF P. J. McGUIRE, FATHER OF LABOR DAY FOR TOILERS

Founded Carpenters' Brotherhood, of Which He Was General Secretary for 20 Years; Wrote Call for First American Federation of Labor Convention; Served as an Officer of A. F. of L. from 1886 to 1900.

Peter J. McGuire, the originator of Labor Day and founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was born in New York City on July 6, 1852, and died in Philadelphia in 1906 at the age of 54. At the time of his death he was quite actively engaged in organizing work for the Carpenters' Brotherhood.

Mr. McGuire attended the New York public schools until he was 12 years of age, when he was compelled to secure employment in a dry goods store, later he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, studying in Cooper Institute after his day's work was done. He joined a labor union in 1872, and from that time took an active interest in the trade union movement.

Carpenters' Brotherhood Is Founded.

In May, 1881, Mr. McGuire, who was then working in St. Louis, Mo., started a four-page journal called "The Carpenter," whose slogan was the consolidation of the various scattered groups of organized carpenters. Three months later he sent out the call for a conference of organized carpenters to convene in Chicago on August 8. The conference was attended by 36 delegates, representing twelve local unions with a combined membership of about 2,000. It was this conference which founded the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Mr. McGuire lived to see the Carpenters' Brotherhood become one of the largest and strongest of American trade unions, and for twenty years was its general secretary.

In 1881 he was a delegate to the International Workingmen's Congress in Switzerland, and took advantage of the opportunity offered to make a thorough study of the economic conditions of European working men and women.

Becomes A. F. of L. Officer.

Mr. McGuire's connection with the American Federation of Labor began when he wrote the call for the first A. F. of L. convention in 1886. He was secretary of that organization up to 1888. He was elected second vice-president in 1889, first vice-president in 1890, and continued to serve as a member of the executive council until 1900. He and President Samuel Gompers were the federation's delegates to the British Trades Union Congress in 1895.

Father of Labor Day.

In the spring of 1882, at a meeting of the Central Labor Union of New York City, he advanced the idea of setting aside one day in the year as a special holiday for the workers. The union agreed with the plan and staged the first Labor Day celebration in the United States on the first Monday in September of that year. Later every state legislature and the congress of the United States enacted laws making Labor Day a legal holiday.

Mr. McGuire was popular as a labor speaker, having addressed meetings in every state in the union and in many of the Canadian provinces. According to the records of the Carpenters' brotherhood he spoke to over 2,100 audiences of workers.

His active interest in the labor movement is shown by the fact that two weeks before his death he helped reorganized Local No. 277 of the Carpenters' brotherhood in Philadelphia, and was present on the night when the local was reinstated in the brotherhood.

Tablet Placed in Carpenters' Headquarters.

On April 11, 1910, a bronze tablet in memory of Mr. McGuire, a gift and tribute from the Chicago district council and affiliated unions of the carpenters' brotherhood, was placed at the foot of the stairs leading to the second floor at the headquarters of the brotherhood in Indianapolis, Ind. In addition to the likeness of Mr. McGuire the tablet carried the following inscription:

"In memory of Peter J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, organized August 12th, 1881. A loving tribute from Chicago District Council and Affiliated Locals."

The general executive board and other officers of the carpenters' brotherhood attended the ceremonies accompanying the installation of the tablet, which was presented by C. A. Aimin, M. D. Philp and Charles Grassl, representing the Chicago council, with appropriate remarks paying tribute to the staunch trade union record and labor achievements of Mr. McGuire.

In receiving the tablet remarks extolling the life and work of Mr. McGuire were made by William D. Huber, general president of the brotherhood; Frank Duffy, general secretary; Thomas Neale, general treasurer; William G. Schardt, president of the executive board, and by every other member of the board.

Annual Memorial Services.

On every Labor Day the Philadelphia District Council of Carpenters make a pilgrimage to Arlington cemetery, Camden, N. J., and hold memorial services at the grave of Mr McGuire. Representatives of the A. F. of L. Central Labor unions and building trades unions of Philadelphia and Camden always attend the exercises.

At the last memorial service, held on September 4, 1933, General Executive Board Member W. T. Allen of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners delivered the principal address. After describing Mr. McGuire's work as founder of the brotherhood and originator of Labor Day, and for many years a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Allen said:

"No words of mine can adequately express the greatness of P. J. McGuire in his lifetime, or even a quarter of a century after his death. He lives in the memory of all of us, and the wisdom and philosophy that he gave to the world will live in history to encourage and inspire men to work for humanity and human progress so that the world now and hereafter shall be a better place for us to live in because of the work done by P. J. McGuire, one of the pioneers of the labor movement."

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"Evening Hours Are Reading Hours"

UNION RECOGNITION WON BY AFL RUBBER WORKERS

Massillon, Ohio.—The American Federation of Labor union employes of the Hankin Rubber company here won their strike for recognition of the union, a 20 per cent wage increase, seniority agreements and a number of other demands, Coleman Claherty, organizer of the A. F. of L., announced.

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FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES HOLDS BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY STANDING AT JUDGMENT SEAT

(Labor Sunday Message Issued by the Federal Council of Churches.)

American business and industry stand at the judgment seat. An administration pledged to the welfare of the forgotten man has announced its purpose to bring about such economic adjustments as will result in work and a living wage for all, under conditions in the establishment of which the worker has a voice through representatives of his own choosing; to promote constructive co-operation instead of disastrous competition in business; to secure a more just distribution of the wealth of the country in order that our vast resources may answer the human needs hitherto unmet even in years of prosperity; to afford relief to the sorely beset farm population and their return to school and to an adequate preparation for the responsibilities of life; to effect economic planning in the place of the adventurous but socially disastrous individualism of the past.

The measures proposed are of human origin and therefore fallible. But the purposes sought are divine in their character, if, as we steadfastly believe, the heart of Jesus Christ is a revelation of the divine. He cared whether men were cold, or hungry, or sick. He felt the woes of those in bondage of any sort, and longed for their freedom. Many goals sought by the present leaders of American affairs are indisputably in harmony with the purpose and spirit of Jesus. Whether these goals will be attained will depend upon the wisdom of separate measures adopted, upon the character of the economic system itself, and certainly upon the spirit of those in control of our economic life. If they can replace lust for personal power and profit by devotion to production and distribution for the common good; if they can look beyond the interests of their own class to the good of all the people; if they can rise to the realization that isolation is folly and that there cannot be a prosperous America in an impoverished world; if they can achieve a consciousness of the stewardship of their talents and their property, history will vindicate them as it writes the story of their emancipating leadership in a day of great crisis.

Labor is also on trial. While the difficulties of organization at a time of vast unemployment are very great and the opposition serious, labor has an opportunity to gather the working men of America into a national federation of mutual loyalty and service, and to promote those compacts which will stabilize industry and secure to labor the benefits of generously rewarded efficient toil, while protecting the just interests of industry and the public. The verdict upon labor leadership is now being written. Will it record the operation of an inflexible purpose to include all toilers of every race and industry, whether skilled or unskilled, in the membership and service of their organizations? And will it reveal that the underprivileged and dispossessed, if adequately supported in their right to organize by government, industry and the public, can claim and win their human rights and privileges without the hatred and bitterness of class war?

The general public is at the bar of judgment. The measures now being tried and any others which give any promise of a cure of our social sickness, demand an integrity, a spirit of fair play, a capacity for long views, a willingness to surrender personal privilege and to share, such as have seldom been sought at the hands of any population in peace time. The inauguration of a new era largely awaits the appearance of enough new people with new social outlooks and attitudes. Codes alone cannot give us better society. There must be consecrations, too.

The church also is on trial. How can it urge co-operation in economic life, and at the same time be unwilling to move forward in effective co-operation among denominations? Can it call forth devotion to the public welfare and create social leadership of extraordinary courage, unless its ministers show equal devotion and courage in social interpretation and action? Can the church foster social idealism and inspire resolute action to break the power of entrenched selfishness, if large sections of it deny or are indifferent to the social implications of the gospel?

As churches we cannot give the final word upon economic schemes, but in the name of Christ we must pass judgment upon the results of every social economy. We must inquire as to the actual number of unemployed, the degree to which the organization of labor and of consumers has advanced in comparison with the organization of employers, and the net gain in the redistribution of income and purchasing power as reflected by more rapid advance in wages and consumer income than in the cost of living. And we must insist that economic experiment shall proceed until it evolves a social order in which men and women everywhere shall have a real opportunity for the good life.

Once again we announce our purpose as churches and religious organizations to help create men and women in the spirit of Christ so that there shall be in America an increasing body of citizens whose master passion shall be the building of the Kingdom of God.

JOHNSON RECLAMPS LID.

Washington.—Gen. Johnson has reiterated his order that deputy administrators and other members of the staff of NRA who tender their regisnations to enter the employ of industrial code authorities or other interests concerned with NRA functions will not be allowed to appear for or to represent such employers before any of the Johnson agencies. This rule was put into effect by Gen. Johnson some time ago, but was re-emphasized when it was learned that Deputy Administrator W. W. Pickard had resigned to enter the employ of a code authority after he had handled this particular code in its progress through NRA channels. Johnson said no letter or communication will be received by NRA from Pickard.

COMMUNIST JAILED.

San Francisco.—On recommendation of federal immigration officials, three suspected communists arrested during the general strike here were ordered held for further investigation when they appeared before municipal judges.

Orlin D. Mosier 37-year-old soapbox orator, was arrested at Walnut Creek, near Oakland, for preaching communism and sentenced to serve sixty days in the county jail.

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Another passing year still finds Effron's the department store home of Organized Labor. The years but tend to increase the number of friends and customers and to these the management and employees of Effron's extend their heartiest Labor Day Greetings.

48 STATES RECOGNIZE LABOR DAY AS HOLIDAY; OREGON ENACTED FIRST LAW

Labor day as a general holiday was started on its way by the Central Labor Council of New York City on May 8, 1882, when the council adopted the idea, presented by P. J. McGuire, founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, that one day of the year should be set aside as a special holiday for working men and women.

The Central Labor Union held the first Labor Day celebration in the United States on the first Monday in September, 1882, after which many municipal councils passed ordinances making the first Monday in September municipal holidays.

Oregon Enacts First Law.

It was not, however, until 1887 that the states began to fall in line and pass laws making Labor Day a legal state holiday.

The first state law was enacted by Oregon in 1887; the legislature designated the first Saturday in June as Labor Day, but in September, 1893, changed the date to the first Monday in September. The legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York followed in quick succession, all of them enacting Labor Day laws in 1887. Wyoming was the forty-eighth state to come under the Labor Day influence, the legislature enacting a Labor Day law in 1923.

Dates When State Labor Day Laws Were Enacted.

Following is the list of states, compiled from data in the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor, recognizing Labor Day as a holiday, with the date of the enactment of the law:

Alabama—December 12, 1892.
Alaska—March 28, 1913.
Arizona—April 29, 1912.
Arkansas—January 29, 1903.
California—February 23, 1897. Under the original law of California of May 23, 1893, Labor Day fell on the first Monday in October.
Colorado—March 15, 1887.
Connecticut—March 20, 1889.
Delaware—February 14, 1893.
District of Columbia—June 28, 1894.
Florida—April 29, 1893.
Georgia—October 16, 1891.
Hawaii—1903.
Idaho—March 5, 1909.
Illinois—June 17, 1891.
Indiana—March 9, 1891.
Iowa—April 5, 1890.
Kansas—March 4, 1891.
Kentucky—March 17, 1902.
Louisiana—July 8, 1912. The law enacted July 7, 1892, affected Parish of New Orleans only.
Maine—February 10, 1891.
Maryland—March 23, 1910.
Massachusetts—May 11, 1887.
Michigan—May 12, 1893.
Minnesota—April 18, -893.
Mississippi—March 4, 1904.
Missouri—April 9, 1895.
Montana—February 19, 1895.
Nebraska—March 29, 1889.
Nevada—March 11, 1913.
New Hampshire—March 31, 1891.
New Jersey—April 8, 1887.
New Mexico—March 15, 1915.
New York—May 6, 1887.
North Carolina—January 23, 1901.
North Dakota—March 13, 1909.
Ohio—April 28, 1890.
Oklahoma—May 23, 1908.
Oregon—February 21, 1893. Under the original law of Oregon of February 21, 1887, Labor Day fell on the first Saturday in June.
Pennsylvania—April 25, 1889. In Pennsylvania by an act of May 31, 1893, the date of Labor Day was changed to the first Saturday in September, but by an act of June 23, 1897, the original date was restored.
Puerto Rico—1902.
Rhode Island—May 26, 1893.
South Carolina—December 22, 1891.
South Dakota—February 12, 1907.
Tennessee—March 11, 1891.
Texas—February 11, 1893.
Utah—February 23, 1892.
Vermont—November 26, 1898.
Virginia—February 5, 1892.
Washington—February 24, 1891.
West Virginia—February 21, 1899.
Wisconsin—April 19, 1893. Labor Day is set by governor.
Wyoming—February 8, 1923. Labor Day is set by governor.
Philippine Islands—April 30, 1908. May 1 is observed as Labor Day in the Philippine Islands.

Math Professor—Now, Mr. Zilchguard, if I lay three eggs here and five eggs here, how many eggs will I have?

Mr. Zilchguard (with a questioning glance)—I don't believe you can do it, sir.

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"LOOK FOR THE BIG KNIFE"

All kinds of Hardware and Builders' Tools

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BEER and ALE!

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The Water

Which We Serve
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City Water Company
Of Chattanooga

Hats off to

LABOR

WITH the return of better times, it is only fitting that we congratulate labor for the spirit of loyalty and helpfulness it has shown during the trying times through which we have passed. Today the clouds have rifted, and through them comes the promise of returning progress.

As Labor pauses on this their day to recount the events of the year, so do all men and women pause to recall the great achievements in the march of Labor's progress. That the months which follow will bring prosperity and greater comfort to Labor, through the unfolding of a great National program, is the hope and wish of this institution.

CHATTANOOGA GAS CO.
PUBLIC BE PLEASED SERVICE

LABOR DAY AS GOMPERS VISIONED IT IN YEAR 1898 REVIEWED BY LATE LEADER

(Editor's Note—The late Samuel Gompers was president of the American Federation of Labor in 1894 when congress enacted the law making Labor Day a legal holiday. In an editorial in the American Federationist for September, 1898, Mr. Gompers discussed the deep significance of Labor Day as a special holiday for the workers. The editorial, which was entitled "Labor Day—What It Portends," follows.)

By SAMUEL GOMPERS
Late President, American Federation of Labor.

No day in the calendar is a greater fixture, one which is more truly regarded as a real holiday, or one which is so surely destined to endure for all time, than the first Monday in September of each recurring year, Labor Day. With time, this day of the year is taking deeper hold in the respect and confidence of the people.

It is regarded as the day for which the toilers in past centuries looked forward, when their rights and their wrongs might be discussed, placed upon a higher plane of thought and feeling; that the workers of our day may not only lay down their tools of labor for a holiday, but upon which they may touch shoulders in marching phalanx and feel the stronger for it; meet at their parks, groves and grounds, and by appropriate speech, counsel with, and pledge to, each other that the coming year shall witness greater effort than the preceding in the grand struggle to make mankind free, true and noble.

Labor Day differs in every essential from the other holidays of the year of any country. All other holidays are, in a more or less degree, connected with conflicts and battles, of man's prowess over man, of strife and discord for greed or power, of glories achieved by one nation over another.

Labor Day, on the other hand, marks a new epoch in the annals of human history. It is at once a manifestation of reverence for the struggles of the masses against tyranny and injustice from time immemorial; an impetus to battle for the right in our day for the men, women and children of our time, and gives hope and encouragement for the attainment of the aspirations for the future of the human family. It is devoted to no man, living or dead; to no sect, sex, race or nation. It is founded upon the highest principles of humanity, is as broad in its scope as the universe. It was not given to, but conquered by labor, and established as a holiday before any legislature, state or national enacted it into law.

The marching toilers in the Labor Day demonstrations signalize no martial glory, brutal domination, conquests or warlike pomp. They are, in their essence, the manifestations of the growing intelligence of the workers who recognize that peace is an essential to successful industry and real progress, as air is to lung-breathing animals; that justice to the toilers has too long been denied; that in the midst of the civilization at the close of the nineteenth century, wrongs too gross, widespread, and well known to require mention here, still abound; that if man is to be free in the time to come, "eternal vigilance" must be exercised, organization of the workers proclaimed, maintained and extended; education of the educated as well as of the masses, be furthered and nurtured; and agitation of labor's wrongs endured and rights denied, undertaken, with all the zest and energy begotten by devotion to a cause which is at once holy, noble, pure, lofty, just, wise and humane.

All through history, holiday observances and feasts have abounded; but it was reserved for our time and for the workers of our country to first proclaim and observe a day devoted to the toilers, the toilers' cause, the cause of justice—this day of days, consecrated by the sufferings borne, the battles fought, the aspirations, often inarticulate yearnings, of the masses for their final emancipation, the triumphant enthronement of absolute justice, and the effacement of the brutal, unnatural causes of "man's inhumanity to man which makes countless numbers mourn."

To make our lives and environments of today more in harmony with the wonderful achievements of modern industry, to participate in the results—rewards of the beautiful peace and our bountiful labor, no less than in receiving deserved renown for our services and sacrifices in a just war, we must organize more thoroughly, more compactly, than ever.

The trade unions, scoffed, denounced, ridiculed in turn, and antagonized as no other organization on earth, are now being argued with, their merits, as the wage-earners' defenders, protectors and advance guard for a juster reward for the wealth producers are more widely discussed and generally conceded.

Labor Day is now the general tribute of our entire people to the victories won, the vantage ground gained, by organized labor and the hope entertained that that happier, truer life among men may soon be ushered in—that day of which poets sung, philosophers dreamed and workers struggled for ages.

Workers, you can be free! You cannot only proclaim, but establish, justice, freedom and "good will toward all mankind," if you will but organize, be true to yourselves and to each other.

A woman was trying to be nice to the little girl whose mother was a great friend of hers.

Woman—I hope you got along well at school last term. Now, I wonder if you can spell "horse."

Little Girl—I could if I wanted to. But don't you think it is rather old-fashioned?

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EUGENE J. BRYAN
COMMISSIONER
OF FIRE AND POLICE

Any Sunday . . . Any Month . . . Any Year . . .

SUMMERTIME . . . Wintertime . . . all the time . . . it's the Sunday Times in Chattanooga! Thousands eagerly await its arrival upon their doorstep every Sunday morning! It contains more news . . . more information . . . more entertainment . . . and it is "alive" in the home from early in the morning till late at night!

Those thousands who subscribe for The Sunday Times not only represent interested, pleased readers . . . they also represent the LARGEST BUYING PUBLIC IN CHATTANOOGA. The classified advertising columns of The Sunday Times reach the largest possible audience in the city . . . the most responsive audience . . . If you want to sell anything from a baby-bed to a circus tent . . . if you need a job or a silk hat, or a pair of roller skates . . . use The Times Want ads . . . and get RESULTS.

After all is said and done, we arrive at the conclusion that
"There is no substitute for a Sunday newspaper."

The Chattanooga Times

Labor Day Greetings
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We are Agents for
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LABOR DAY GREETINGS
from
E. D. BASS
MAYOR

Photo Engraving
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Chattanooga, Tenn.

House Labor Committee in 1894 Recommended Enactment of Bill Making Labor Day Legal Holiday

Lawrence E. McGann, Committee Chairman, Said the National Holiday Would "Tend to Increase the Feeling of Common Brotherhood Among Men of All Crafts and Callings."

On September 6, 1893, Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York, and Robert E. DeForest of Connecticut introduced bills in the fifty-third congress making Labor Day a legal holiday. Representative Cummings' bill was officially called "H. R. 28," and Representative DeForest's bill "H. R. 334." Both bills were referred to the House Committee on Labor, of which Lawrence E. McGann of Illinois, was chairman.

On May 15, 1894, Chairman McGann for the Committee on Labor, submitted a report to the house recommending the enactment of the Cummings bill.

The committee stressed the importance of the proposed holiday as an important element in maintaining the "nobility of labor" and developing in the worker the feeling "that he holds an honorable as well as a useful place in the body politic."

Text of Committee's Report.

Following is the text of the committee's report:

"The Committee on Labor, to whom was referred the bills (H. R. 28 and H. R. 334) making the first Monday in September, known as 'Labor Day,' a legal holiday, beg leave to report as follows:

"The bills provide in substance, that the first Monday in September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as Labor Day, be made a legal public holiday.

Equality and Dignity of Labor.

"The use of national holidays is to emphasize some great event or principle in the minds of the by giving them a day of rest and recreation, a day of enjoyment, in commemoration of it. By making one day in each year a public holiday for the benefit of working men the equality and dignity of labor is emphasized. Nothing is more important to the public weal than that the nobility of labor be maintained. So long as the laboring man can feel that he holds an honorable as well as a useful place in the body politic, so long will he be a loyal and faithful citizen.

"The celebration of Labor Day as a national holiday will in time naturally lead to an honorable emulation among the different crafts beneficial to them and to the whole public. It will tend to increase the feeling of common brotherhood among men of all crafts and callings and at the same time kindle an honorable desire in each craft to surpass the rest.

Organized Workers Request Holiday.

"There can be no substantial objection to making one day in the year a national holiday for the benefit of labor. The labor organizations of the whole country, representing the great body of our artisan population, request it. They are the ones most interested. They desire it and should have it.

"If the farmers, manufacturers, and professional men are indifferent to the measure, or even oppose it, which there is no reason to believe, that still would constitute no good objection, for their work can be continued on holidays as well as on other days if they so desire it.

"Working men should have one day in the year peculiarly their own. Nor will their employers lose anything by it. Working men are benefited by a reasonable amount of rest and recreation. Whatever makes a working man more of a man makes him more useful as a craftsman.

Labor Day Laws in 23 States.

"The first Monday in September is known as Labor Day and is recognized as a legal holiday in Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Alabama, Delaware, Oregon, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Washington. In all these states the legislatures have passed a law recognizing Labor Day as a legal holiday.

"The federal government seems to have confined its duties in the premises to enacting laws for legal holidays in the District of Columbia. Christmas, the first day of January, the 22nd day of February, the 30th day of May, and the Fourth of July are now made by law public holidays.

"The bill simply provides that the first Monday of September in each year is made a legal holiday to all intents and purposes in the same manner as Christmas and other holidays now provided by the United States statutes.

"Your committee respectfully recommend that bill H. R. 28 be passed."

RED EDITORS ARRESTED

Minneapolis, Minn.—James P. Cannon, editor of the Militant, a New York City communist publication, and Max Schachtman, editor of the New International, another communist publication, were placed under arrest here by Chief of Police Michael Johannes.

The police, Mr. Johannes said, seized papers in the editor's possession which showed a connection between communists and the Minneapolis strike and purporting to reveal that with the collapse of the San Francisco general strike, communists turned their attention here to "put things over big in Minneapolis."

PICKETS JAILED BY JUDGE IN BREAD BUYERS' STRIKE

New York.—Angered by the activities of pickets in connection with a consumers' strike against four bakeries in the Bronx for alleged price boosting, Magistrate Morrisania sentenced four men to jail for one day for disorderly conduct. The strike started two weeks ago and since then twenty-six persons have been arrested and sixteen convicted.

GREEN WILL MAKE LABOR DAY SPEECH IN WICHITA

Washington, Aug. 30.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver a Labor day address at Wichita, Kan., on Monday, Sept. 3, it was announced at the A. F. of L. headquarters here. of the Wichita Trades and Labor a... He will speak under the auspices ...sembly.

American Service Company
(Home Ice Company)

"It Pleases Us To Please You"

J. Ernest Cotter, Manager

Appreciation!

On this occasion of Labor's National Holiday, the Miller Bros. Co. offers heartiest greetings and sincere good wishes to the men and women who toil in the mill, factory, etc.

Over a period of many years this store has enjoyed the patronage and good-will of the working people of the Chattanooga territory, and we have endeavored at all times to merit the confidence thus shown.

It is and has been our purpose to offer the best merchandise that the Nation's markets afford, at prices consistent with quality.

At this season of the year, when the fall stocks are being placed, we are particularly proud to have our friends visit this store and inspect the merchandise which we offer.

Again, we thank you, laboring men and women, and hope that we may have the pleasure of serving you and your friends for many years to come.

Miller Bros Co.

PRESIDENT GREEN URGES INAUGURATION OF UNION FORWARD CAMPAIGN LABOR DAY

By WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor.

bor Day finds our country mid- in perhaps the most important mic undertakings of our exist- realignment of forces of in- rial control under federal super- n. It is a time when we are ng decisions which will deter- this issue: Shall we plan for fu- production of abundance for all, hall we try to curb mass produc- into scarcity channels with lux- for the few and poverty for the y!

e technical information handed to us by past generations and in- ive power of present day work- have completely revolutionized . The work limit is no longer an endurance but the installation machines, organization of work and orders. Orders for prod- and services depend upon in- s of buyers. Over 80 per cent he buyers in retail markets are e-earners and small salaried per- sons. This is the reason why prices correspond to the rise and fall in pay envelopes.

Many of our economic troubles have grown out of failure to see that electric power production heralded a new age—the age of plenty for all. In the days of handicraft and production limited by human endurance, we could not produce enough or at such low prices as to make possible comfort standards of living for all. There were well-to-do people and a few wealthy. The million dollar yearly incomes came with power production.

From 1923 to 1929, each industrial worker increased the amount he turned out each hour 4 per cent every year. During the past depression (1929-1934) the increase in hourly output has been slightly more than 4 per cent per year. In this period of rapid increase in productivity, the incomes going to owners of property increased 66 per cent—over two-thirds. The incomes of factory employes—those who did the actual work in turning out the increased product—rose 5 per cent.

During the depression years while output still increased per man hour, factory incomes declined 58 per cent (1929-32) while the incomes of those owning property fell 30 per cent.

Why this difference? Because the rules of distribution were made at a time when the producer owned what he made, and have not been brought up to date to provide equitably for the producer who is hired to work for a management that sells the product and determines what part shall be paid the worker-producer.

Because workers have not shared proportionately in their increased productivity, buying power in the retail markets has not been adequate to sustain the large amounts which owners of capital have invested. Even in peak years no industry operated at capacity. This means producing investments had to pay for idle investments.

May every union and every central labor body in the United States and Canada find in the day new inspiration for work and new plans to be executed. When every wage-earner is a union member, disciplined in working together with fellow-workers in making effective the principles of the union movement and accustomed to work as a soldier in the ranks of labor, then our national labor movement will be able to negotiate work agreements that fully protect the interests of those who work for wages and to assure public institutions that will safeguard labor's rights.

I urge all unions and all labor to dedicate Labor Day to the advancement of these purposes, by planning union-forward campaigns.

TYPOS COMPLETE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM OF EXPANSION AT UNION PRINTERS HOME

By JOHN H. CRUMP
Member Chattanooga Typographical Union.

A five-year program of expansion and reconstruction has just been completed at the Union Printers Home, located just outside the city limits of Colorado Springs, Colo., and the International Typographical union now has one of the beauty spots of the United States as a home for its aged and sick members.

There are hundreds of homes of various sorts in the United States, but the Union Printers Home is recognized as the leader among such institutions. But don't dare let a union printer hear you call the Home an institution. To them it's home, with no charity connected to it, and they are proud to refer to it as "our Home."

During the past five years the I. T. U. has spent nearly two million dollars in repairing, remodeling, new construction and relandscaping and caring for the residents at the Home.

The Home now has 420 beds in three buildings. No room has more than two beds, and many rooms have only one bed. The main building has 20 beds, with the rest in the North and South dormitories.

The Home, being the greatest monument to union labor in the world, attracts thousands of visitors every year. From that viewpoint alone the money spent in beautifying the grounds seems more than justified. A modern hospital and sanitorium, such as is now located at the Home, considers pleasant environment as necessary to the cure of disease as medicine. With the grounds more beautiful and more accessible to resident and visitor alike, another justification is found for the money spent in landscaping.

The Home now has a modern heating, refrigeration and laundry building and equipment which is paying good dividends in improved service and lower maintenance cost.

The main building, more than forty years old, has been almost entirely reconstructed with steel and concrete, removing a serious fire hazard.

The vast five-year program of improvement was carried out without asking the membership of the I. T. U. to contribute additional dues. The Home is financed by 40 cents per month of the per capita tax paid by I. T. U. members.

The expenditures at the Home during the past year were $360,051.01, with the net maintenance of the residents costing $244,936.11. The net cost per resident per month was $61.85, a decrease of six dollars from last year. The highest cost per resident per month was in 1926 when it was $94.85.

During the past six years members of the I. T. U. have contributed $2,247,175.84 in dues toward the support of the Home.

The total cost of the Home since its inception, including the original building cost, has been $6,728,819.48. There is a balance of $198,534.44 in the Home fund, of which $76,207.63 is an endowment fund.

The Home library contains more than 10,000 volumes.

Entertainment expenses at the Home the past year were $688.70.

There was an average of 330 residents at the Home during the year.

Expenses of the culinary department for the year were $71,367.10.

Personal expenses of the residents, paid by the Home, amounted to $23,422.05.

Visitors are always welcome at the Home, and a person traveling through the west should not fail to stop at Colorado Springs and see the Union Printers Home. It is a visit worthwhile and one to be remembered.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF PRINTERS' INTERNATIONAL OPENS SATURDAY AT CHICAGO

By JOHN H. CRUMP
Member Chattanooga Typographical Union.

By JOHN H. CRUMP

Next Saturday will witness the opening of the seventy-eighth session of the International Typographical union in Chicago.

The convention this year is looked forward to by all members of the I. T. U. with high hopes of much to be accomplished due to the fact that no convention was held last year.

Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89 will be represented at the convention by Arch M. Underwood, one of the most active younger members of the local. Arch is a member of the executive committee, the "Home Stores" committee and served on the scale committee in recent negotiations with the publishers.

Many serious problems have developed during the past two years and will confront the several hundred delegates for solution.

The union has met much opposition from the newspaper industry on its shorter work-week program, and it has been suggested that the law be changed to limit the work-week to forty hours, giving the employers the privilege of working employes six days of 6 hours 40 minutes, or five days of eight hours. This thought will probably come up for consideration by the delegates, but it is doubtful if they will adopt such legislation. It seems to be accepted generally that the five-day week is here to stay, and that any move toward permitting six-day employment would be a step backward.

The five-day week is responsible for a major problem confronting the union in regard to apprentices. The present term of apprenticeship is five years, but with one-fifth of that time cut off due to the five-day week it is deemed likely that the term of apprenticeship will be increased to six years.

Convention headquarters will be in the historic old Palmer house, one of the landmarks of Chicago.

The high spot in the program arranged for the entertainment of the delegates will be International Typographical Union Day at the Century of Progress exposition Sunday, Sept. 9, beginning with the opening of the gates in the morning and climaxed by a two-hour broadcast of a special program in the court of the Hall of States from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening.

It is planned to have a speaking program, which can be heard over a national hook-up, headed by either Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins or Postmaster-General James Farley. Other speakers on the program will include William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Charles P. Howard, I. T. U. president; two Chicago publishers, Col. Robert R. McCormick, of the Tribune, and William Randolph Hearst, of the Hearst papers; Dr. Robert M. Hutchinson, president of the University of Chicago, and Senator Robert Wagner, of New York.

The opening ball will be held Saturday evening in the grand ballroom of the Palmer house. Due to expected large attendance at the opening get-together a cabaret party will be held in the large exhibition hall adjoining the grand ballroom so as to provide plenty of room in the ballroom for dancing.

Arrangements have been made for all delegates, ex-delegates and visitors to be the guests of President Louis J. Comiskey at Comiskey park to witness a ball game between the White Sox and the Senators, probably on Monday afternoon. Visitors from Chattanooga will welcome this opportunity to see the Lookouts' big brothers play.

Chicago Mailers' union will be hosts to the convention at a banquet in the Morrison hotel Monday evening.

The Woman's auxiliary to Chicago Typographical union have arranged a luncheon for women visitors on Wednesday afternoon at the Stevens hotel.

Everything possible is being done by the convention committee to this convention one to be remembered by all who attend as the greatest convention ever held by the union.

Picket Signs Must Not Lie, N. Y. Mayor Says

New York.—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, of the nation's metropolis, found it necessary to begin interpreting his order to the police to permit mass picketing almost before the ink with which it was written was dry.

He denied the report that he would prohibit mass picketing by unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but announced that all mass picketing would be barred in front of theaters at which the entrance and exit of customers would be hindered by the pickets.

The mayor added that signs carried by pickets "would have to tell the truth" and that he would permit no "misstatement by voice or sign that interferes with legitimate business and is unfair competition."

Dual Union Criticized.

In an additional interpretation of the order Mayor LaGuardia discussed the complaint of the Loew's Theater corporation, which has an agreement with Local 306 of the Motion Picture Operators' union, an A. F. of L. affiliate. The Loew theaters are picketed by members of the Empire Motion Picture Operators, a dual union.

"The rival union, the Empire, can't have mass picketing in front of the theaters," the mayor said, "for the simple reason that the old employes are at work and there is no strike. The whole thing is to carry out the law and the law must be construed by the courts and not by individual precinct commanders. And I have to uphold the federal laws as well as the state laws."

He said he would force the Empire union to change the wording of its pickets' signs, which state that the theaters are unfair to union labor. The name of the A. F. of L. union is printed in small letters.

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Easy Way is Everything You Could Desire in a Food Department Store

Everything in Groceries, Vegetables, Fruits and Sundry Items. Meat Market, Bakery and Fish and Poultry Market in Connection. Parking Lot, Ladies' Rest Room, Ice Water Fountain and various other conveniences.

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alter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

WARNING
TO
DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS

On the first day of October, 1934, unpaid City real estate taxes will be placed in the hands of the Delinquent Tax Attorney for collection by legal proceedings. On said day an additional penalt yof five (5%) per cent. will be imposed on the gross amount of taxes, interest and penalties, as now provided by law.

Delinquent taxes may be paid at my office until October 1st, 1934, without the aforementioned additional penalty.

ALVIN SHIPP,
City Treasurer and Tax Collector.

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"The People's University"

Operated co-operatively by the City, State and Federal Governments. Offering full-time or part-time trade preparatory courses and home-making courses for those who have finished the eighth grade or above.

Also trade extension, general continuation and commercial courses on a part-time basis for those who have entered employment.

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HEADQUARTERS

Heavy Weight Blue Denim
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Specially priced for Chattanooga Days! A real chance to save substantially on all your work clothing needs. Cut full and roomy . . . reinforced seams.

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SHIRTS AND SHORTS ..... 23c each

Colorfast broadcloth shorts and soft, combed cotton shirts. Have been selling for much more than this reduced price.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
SIXTH AT MARKET AND BROAD PHONE 7-1275

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, on the 1st day of July, 1930, Margaret W. Saunders (widow), of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, executed a deed of trust, conveying the property hereinafter described and advertised for sale, to me as Trustee, which deed of trust is found of record in Book C, Vol. 25, page 574 et seq., of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee; and,

Whereas, said deed of trust was executed for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain indebtedness, fully described in said deed of trust, to which reference is made for a complete description; and default has been made in the payment of the indebtedness so secured and interest thereon; and the said Margaret W. Saunders has failed to perform covenants in the said deed of trust and has remained in default for more than thirty days and the holder of the indebtedness has made demand upon me, as Trustee, to sell the property conveyed by the said deed of trust, as therein provided, to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness and interest, as said holder had a right to do under the terms of said deed of trust:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust, I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee, will,

ON THE 7th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1934,

sell, within the legal hours of sale at the west door of the courthouse in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and homestead, and all other exemptions of every kind, the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, viz.:

The south 100 feet of the north 105 feet of the west 100 feet of Lot 21, Map of Johnson's Revised Subdivision of St. Elmo, in the former Second Civil District, present City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 5, page 8, in the Register's office of said county; and being the same property conveyed to Margaret W. Saunders by two deeds, one from Texas Hixon Kay et al, registered in Book G, Vol. 9, page 539, and one from Cridner W. Robinson (single), registered in Book G, Vol. 9, page 538, in said Register's office.

The north five (5) feet of said Lot 21 has been dedicated to the public as a part of West 41st Street.

Subject to requirements of Zoning Ordinance No. 1843 of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and any amendments thereto.

Said deed of trust recites that the title to the said property is clear, free and unencumbered, and title to the same is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only.

C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.

August 8, 1934.
Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys. 8-21

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me, the undersigned Trustee, by deed of trust July 1st, 1927, by W. P. Hemphill and wife, Alice C. Hemphill, to secure a certain indebtedness, which deed of trust is recorded in Book Z, Vol. 21, page 485 et seq., of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, which still remains past due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of said indebtedness I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee, will expose for sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, and all other exemptions, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1934,

within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, lying and being in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, viz.:

Lot No. 8, in Block No. 2, Ocoee Land Company's Addition to Highland Park, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 3, page 29, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tenn. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the south line of Union Avenue and extends back southwardly, of uniform width, along the west line of Watkins Street 142 feet to an alley.

Said deed of trust recites that the title to said property is clear, free and unencumbered and the title thereto is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only.

This August 15, 1934.
8-7 C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50054

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

R. J. Johnson vs. Emma Lou Johnson.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Emma Lou Johnson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 8th day of August, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 8-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50062

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

George F. Collins vs. Floetta Collins.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Floetta Collins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 10th day of August, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 8-21

MORE ABOUT TEACHERS

(Continued from First Page)

The teachers' letter follows, in full:

Aug. 27, 1934.

Hon. W. E. Wilkerson, Commissioner,
Department of Education,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Sir:

We beg to submit to you and through you to the honorable board of commissioners of the city of Chattanooga a request for an increased budget for the department of education for the coming school year. We realize that you are interested in obtaining more funds so that our schools can be operated properly and we wish to commend and support your efforts in that direction.

The daily press has carried statements that anticipated revenues are $500,000 less than for last year. It has not been made quite clear why this is so, inasmuch as the tax rate has not been lowered and there has not been a general property reassessment since last year. Surely tax delinquencies should not increase by that amount. We believe that a restatement of this point will be appreciated by the general public.

In this connection we would like to call your attention to a measure passed by the congress of the United States near the close of the last session. That bill authorizes the Reconstruction Finance corporation to lend money to cities, counties or school districts upon adequate collateral for the operation of their schools. While we are not familiar with the details of the plan it is our belief that delinquent taxes would serve as such collateral. In this event it would be possible for the city to budget a larger part of the tax levy than otherwise and later as delinquencies develop advantage could be taken of this R. F. C. loan to carry out the projected program. Further, it may be that there are some taxes at present delinquent which could be utilized in the same manner. It occurs to us that in this way more funds can be secured for schools without increasing taxes, or unbalancing the budget.

It is not generally realized that Chattanooga ranks very near the bottom of all cities in the entire country of her size and compares very unfavorably with many cities of very much smaller size in the amount of money spent per pupil per year. As teachers' salaries make up the bulk of an educational budget, this means that Chattanooga's teachers are very poorly paid in comparison with those of other cities.

The sharply increased cost of living is placing an almost unbearable burden upon the extremely poorly paid teachers. For the past two years the teachers have received greater cuts than those taken by any other comparable city employes. And this in the face of the fact that the average teacher's salary is approximately one-half that of a fireman or policeman. While we do not believe that those worthy men are overpaid, we cannot see the justice of asking teachers to accept larger reductions from already smaller salaries. Common justice demands that teachers be raised to a parity with other city employes.

For some time past we have had a committee conducting a research and gathering material on the problem of the salary schedule. The results of this work are almost completed and we expect a report from the committee sometime this week. We should be only too glad to turn these findings over to you for such value and help as they may be. We would regard it a privilege to confer with you at that time.

It would require an increased appropriation for salaries of approximately $350,000 to put such a schedule into operation, although it would still leave a very large proportion of the teachers well below the $1,920 per year, which is the minimum for firemen and policemen.

In any event a budget for teachers' salaries for 1934-35 of less than $1,110,000 would be far short of justice to the teachers, who have served this community well, and to the children whose welfare is directly affected by the efficiency of the teachers.

We will greatly appreciate any efforts toward this end that you and the board of commissioners can exert.

Yours truly,
Executive Committee,
Chattanooga-Hamilton County
Teachers' Association.
Stanton E. Smith, President.

Man—They say that radium is always giving off parts of itself and yet it never gets any less.

Neighbor—Is that so? That's the sort of stuff they ought to make money of.

MORE ABOUT PARK PROGRAM

(Continued from First Page)

between any two of the obstacles disqualifies the contestant. The rider covering the course in the least time is the winner.

Wiener Snapping—If you like to see people stretch their necks and make funny faces, the wiener snapping contest is a wow. Wieners are suspended by strings from a crossbar or a cord strung above and across the riders' path. The object is for the rider to ride under his dog and snap it off the string with his teeth. When you watch them you'll swear they're all pie-eyed until you try it yourself.

Barrel Rolling—In this contest, the rider attempts to roll a large barrel down a course ten feet wide with the front wheel of his motorcycle. The contestant keeping the barrel on the course for the greatest distance wins. You'll get a kick out of this one on account of the peculiar habits of a rolling barrel.

Riding the Plank—Plans are arranged in either a crooked or a straight line. The object is to ride the planks in the shortest time without either wheel going off a plank or the rider using the feet to maintain balance.

Circle Riding—Outline a circle about fifteen feet in diameter. The contestants are to ride around the inside of this circle, one at a time, as long as possible. The rider making the greatest number of laps is the winner.

Terra-Plane Race—The terra-plane is a wide heavy plank attached to a motorcycle by a rope. The terra-plane rider stands on the plank, holding a rope attached to the front of the plank to maintain balance. The pilot rides the motorcycle. The terra-plane racers are lined up on the starting line with the motors running, waiting for the referee's signal to go. The first team across the finish line is the winner.

Reverse Push—The motorcycles and contestants are lined up on the starting line with the rear end of the motorcycle toward the finish line. When the referee signals, the contestants push the motorcycles backwards toward the finish line. The first one across is the winner.

Slow Race—We all know this one. The rider making the slowest time from the starting line to the finish line is the winner.

Crashing Fire Wall—This is merely an exhibition stunt. The rider will ride a motorcycle through a burning board wall. The wall will be saturated with gasoline and then fired.

Egg and Spoon Race—The contestants are each given an egg and a spoon. The egg is laid in the spoon and the spoon is held between the teeth. The rider making the shortest time over a course without dropping the egg is the winner.

Straw Hat Race—For this race you will need one straw hat for each rider. These hats, any sizes may be used, are piled twenty feet in front of the starting line. The motors are twenty feet further down the course. At a given signal the contestants race, on foot, to the hats and grab one, put it on their head, run to their motors, crank them up and take off. From the time the hat is first put on the head, it is not to be touched. Any rider doing so will be disqualified. The first across the finish line is the winner.

MORE ABOUT TEXTILE STRIKE

(Continued from First Page)

boards, it is the opinion of the special strike committee that adjustment must be made along the following lines:

1—Establishment of a 30-hour maximum work week consisting of six hours per day, five days per week with the same earning power that the workers received under the 40-hour week. Definitions and classifications of occupations must be made and graduated minimum wage scales set up according to skill of the worker. wages in different sections of the industry must be made more uniform, to stabilize competitive as well as labor conditions.

2—Establishment of a maximum work load for operations in various divisions of the textile industry.

3—Reinstatement of all workers victimized for union membership, in violation of Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act.

4—Recognition of the United Textile workers of America as the bargaining agency of the workers in the textile industry, and the signing of an agreement between the international office of the United Textile Workers of America and the various divisions of the textile industry governing the labor relationship between both groups.

5—The establishment of an arbitration mutually agreeable to both parties to settle all disputes that the parties are unable to adjust themselves. The decision of said arbitration board to be final and binding upon both parties.

Yours very truly,
Francis J. Gorman, Chairman
Strike Committee,

Feels a Lot Better When Black-Draught Relieves Constipation

From many states come reports like the following from Mr. W. M. Henderson, of Jasper, Fla: "I have been taking Thedford's Black-Draught twenty years. I take it for constipation that gives me a dull, tired, aching feeling, and I have headache, too. Black-Draught relieves me of this trouble. After a few doses, I feel as good as new. I keep it in my home. I have a big family. When one of us is ailing (from constipation), we take Black-Draught and almost always feel a lot better. It has been worth its weight in gold to my family." . . . Sold in 25¢ packages. "Children like the flyrup."

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Look for the Union Card when you take your shoes in to be repaired. All Union Shops have cards and all Union Shops have skilled craftsmen. If you don't see a Union Card—BEWARE—there is a reason!
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LOCAL No. 630

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1934	Chevrolet Sport Coupe (R. S.)	Discount
1934	Chev. Standard Coach	$525
1927	Oakland Sedan	50
1929	Chevrolet Coach	125
1929	Chevrolet Sedan	165
1930	Chevrolet Coupe	175
1931	Ford Victoria	250
1931	Chevrolet Coupe	225
1932	Plymouth Coupe	335
1932	Ford V-8 Coach	350
1933	Chevrolet Coach	475
1933	Ford Coach	475
1933	Plymouth Coupe	475
1933	Plymouth Coach	475
1933	Chevrolet Coupe	475
1934	Ford Coupe	525

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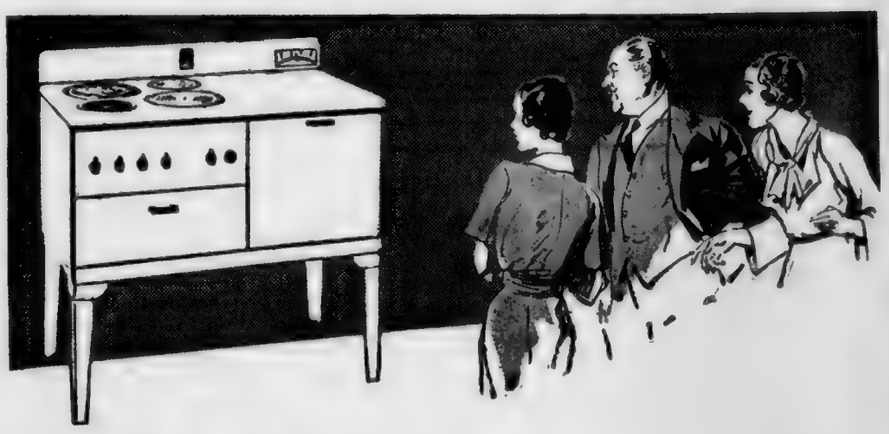

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EXCEPT SUNDAY
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LISTEN FOR CASH PRIZE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EVERY 3 MINUTES OF THE WORKING DAY

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY
PAYS A CLAIM
TO
Somebody Somewhere

Victory Seen as Great Textile Strike Spreads

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 7, 1934 — Number 20

THRONG ENJOYS LABOR DAY AT WARNER PARK

Motorcycle Contests Prove Popular.

TEXTILE OFFICIAL DELIVERS ADDRESS

Peel Advises Patience and Predicts Early Victory in Strike.

Thousands of citizens from all walks of life journeyed to Warner Park Monday to enjoy the program staged by local trades unions in observance of the day.

Address of John Peel, third vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, and the motorcycle rodeo, offered by the Chattanooga Motorcycle club, were features of the day.

Mr. Peel, who arrived in Chattanooga at 2 Monday and left Tuesday evening, counseled patience on the part of the strikers, and declared indications are that the strike will be won within a short time. He spoke into a microphone at the swimming pool, and was heard by several hundred.

The motorcycle contests indicated unusual popularity for this thrilling sport, and the park grandstand overflowed with cheering hundreds as the participants fought for the prizes.

Park concessions were running in full blast, and their popularity was attested by the fact that each did a rushing business throughout the day.

Chairman Ortwein, of the Labor Day committee, asked The Labor World to express appreciation to all employes of the parks department for their splendid co-operation in making the program a success.

Results of the rodeo:

Acceleration Race — First, Joe Crowover; second, Eugene Workman; third, Ray Walker.

Slow Race—First, Joe Crownover; second, Sam Hollis; third, James Davidson.

Potato Race—First, David Zimmerman; second, Lou Riggsby.

Circle Riding—First, David Zimmerman; second, Howard Clark; third, Bob Riggsby;

Reverse Push—First, David Zimmerman; second, George Kerns; third, Joe Crownover.

Straw Hat Race—First, Clarence McGraw; second, Joe Crownover; third, David Zimmerman.

Riding the Plank—First, Joe Crownover; second, Clarence McGraw; third, Clyde Hughes.

Terraplane Race—Winning team, Ray Walker and George Kerns.

Stunts—First, blindfold ride, Mary Belcher and Eugene Workman; second, backward ride, Howard Clark; third, sidecar stunts, Harry Woods and James McMurray.

The clown of the day was James McMurray.

Each first place is 5 points, second place 3 points and third place 1 point. The high point man or champion of the rodeo was Joe Crownover, with David Zimmerman a close second.

The crowning event of the afternoon was the fire wall crash, with Sam Hollis, a local boy, riding a rock motorcycle through a burning board wall.

Prizes were donated by the following firms: Effron's, Contor Bros., Jim Bright, City Cycle company, Henderson & Coleman, Clark Bros., Johnson Tire Co., Brown-Williamson Tobacco company, Economy Electric Supply, Southeastern Brewing company and Sterchi Bros.

The Chattanooga Motorcycle club will hold a hillclimb Sept. 23 at Middle Park, 2 p.m. Herb Reiber, the southern champion, and Clarence Pierce, runner-up, are two of the outstanding riders that will participate.

Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands, but like the seafaring man on the desert waters, if you choose them as your guides and follow them you will reach your destiny.—Carl Schurz.

OPPRESSION OF LABORER NOT A NEW SYSTEM

Pastor Quotes Scripture to Back Statement.

DECLARES LABORER WORTHY OF HIRE

Rev. Blanchard Delivers Special Sermon to Organized Workers.

The Rev. Herbert Morgan, pastor of the Edgewood Baptist church, Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue, Foust Addition, will deliver a sermon Sunday morning at 11 o'clock for the special benefit of organized labor as a whole and striking textile workers in particular. Mr. Morgan's subject will be "From Bondage to Victory," and it is hoped a large audience of union members will hear him.

"The oppression of labor is no new thing," said the Rev. George E. Blanchard, pastor of the St. James M. E. church, speaking to a congregation last Sunday which included a number of local trades unionists. "God recognized it when he brought the children of Israel out of Egypt, where they had been oppressed for no greater offense than that they were thrifty and prolific.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire," the St. James pastor reiterated, and the man in the office, factory or digging the ditch is entitled to a remuneration in line with his needs.

Highlights of Rev. Blanchard's sermon follow:

* * * Want and need always claimed Christ's attention. He could not have been the Christ we conceive Him to be without having compassion on the hungering multitude, but this did not end His interest. No task, however humble, fails today to claim His interest. The man in the ditch, giving an honest day's work for the remuneration he receives; the man at the desk manipulating the distribution of millions of dollars; the man swinging the paint brush; the man in the cab, in the office, shop, or store; in all these our Christ is intensely interested. And let me state my belief right here: all labor is a question of meat and bread, but meat and bread alone are not enough. The man digging the ditch and giving an honest day's labor is entitled to and should receive a remuneration in line with his needs. If mere meat and bread is good enough for his children, it is good enough for the children of the bank president; if it is good enough for my children, it is good enough for the children of the millionaire. No matter how humble may be the labor of a man, he should be paid so as to permit him to have not only the bare necessities of life, but some of the comforts, and some time to enjoy the company of his wife and family the same as any other man. * *

* * *

The oppression of the laborer is no new thing. God recognized when He brought the children of Israel out of Egypt, where they had been oppressed for no greater offense than that they were thrifty and prolific. The prophets in their time recognized this oppression of labor as one of the outstanding evils. Malachi says in the third chapter and fifth verse: "I will be a swift witness against those that oppress the hirelings in his wages," and it is just as true that the same laws of God apply to the laborer who fails to give full value received—fails to give an honest day's work to his employer for the money he receives.

* * *

I cannot see child labor laws to be the biggest bone of contention today as much as I wish things were so that the women and children might be in the homes, schools and churches, making homes while the men of our land make the living.

Neither is the vital question one of higher wages, shorter hours, nor the open or closed shop, as vital as these may be. Labor has always worked against the evils of these things mentioned, and today, with all the legislation they have caused to be enacted, we face the same evils and same needs. In this long fight there has been used organizations, strikes, lockouts, starvation wages, yellow-dog contracts, company unions, arson, murder, hatred, direct disregard of the constitution of our country, and the end is as far away as ever.

What then is the real issue, and what is the way out? How can these questions be settled once and forever? The real issue is and has always been the rightness and wrongness of the human heart in the heart of both employer and labor. The masses will never have the leadership of Him who alone can bring this right relationship among men until He is accepted in the heart of the individual. Here is the answer to the serious problems facing us today.

WALKOUT REPORTED EFFECTIVE IN NATION'S BIG MILL CENTERS

Local Situation Quiet as Mill After Mill Closes and Labor-Haters Line Up Against Workers—Tremendous Demonstration of Unity and Enthusiasm Sweeps All Before It in North and South, With Workers Everywhere Determined to End Employer Despotism.

First few days of the great nation-wide textile strike have been all that could be hoped for, according to local strike executives, and the workers in the Chattanooga territory are responding to the call splendidly, each succeeding day having seen additional mills closed.

Usual array of union-haters is busy, with the perpetual labor-baiters burning up the daily press with tirades against the strikers. John Edgerton, Garnett Andrews (Harvey Wilson's mill) and the editor of the Times are all in accord that the situation is "un-American," Edgerton very strangely, however, referring to the strike as a "code violation," the Times editor agreeing that it is a "strike against the government," and Andrews holding that President Roosevelt and the government generally are not handling the situation properly.

Crocodile tears are being shed lest the textile worker be denied his "inalienable right to work," and meanwhile the walkout spreads daily. Pickets are being maintained at all local mills, and many professional labor-haters are doubtless disappointed that no untoward incident has marked the orderly process of the strike.

A heartening feature of the affair locally is that more than one mill operator is taking the situation philosophically, doubtless realizing that the battle being waged by the United Textile Workers for enforcement of the codes will benefit the management, if successful, probably more than it will the workers.

Rumblings indicating a spread of the strike to other international unions are being watched with interest locally, and it is regarded as practically certain that unless the president's mediation board shall prove successful other groups of workers will shortly be involved.

Use of state militiamen and armed guards in various localities has resulted in a number of deaths and injuries both to strikers and company gunmen, but local strike executives and most of the mill owners are agreed that there is little or no danger of outbreaks locally.

An indication of the spirit locally is seen in a brief statement issued for The Labor World Thursday by the publicity committee of Local 1785, the largest local involved, as follows:

Local 1785 is "out" and all is well. Everybody is feeling fine as there is no trouble going on around our plants. Let us all keep on the job and keep it that way. The men and women are sweeping and trying to keep the place clean around as it always stays.

Coffee is being served to the night pickets. Milk was furnished by United Dairy and cream by Herd's grocery.

Come on, folks, and let's pull over the top. If you help us we can.

EDITH NUCKOLLS,
MRS. R. C. STONE,
B. O. LAWSON,
MAUD WALKER,
MRS. W. C. GILL,
J. L. WILLIAMS.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Early reports show that the national textile strike, involving nearly all branches of the textile industry, is a tremendous success.

From every textile manufacturing section have come reports of 100 per cent walkouts and mills tightly closed.

New England, New York, Pennsylvania and the south report to strike headquarters of the United Textile Workers here a tide of strike enthusiasm that is sweeping all before it.

The strike was completely effective at Durham, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C., and Gastonia, N. C., all large textile mill centers.

Columbus, Ga., mills were virtually all closed and 10,000 workers were on strike. The plant of W. D. Anderson, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association, in Columbus attempted to operate with 100 employes compared to the usual 3,000. Anderson was known to be making a desperate but unsuccessful effort to keep his mills running at three Georgia towns.

Connecticut Strong for Strike.

Walkouts of all workers were reported from Jewett City, Danielson, Plainfield, Thompsonville, Norwich and other Connecticut cities, indicating that Connecticut textile workers were virtually unanimous for the strike.

New Bedford, Mass., reported the strike 100 per cent effective except for three silk mills. Silk workers were out 100 per cent in Fall River, Mass.

One hundred per cent strikes were reported from Holyoke, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; Elmira, N. Y.; Union City, N. J.; Utica, N. Y., and scores of other textile centers.

Durham Out to Win.

From Durham, N. C., came the following telegram, sent by the secretary of the Durham local:

"Tieing up everything not unionized in this town. We mean to win. Have 400 ex-service men at Erwin who say: 'No man shall pass,' and no man passes, not even the manager. We have all union watchmen. We don't let anyone go in without permission. We are out to win."

Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the United Textile Workers' national strike committee, declared emphatically there was no doubt of the success of the strike. He said reports issued by George A. Sloan, head of the Textile institute, the employers' organization, showing mills running, are, "of course, Mr. Sloan's expression of hope."

Strike "Ahead of Schedule."

"I expect him to whistle to keep up his courage," Chairman Gorman said, adding:

"Press association reports also fall short of giving us a true picture of the strike situation. Our reports show that the strike is ahead of schedule both north and south. The south is running far ahead of every expectation and there is nothing but enthusiasm here at national strike headquarters.

"One of the interesting features of the strike is the participation of ex-service men. Let us remember that most ex-service men are workers. Very few are millionaires or mill owners. We count on ex-service men being with us everywhere.

"At this critical hour we counsel our members against deception, we warn them there will be efforts to fool them. We counsel them also to be cool-headed in those sections where troops have been called out.

Strike Moves Like "Landslide.

"The strike is moving with the impetus of a landslide and with the same irresistible force. One of our reports from the south says, 'We mean to win if we die in the attempt,' and that is the spirit that moves this entire mighty army that is now on the march to freedom and a fuller participation in that "broader life' which our president has pledged us. The sophistry of reactionary employers is played out.

"There must be justice in the mills and the freedom of workers to be real men and women in the full sense of American citizenship and until that day comes no mills will run. We are determined to crush despotism in the textile industry and today's reports of operations in every section should make it clear that our objective will be achieved."

Roy M'Donald Enters Restaurant Business

Roy McDonald, operator of the so-called Home Stores, baker, dairyman, printer, publisher, tire dealer, etc., etc., has invaded a new field, according to reports, and has opened a restaurant in a store room on Broad street formerly occupied by one of his chain groceries.

It could not be learned whether McDonald plans to replace all his grocery stores with restaurants, but it is presumed he merely has added the serving of cooked food to his already wide field of endeavors.

Two Feature Bouts At Rossville Arena

Light-heavyweight wrestling is fast gaining popularity in Chattanooga. The Rossville promoters are bringing some of the greatest stars in the light-heavyweight division to the Rossville arena and are drawing fine crowds to see the bouts. They are also giving the boxing fans some good boxing shows.

Next Monday night at the Rossville arena Berry Baggett fights Battling Bozo, of Birmingham, and Bobby Green, of Nashville, meets Walter Doxey in a two-feature bout card. There will be three other bouts on the card, the promoters announced. The two feature bouts are both for the 10-round route.

MORRISON WILL MAKE LABOR DAY ADDRESS IN FLINT, MICH.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver a Labor day address in Flint, Mich., on Monday, Sept. 3, according to an announcement at the headquarters of the A. F. of L here.

He will speak under the auspices of the Flint Federation of Labor.

Hopkins Stands by His Relief Policy; Tells Why Strikers Will Be Given Aid

Workers Should Not Be Handicapped by Starvation in Fighting for Rights, Says Administrator; Officials Must Not Assume to Judge Merits of Conflict.

By CHARLES M. KELLY
(In Labor)

Reactionary southern mill owners, in an obvious effort to inflame public sentiment, this week put out an unusually brazen piece of propaganda.

A story was sent out from Atlanta, Ga., that George L. Googe, southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, had declared there never was a "more opportune time" for a walkout, because the federal government would take care of strikers if union war chests became exhausted.

The yarn attracted wide attention, and when Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins held his press conference on Monday he was almost mobbed by correspondents eager to learn what he had to say about it.

Put Hopkins "On Spot."

Plainly annoyed by the statement attributed to Googe, Hopkins denied that he had ever discussed the proposed textile strike with anybody. He insisted that someone was trying to put federal relief on "the spot."

However, when informed by correspondents that Googe had categorically denied the alleged interview, Hopkins' good humor was restored and he discussed frankly the administration's attitude toward strikes in general and a textile strike in particular.

"We have stated our position frequently," Hopkins said, "but, that there may be no doubt about it, I will reaxirm our policy.

Relief Agencies Not Judges.

"Our instructions to relief officials are that they shall take care of people on a basis of need and that they are not to inquire too closely into the cause of their misfortune.

"We have insisted that relief officials shall in no instance set themselves up as judges of the merits of a strike.

"We are not in position to determine the facts, even were we disposed to do so. So far as we are concerned, only two agencies can influence us in making a decision, and they are the labor department and the national labor relations board.

Deaf Ear to Propaganda.

"When either or both of these bodies say that a strike is unjustified, it will be time enough to say whether relief shall be withdrawn. Until then, we will continue to relieve needy strikers, no matter who assumes to say we are doing wrong."

Asked whether the assurance of being fed had not encouraged workers to strike, Hopkins bristled and shot back:

"Certainly not. It's ridiculous to even suggest that this has been the case. No worker would strike to get the kind of 'handout' that is offered him as relief. What he is fighting for is a chance to make a decent living while working.

Entitled to Fair Wage.

"I presume no one will take exception when I insist that a man who is willing to work should get more for his labor than he can obtain from relief agencies without working."

Hopkins insisted that there have "been relatively few strikes" and he added:

"It's a surprising thing to me that we haven't had a damned sight more strikes."

Returning to the question of feeding strikers, Hopkins said that the policy had worked out "very well."

"I am satisfied we have the support of the country," he continued. "Workers should not be forced to fight for their rights under the handicap of starvation. So far as we can prevent it, that won't happen until and unless the proper governmental agency decrees that to give relief would be to assist a subversive movement."

Collective Bargaining Pact Is Proposed For Detroit Area

Washington.—Members of the electrical contracting division of the construction industry and certain of their employes in the metropolitan district of Detroit, Mich., have applied to the national recovery administrator for approval of a collective bargaining agreement dealing with hours of labor, wages and conditions of employment. The territory specified in the agreement embraces all of Wayne county, Michigan, and certain townships and cities in three nearby counties.

The agreement provides that no electrical worker shall be permitted to work in excess of forty hours in any one week, eight hours in any 24-hour period, or five days in any 7-day period. Regular hours would be from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. of any day, Mondays to Fridays inclusive.

The agreement also fixes the following wage scale:

For foremen, not less than 12½ per cent more than for skilled electricians;

For skilled electricians, not less than $1.25 per hour for regular employment hours;

For apprentices, 40 cents per hour for their first year; 45 cents for the second, 75 cents for the third and 90 cents per hour for the fourth year of their apprenticeship.

The pay for overtime is fived at double the pay for regular hours.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

Havana, Cuba.—As a demonstration of sympathy in support of the employes of the communications department who have been on strike since Aug. 11, the organized tobacco workers walked out in a 24-hour strike. The sympathetic strike was called by the National Confederation of Labor, which announced its intention of inducing other unions to suspend work for short periods to show their solidarity with the postoffice and telegraph workers.

George Goode Now Called "Grandpa"

George Goode, well-known member of Local 226, Painters, is proudly proclaiming the fact that he is "Grandpa." Thursday morning a "bouncing baby girl" was born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Newman, and Mr. Goode will insist that she be called Georgia.

Mrs. Newman was formerly Miss Alice Goode. They live at 412 West Fifth street.

TRANSIT CO. OPPOSES INDEPENDENT UNIONS

New York.—An independent union of the employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit company here complained to Mrs. Elinore Herrick, vice-chairman of the regional labor board, that the employes of the company are not permitted to organize in a union of their own choice, in accordance with the provisions of the national industrial recovery act.

The petitioners asked Mrs. Herrick to compel the company to repudiate the "yellow dog" contracts under which it was alleged employes are forbidden to join any union other than the I. R. T. company union. The board was urged to assure all of the company's employes that they had the legal right to organize and bargain collectively and that the right could not be legally contravened by the officials of the company.

The I. R. T. is in receivership under Thomas E. Murray.

CHARGED WITH FIXING PRICES.

Washington.—The National Association of Ladies' Handbag Manufacturers is charged with a conspiracy to fix prices in a complaint by the U. S. federal trade commission. The complaint named Abraham C. Fisher and Ira Rosenzweig, chief officials of the association, and more than forty concerns as co-respondents by means of their membership in the association.

THE LABOR WORLD
210 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 10, 1921.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

WAGES

Editor's Note.—For a considerable period the Union of Postoffice Workers of Great Britain has endeavored to persuade the British postmaster-general to increase the wages of post-office employes. Mr. Francis Andrews, editor of The Post, the union's official organ, in an editorial on "Wages" gives the following analysis of the necessity of higher wages for postoffice workers in particular and for working men and women generally.

By FRANCIS ANDREWS
Editor, The Post, Organ of the British Union of Postoffice Workers.

Postoffice people, as a whole, do not get enough pay to escape embarrassment and worry, while many of them are miserably poor. Indeed so many of them are poor that to be their chief can bring no satisfaction. The coldness of official papers cannot disguise, nor can official courtesies hide these human factors for long.

An impersonal calculagraph philosophy with regard to living men and women may have its uses; but in the end, wages, bread and butter, roof-trees and rent have to be spoken of face to face, and the story they tell has to be told in simple English. It is to tell that story that our representatives ask to be received. * * *

The arithmetic of a wage issue is a matter of addition, but the philosophy of it is deeper. Our people give the greater part of their lives to work, and concentrate upon it their attention and enthusiasm. A world like ours, in which poverty is a preventable disease, should offer in return for the service given an adequate and happy existence as far as money goes.

There is more than that in it. It is not really a case of a gracious gift; it is an economic necessity that the great mass of the people should be buying and consuming.

The highly productive state, with its power to deliver the goods, has no justification whatever unless it can distribute as efficiently as it produces. If that efficiency in production is not used for the betterment of the common life it is being debased to other causes, and in the end must bring disaster upon itself. To all thinking folk that is self-evident.

A wage claim is but the demand that common sense shall prevail. Therefore a wage claim seeks for wider and better distribution of the produce of life. Wider and better distribution is everywhere demanded. It is not because of crises that wage claims should be refused, but to prevent crises that they should be conceded.

Is it not true that if the people of Britain had shared steadily, and step by step, in the advancing prosperity throughout the years of industrial development, the whole world would have developed differently, and that no money crisis would have arisen? That seems a sweeping question, but it is in accord with ascertainable history.

ORNBURN IS SECRETARY OF UNION LABEL TRADES

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor selected Ira M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, to act as secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. until the October convention of the department selects a successor to the late John J. Manning.

Lady Says She Took CARDUI for Cramps; Was Soon Relieved

Women who suffer as she did will be interested in the experience of Mrs. Maude Crafton, of Belleville, Ill., who writes: "For several years, I suffered from irregular trouble and cramping. There would be days when I would have to stay in bed. I would get so nervous, I was miserable. My aunt told me to try Cardui. She believed it would build me up, regulate me and help the nervous trouble. I knew after taking half a bottle of Cardui that I was better. I kept on taking Cardui and found it was doing me a world of good. I am in good health, which means a lot to me." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. . . . Price $1.

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High Profits and Low Wages

Interesting indeed are the figures on payrolls, and on dividends and profits, of cotton textile mills which are being made public by the United Textile Workers of America from their strike headquarters in Washington. The payroll of a mill in Durham, N. C., which is described as "high as compared with other cotton textile mills in the south," shows skilled workers receiving sums of $5.40 minimum to a single instance of $14.70 to a loom fixer who is head of a family of seven for thirty hours of work. The majority of these workers were paid $9 to $10 for thirty hours of work, or at the rate of approximately $13 for a week of forty hours.

In comparison, Vice-President Gorman cites the growth and profits of just one mill which started operations seventy-five years ago with a capital of $1,000,000. During seventy-one years of operation, it paid its stockholders an average dividend of 17 per cent. From 1900 to 1915 it paid over $8,000,000 to its stockholders, and then declared a stock dividend of 200 per cent. Despite this inflation, from 1915 to 1926 this mill paid an annual dividend averaging 15 per cent or equal to 45 per cent on its original capital. In addition to this, the company until a few years ago had a reserve fund of $20,000,000.

This is the old game of trying to draw more out of the spigot than goes in at the bunghole. Buying power and consuming power is essentially measured in terms of wages and payrolls, and the textile industry is probably the country's outstanding illustration of the unwillingness of an industry to hold up its end of the nation's mass buying power. Low wages have been chronic in textile mills throughout their history, and the United Textile Workers render a distinct public service now in revealing the detail of the industry's high profits and low wages, which have been its outstanding and distinguishing characteristic.

Retailers Boost Food Prices

The absolute necessity for working men and women to be effectively organized in bona fide trade unions strong enough to enforce constantly increasing wage scales in order to cope with the activities of profiteers in the necessaries of life is pointedly illustrated by the report of Commissioner Lubin, of the U. S. bureau of labor statistics, that retail food merchants throughout the country have boosted the cost of food products to consumers more than 4 per cent since last April.

In the two weeks prior to his report Commissioner Lubin said the price boosters had put up food prices 1.2 per cent, which was the greatest rise they had forced in the cost of living during any two weeks period since Dec. 15, 1931. Commissioner Lubin also pointed out that the retail food merchants had forced up food prices 23½ per cent since April 15, 1933.

There are only two ways in which wage-earners and small salary earners—the groups vitally affected by price boosting in the necessaries of life—can meet the activities of the food profiteers. One way is for the workers to buy less food for themselves and their dependents; this would result in malnutrition and an undermining of health conditions. The other way is for the workers to be so strongly organized in trade unions that they can compel employers to advance wages at least just as rapidly as the merchants boost prices, or, better still, to anticipate price boosting and persuade employers to put more money in pay envelopes before the cost of living is forced up.

Thirty-Hour Week Imperative

The necessity of the 30-hour week, or even a shorter week to provide employment for the ten million ablebodied adults who are idle through no fault of their own, is emphasized by the report of Edward Corsi, director of the emergency home relief bureau of New York City.

Pointing out that during the first seven months of this year the bureau had 175,000 families, including 671,866 persons, on its relief rolls, at a cost of $40,468,961, which was more than the bureau spent during the entire year of 1933, Mr. Corsi predicted that "at this rate home relief will cost about $70,000,000 for the year, or close to double the $40,000,000 spent all last year."

Startling as these figures are, they fade into almost nothingness when compared with Mr. Corsi's declaration that under our economic system and the failure of employers to reorganize it so as to provide work for all ablebodied persons, it is absolutely necessary to regard stupendous relief funds for the destitute unemployed as a permanent matter which calls for a special department of the city government to administer them efficiently and with justice to both the jobless and the city itself. Referring to the figures he had cited, Mr. Corsi said:

"These are hopeful signs for a reabsorption of relief families in the economic life of the community, but they seem to me to be a very clear indication of a needed permanent relief program as part of the regular welfare set-up of the city government.

"I think this question must be faced squarely. It is no longer possible to camouflage or minimize the need for public relief as a function of the city government. These figures should arouse the public to a consciousness of the enormity of our job, and a sense of their responsibility in seeing that no part of the relief funds is misapplied. With about one out of every ten persons in the community on relief, the situation is close enough to every one's interest to try to bring down this record figure if it is possible to reduce it.

Mr. Corsi is right in insisting that there should be no misappropriation of relief funds. Many investigations have shown that such delinquencies are very rare in comparison with the number on the rolls. But the main conclusion which his figures prove is the overwhelming necessity of the enactment by congress of a 30-hour week law applicable to all employers, which would automatically remove from relief rolls many thousands of those whom Mr. Corsi regards as the permanent wards of the community.

It is all right to "arouse the public to a consciousness of the enormity" of the job providing the millions of jobless and their families with food, clothing and shelter, but the main and much more important task which should not be postponed if our free institutions are to endure, is to arouse the public to a consciousness of the fact that there should be no unemployment, that the only way to mitigate and prevent such a social crime is for society to insist on their representatives in congress taking seriously the declaration of the constitution regarding the importance of the general welfare, and insist that when the next congress meets their legislators get busy and enact the shorter work week bill.

Obstructive Tactics Unwise

The railroads are crying loudly over the railway pension act and a legal test of the act's constitutionality is said to be assured.

In the present temper of America, such action seems foolish. It would appear to be the better part of wisdom for the railroads to give the pension act a fair trial and see how it worked out. If it should place too great a burden on the railroads or have other serious defects, it could be amended. In the meantime, there is no danger that it will ruin the railroads.

The nation is in no mood just now to stand obstructive tactics from the railroads or other great moneyed interests. It expects business of all kinds to co-operate in the "new deal" and attempts to block the pension act will not add to the popularity of the railroads, which need friends badly in these days of growing competition from other means of transportation.

30-HOUR WEEK LAW AND JOBLESS INSURANCE ARE URGED BY LEWIS

President of United Mine Workers, in Labor Day Message, Also Demands Strict Enforcement of Labor Section of Recovery Act and Condemns Operation of Business Against the Common Welfare.

The demand that business leaders regard social justice as an element in industry, the prompt enactment of a federal 30-hour week law to provide work for some of our ten million jobless, and the establishment of unemployment insurance funds supported entirely by employers, are stressed in the Labor Day message of John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Text of Lewis' Message.

The text of Mr. Lewis' message issued from the headquarters of the Mine Workers in Washington, D. C., follows:

"The past year witnessed a gradual recovery of industry, and, of more importance, an increasing acceptance of the new order of industrial discipline. Gradually the old idea is passing that the great industrial enterprizes on which the national welfare so largely rests, are purely private affairs to be conducted as one might play a game. It would be a curious commentary on our form of government if under it only the old game could be played.

"Organized labor, equally with the industrialists, holds to the institution of private property and to the virtue of private initiative. It distrusts the regimentation of life, but it feels that the requirements of social justice and common welfare are not wholly problems of charity but of politics.

Industry Should Support Unemployed.

"Take the matter of the unemployed, now estimated at between nine and ten million and with their dependents constituting one-fourth of our population. Are they to be supported by private or public charity? Such a plan involves the degradation of the class and leaves the nation as a whole carrying the burden. In fact, the burden will call for higher taxes—a form of governmental power not disputed—and may be expected ultimately to bear heaviest upon those who now so blindly oppose any practical solution of the problem.

"Is it not plain that work must be distributed by shortening the work day and work week? Is it not also obvious that unemployment reserves or insurance must be set up in industries to protect the human factors against want in seasonal shut-downs or cyclical depressions? Fundamentally this is a cost item which each industry may reasonably be expected to bear. Why should an industry turn out its employes, at periods it deems profitable not to use them, and let the private or public charities take care of them until they are called back to work?

Federal 30-Hour Week Law.

"As to the six-hour day and five-day week, the condition today reinforces the need for passage of the Black-Connery bill. All the promises and predictions that industry would take up the slack of employment have failed. It is evident that industry has, by mechanization and economies in labor, thrown these millions on the scrap pile where they will stay unless the hours of labor are adjusted. And this should be done without putting the burden on those employed by reducing their wages. To reduce the wages of those now working in order to employ more, is to lower the whole wage structure upon which our industrial and agricultural markets depend. Where will the money come from? Where does it come from now? If these are industrial obligations, then industry must bear them, even if it involves readjustment of market realizations.

Strict Enforcement of Section 7-A.

"Organized labor insists that the provisions of codes containing Section 7-A be enforced in spirit and letter. Can employers enjoy their code privileges or commercial agreements and trade consortiums and contest the conditions of labor relations upon which those privileges are being exercised?

"One word more upon the organized labor movement. The time has come when the employes in mass industries must be permitted and encouraged to organize themselves into industrial unions. This is the only form of organization that will meet their requirements. The American Federation of Labor must authorize such a policy.

NEWSPAPER GUILD WINS CLOSED SHOP

New York City.—A contract signed between the Jewish Daily Bulletin and the Newspaper Guild of New York establishes the first closed shop of editorial workers in this city. Signing of the contract followed a threatened strike by editorial workers on the Bulletin over the recent discharge of three members of the staff.

The Bulletin agreed to employ only members of the Newspaper Guild, to institute at once a six-day, 40-hour week and to begin a five-day, 40-hour week in October. The paper also agreed to reinstate the discharged workers whenever additional employes were hired, contending that its financial condition did not permit immediate reinstatement.

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The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

very strike sees attempts to line the consumer against the striking ers. The same thing is being in the textile strike. The fact it is to the benefit of the con- r that fair conditions obtain for workers is ignored by interests le to labor.

he consumers' counsel of the agri- ral adjustment administration hasizes the interest of the con- r in fair labor conditions in a ement by Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., tant consumers' counsel. The ement, which should be widely uated at this time, says:

t is clearly to the interest of the mer that workers receive fair es and good working conditions, as it is to the interest of con- ers that farmers receive fair es. Only under such conditions can production and distribution of modities be efficiently organized. This should be kept in mind when mpts are made to mobilize con- r interests against strikers in an trial dispute. The consumer is served by a fair and honorable ement—not by the destruction of r's legal right of collective bar- ing which has been specifically med under Section 7-A of the nal recovery act."

* * *

hn Richberg has offered some fine testimony as to the effec- ess of the new deal. What rica wants is results in terms of human welfare.

e picture offered is a good pic- —as far as it goes.

t lay your bets on this proposi- Unless there is more improve- by winter, this winter will be e than last winter for wage- ers.

great many corporations have ut of the red, but there are mil- of workers further in than ever. at's one of the reasons for e.

ere are too many indications a great section of corporate th is standing with its fat back e wall saying, "No further if we help it."

It won't be long before some very disappointing figures come out of housing, unless all signs fail and unless advance dribblings of information are all wrong.

The reason for this will be buried in the private files of New York banks and big business.

They will not be able to check this fine program permanently, of course, but they will make it necessary for the government to step harder on certain toes if there are to be results in volume.

Those who have felt that big business would not sacrifice people for profits will yet come to the conclusion that they have another guess coming.

They'll do it any time and government has lately shown many signs of knowing it very well and of being prepared to meet the issue. Here's hoping.

* * *

Don't look for a winter of peace and plenty. Look for a winter of struggle and of plenty of tough going for plenty of Americans.

The old order is passing, but it is sending us a devil of a back-fire on the way. The Mellons don't get mellow very fast, the Steel trust doesn't grow wings and turn over a whole new leaf. And so on. Gains have been made—very important gains. There are gains that will stand as great landmarks forever.

But there is just no use in kidding ourselves to the effect that all is light and sweetness. Just because so much has been gained, the powers of wealth are fighting more desperately to keep from being pushed clear off the throne.

In the end they will pass, of course, but meanwhile—it will be a hard winter.

Man—Neighbor, will you lend me twenty-five dollars?

Neighbor—I never lend money a second time to a man who disappoints me.

Man—But I paid you the ten I borrowed last week.

Neighbor—That's just it. I never expected it.

5,000,000 FAMILIES TO NEED AID IN WINTER, RICHBERG SAYS

Drought and Unusual Increase in Cold Months to Boost Relief Cases to Record High, Is Prediction—Strikers Get Negligible Amount of Federal Money, Report Says.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Federal relief rolls will reach a record high of 5,000,000 families next February, Donald R. Richberg, secretary of the president's executive council, predicted in the third report of the council on progress under the "new deal." Richberg also denied that the government is financing strikes, the report saying:

"The amount of federal relief payments which can be attributed to strikes has been almost negligible."

Severity of the drought situation and the usual winter increase in relief will bring the anticipated winter increase in relief cases to 5,000,000 families, the report said.

Total of Strikes Held Small.

In connection with relief and strikes, Richberg said there had been a "certain amount of misinformation," which called for a clarifying statement, which he made as follows:

"The number of workers involved in strikes during the last year has been a very small percentage of the total number of employed workers; and has been a smaller percentage than in previous comparable periods. The total man-hours lost as a result of strikes has been likewise unusually small; that is, strikes have been of exceptionally short duration."

Richberg expressed confidence that a "very marked improvement has been made, both in working conditions generally and in the handling of labor relations."

Federal Activities Praised.

The effect of administration of the recovery act, with activities of the other government departments and agencies, "including particularly the department of labor and the federal emergency relief administration," the statement said, "has been to reduce the extent and severity of labor controversies, which, according to all precedents, rise rapidly during a period of economic recovery."

In the first two sections of his progress report, Richberg said more than 4,000,000 workers had gone back to their jobs under the "new deal," and that the goal of parity for farm prices was almost accomplished.

In "relief of destitution"—the third report—Richberg traced the history of federal relief since March, 1933, including the three major programs of direct relief, civil works and the emergency work program.

Cost Peak in May.

It was set forth that 4,560,000 families were receiving relief in March, 1933, when Mr. Roosevelt took office, and that more than 4,200,000 families were on the rolls when FERA succeeded the RFC in the relief field in May, laast year.

The cost of relief in March, 1933, was given as $81,205,000. The relief expenditures reached their peak in May, this year, at $128,020,426, on the basis of figures to July 1, 1934.

"Through increase in private employment, only in part attributed to seasonal causes," said the report, "the relief rolls declined steadily from March, 1933, to the end of September, then rose, and then dropped abruptly toward the end of the year through transfers from relief rolls to the CWA program."

TRUCKMEN DEMAND WAGE INCREASE

Teamsters' Union Threatens Strike Unless 200 Employers Restore $5 Pay Cut.

New York.—A relatively complete tie-up of the port of New York and the paralysis of the delivery of a large part of the city's food was seen here as the result of the refusal of merchant truckmen's bureau of New York to sign a new collective agreement with four locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America to restore the $5 wage cut contained in the old contract, agreed to eighteen months ago, which is about to expire. The present wage scale is from $35 to $40 per week.

Officials of the merchant truckmen's bureau claimed they could not grant the extra $5 because of competitive conditions forced upon them by merchant truckmen's associations in New Jersey and other regions outside of the New York City area.

UNION POSTAL CLERKS

By E. R. HATCHER
Secretary-Treasurer Federation of Postoffice Clerks.

(This is the fourth of a series of articles on the Postal Clerks written by Mr. Hatcher.)

A short time after the Chicago Postoffice Clerks' union received its charter from the American Federation of Labor, the new United National Association of Postoffice Clerks held its first convention in Atlantic City.

The Chicago members believing it only a short time before the new national body would cast its lot with the American Federation of Labor, remained members in good standing in the association and sent three delegates and a committee of five to this convention to work for affiliation. But the convention decided to let the question of affiliation go over until the following year.

It appeared that the trade union movement was confined to only a few of the larger cities so when the convention met again in 1902 the Chicago unionists were not even seated as delegates. The convention strongly opposed affiliation on the grounds that it might interfere with the civil service oath of office, stating that as members of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks they were all civil service employes of the government and had taken a specific obligation upon entering the service binding them to take no step that would embarrass the government in conducting its postal affairs, and as organized labor had in the past achieved many of its victories by means to which the clerks could not resort without violating their oaths, it would be impossible for that reason for them to become members of that body.

As a result of this action of the UNAPOC convention, all trade unionists withdrew from the ranks of the association. It had become apparent that the two factions could no longer work in harmony within a single body. This represented a definite break with the policy to which the association still clung of always working in harmony with, and in such a way as to never "embarrass" the department.

Failure year after year to get legislation through congress caused further dissatisfaction in the ranks of the association. The clerks in a number of the other offices followed the example of their Chicago brothers and secured charters from the American Federation of Labor for local unions. On Aug. 27, 1906, delegates from seven of these local unions met in Chicago and formed the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, the first national organization of government employes to be chartered by the American Federation of Labor. The seven locals represented were: Chicago, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Louisville, Nashville, Salt Lake City and Muskogee.

The fundamental principle of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks—the necessity and desirability of joining with other workers in a rational program for social betterments—is now generally accepted by all thinking postal workers. Its example has since been followed by three other organizations of postal workers, namely, the National Association of Letter Carriers, the Railway Mail association and the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers. The four affiliated organizations of postal workers have formed a joint body and work together harmoniously on all legislative measures of mutual interest.

(To be continued)

Gas Mergers Are Hit By Utility Workers

New England Council Opposes Scheme to Close Local Plants and Give Monopoly to Massachusetts Gas Company.

Pelham, N. H.—The first annual convention of the New England Council of Public Utilities held here, attended by delegates from New England and visiting delegates from the middle west, strongly opposed the scheme of the Massachusetts Gas company to supply gas to the cities of Cambridge and Worcester, Mass., from the company's consolidated plant at Everett. The delegates believed the proposal was the beginning of shrewdly conceived plans to create a monopoly of gas distribution in the state, which would close up local plants, with loss of employment to hundreds of workers.

It was claimed that those back of the proposed gas monopoly are already directing the affairs of the New England Power company, which has scrapped many local power plants and furnishes power generated at Bellows Falls.

The convention approved the vertical system of unions and favored effecting a working combination with the United Mine Workers of America. A special representative of the Mine Workers was present to explain how the gas workers would come under the jurisdiction of the miners' union. It was claimed by those sponsoring the combination that in New England power is a by-product of coal, and that, therefore, gas workers are in the same group as coal workers.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Around 2,200 miners of No. 5 and No. 7 collieries, operated by the Susquehanna Collieries company, at Nanticoke, scheduled to return to work after a week's idleness, returned to their homes, announcing they would not work with members of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, a dual organization.

PATRONIZE

SINCLAIR

H-C GASOLINE
SINCLAIR OPALINE and
SINCLAIR PENNSYLVANIA
MOTOR OILS

QUALITY COALS AND COKE — TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Ware

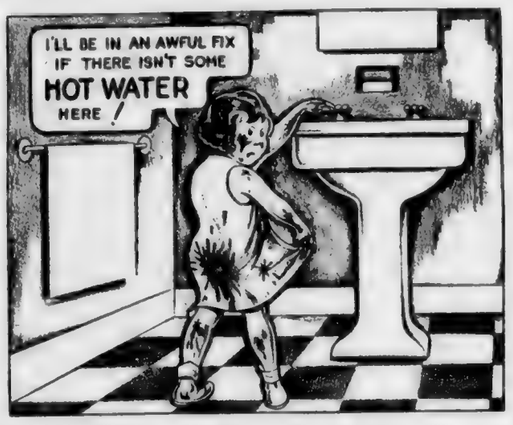
PHONE 6-1183

WARNING
TO
DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS

On the first day of October, 1934, unpaid City real estate taxes will be placed in the hands of the Delinquent Tax Attorney for collection by legal proceedings. On said day an additional penalt yof five (5%) per cent. will be imposed on the gross amount of taxes, interest and penalties, as now provided by law.

Delinquent taxes may be paid at my office until October 1st, 1934, without the aforementioned additional penalty.

ALVIN SHIPP,
City Treasurer and Tax Collector.



If There Had Only Been An
ELECTRIC WATER HEATER!

Off-hand you would say that Mary Jane is really in hot water — having slid into a mud-pie puddle just five minutes after mother had dressed her clean from skin out.

But it's much less of a calamity if exasperated mother can instantly immerse Mary in a tub of warm water —and also have hot water to rinse out those splattered clothes.

Children and grown-ups alike need Instant Hot Water dozens of times a day. Your own home needs it—and now can afford it—for you can now buy an Automatic Electric Water Heater for as low as $2.50 down, with monthly terms easier than ever before.

...you can even RENT *an* ELECTRIC WATER HEATER *for only* $1.45 *a month*

60 per cent of your rentals applied on purchase price at any time you should decide to buy.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Tune in on Reddy Kilowatt every evening at 7 (except Sunday). Listen for prize announcements.

Other Dealers and Stores Also Sell Electric Water Heaters

TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER

Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

Feels a Lot Better When Black-Draught Relieves Constipation

From many states come reports like the following from Mr. W. M. Henderson, of Jasper, Fla.: "I have been taking Thedford's Black-Draught twenty years. I take it for constipation that gives me a dull, tired, aching feeling, and I have headache, too. Black-Draught relieves me of this trouble. After a few doses, I feel as good as new. I keep it in my home. I have a big family. When one of us is ailing (from constipation), we take Black-Draught and almost always feel a lot better. It has been worth its weight in gold to my family." . . . Sold in 25¢ packages. "Children like the Syrup."

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

THE **RHODES** DECORATING CO.

809 Cherry St.

IS **UNFAIR**

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7188

817 Market Street

Patronize our Advertisers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me, the undersigned Trustee, by deed of trust July 1st, 1927, by W. P. Hemphill and wife, Alice C. Hemphill, to secure a certain indebtedness, which deed of trust is recorded in Book Z, Vol. 21, page 485 et seq., of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, which still remains past due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of said indebtedness I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee, will expose for sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, and all other exemptions, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1934,

within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, lying and being in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, viz.:

Lot No. 8, in Block No. 2, Decoe Land Company's Addition to Highland Park, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 3, page 29, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tenn. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the south line of Union Avenue and extends back southwardly, of uniform width, along the west line of Watkins Street 142 feet to an alley.

Said deed of trust recites that the title to said property is clear, free and unencumbered and the title thereto is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only.

This August 15, 1934.

C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.

8-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 50054

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

R. J. Johnson vs. Emma Lee Johnson.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Emma Lou Johnson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 8th day of August, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 8-31

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 50062

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

George F. Collins vs. Floetta Collins.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Floetta Collins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 10th day of August, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

N. B. Hargraves, Atty. 8-31

In Union there is strength

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

17 East Seventh St.

FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods

Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times

Eckerd's

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH

Opposite New Post Office

PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c

Sandwiches of All Kinds

Bottler or Draught Beer

909 Georgia Ave.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

LABOR SECRETARY SAYS NATION NOW SEES WELFARE OF WORKERS IS ESSENTIAL TO PROSPERITY

Washington, Sept. 6.—"As a nation we are recognizing that programs long thought of as merely labor welfare, such as shorter hours, higher wages, and a voice in the terms and conditions of work, are really essential economic factors for recovery and for the technique of industrial management in a mass production age," Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said in a Labor day message.

"The test of adjusting our industrial life to the patterns of democracy and the needs of a new mechanical period," continued Miss Perkins, "mark both a gain in the standards of life and work for dage-earners and also a new responsibility for constructive leadership on the part of labor and management.

"Progress has been made toward recovery since this day a year ago and the steps being taken toward bringing about a better economic arrangement which will not lead again to disaster should hearten every wage-earner in the country. President Roosevelt's committee on economic security is now functioning. It will usggest a comprehensive program designed to afford protection to the individual in all hazards likely to involve him in distress and dependency. ards of life and work for wage-earnis increasingly greater as the laws and agencies of government dealing with industrial and labor matters rely more and more upon co-operation of labor for the effective development in the interest of wage-earners, business and the public. This new challenge for labor statesmanship is everywhere meeting with response to be glad that ability, integrity and patriotic devotion have been marked in this period."

GARMENT WORKERS PLAN STRIKE TO ENFORCE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

Chicago.—David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, has returned to New York with an ultimatum to employers that thousands of cotton garment workers would strike unless a 36-hour week is granted.

The demand will be presented to manufacturers in New York, he said. The 36-hour week was ordered recently by President Roosevelt in a revision of the industry's NRA code.

Plans for a strike were completed in Chicago at a meeting of labor leaders from the cotton garment centers, but President Dubinsky took pains to point out the strike will not take effect unless the manufacturers persist in defying the presidential order.

The Roosevelt order is effective Oct. 1 and although the manufacturers have defied it, the union will wait to see whether they actually refuse to cut hours.

"If they comply with the order the cause of the strike will be eliminated," Dubinsky said. "If they do not, we propose to help the president enforce it."

MOONEY'S MOTHER DIES AT 85 YEARS

San Francisco.—Mrs. Mary Mooney, mother of Thomas J. Mooney, serving a life sentence in San Quentin prison as a result of conviction on perjured evidence of complicity in the San Francisco Preparedness day parade bombing of 1916, died here on Sept. 2 following a heart attack. She was 85.

Mrs. Mooney was firmly convinced of the innocence of her son and was one of his most loyal and active supporters. Despite the weaknesses of age, she devoted every possible moment of her time to his cause. She made trips throughout the country and to Europe to plead for her son and in January, 1933, made a personal plea to Franklin D. Roosevelt, then president-elect.

HIGHER PAY FOR TOLEDO PRINTERS

Toledo, O.—New wage scale offered by the publishers of the three daily newspapers in Toledo has been accepted by members of Typographical Union No. 63. This scale grants an increase of 5 per cent on Sept. 1 and another 5 per cent on Dec. 1, and restoring the 10 per cent cut made in 1932. The men will have a work day of seven and three-quarter hours instead of the present eight hours.

The contract has been under negotiation for three months, and will mean a wage of $43.08 for day workers, and $45.83 for night workers per week when the 5 per cent increase is made on Dec. 1.

LONG HOURS, LOW PAY IN NEON SIGN CODE

Washington.—Seemingly unmindful of the fact that over ten million persons are pounding the pavements looking for jobs, the corporations which own the electric neon sign industry persuaded the national recovery administration to approve a code characterized by a work week so long that none of the idle will be given jobs and wages so low that decent family standards can hardly be maintained.

CHICAGO TRACTION WORKERS READY FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Chicago.—Representatives of 15,000 street car operators have empowered officers of their union to order a sympathetic strike with bus drivers of the Chicago Motor Coach company. Speakers said 5,000 elevated workers would follow suit.

At the same time the street car men began accumulation of a fund to prosecute the strike, approving an immediate 50 per cent assessment on each member.

LYLE STOVALL

INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:

MARTIN L. HARTMAN,

Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

The PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY PAYS A CLAIM TO Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of unior meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Strike Demands Are Won By Knit Goods Employes

14,000 New York Workers Secure Hours Cut and Classified Wage Scales.

New York.—The strike of 14,000 knit goods workers for shorter hours, higher wages and improved work conditions was ended when the employers agreed to a cut in hours with the wage rates and other matters in dispute to be settled by arbitration. The unions directly concerned were the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union and the Knitgoods Workers' union.

The tentative settlement of the strike calls for a 36-hour week the first year and a 35-hour week the second. The former work week was thirty-seven and one-half hours. It also establishes for the first time classified wage scales for the workers. The pay rates, extra pay for overtime, legal holidays and other points are to be arbitrated by Borough President Raymond V. Ingersoll, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, of the New York regional labor board.

Flat Glass Workers Receive AFL Charter

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, during its fall session here, granted a charter to the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of Pittsburgh, Pa. The organization has 12,000 members with Glenn W. McCabe as president.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in explaining the action of the council, said the charter was granted when the Window Glass Cutters' League of America, an organization of about 1,000 highly skilled workers, refused to accept as members the group organized by Mr. McCabe. The old organization, it was said, has a closed shop agreement with employers and its members hand on their skill from father to son and have insisted that they would only take into their organization sons of the members.

The depression did us one good turn, acting as a poultice that reduced the swelling in a lot of heads.

Children's Wear Industry Plans To Cut Hours and Increase Pay

Washington, Sept. 6.—The national recovery administration has announced that the code authority of the infants' and children's wear industry has indicated that it would approve a reduction of the industry's work hours from forty to thirty-six, accompanied by a 10 per cent increase in hourly wage rates.

This change will be a principal result of extended conferences which have taken place between the code authority and Division Administrator Sol A. Rosenblatt, dealing with industry's problems.

The wage and hour change probably will take place about Oct. 15, and will bring this industry into line with the great majority of garment manufacturing lines, which have been working at or near the 36-hour limit. This is the second industry in this line to negotiate on such modification of its code.

To prevent "undue hardship" in individual cases, the NRA says, the change is to be accomplished, under the agreement now being negotiated, by creation of an exemptions committee within the industry. This group will have full power to grant exceptions in cases where justice to a firm requires it, and its action will become effective without delay. The recovery administration will reserve the right to disapprove any exemption so granted, if evidence shows it to be unjustified.

WIN WAGE BOOST.

Butte, Mont.—John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, said that twenty out of twenty-eight unions which had voted approved the proposed agreement for the settlement of the prolonged strike of the employes in the mines of the Anaconda Copper company at the Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls plants. The strikers walked out on May 8.

Details of the agreement were not disclosed, but it was semi-officially reported to provide for an advance of 50 cents in the daily wage scale.

Roy McDonald

President of the

"Home Stores"

Said Wages Should Be

Cut in Half!

LOVEMANS

ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE

"Get Acquainted" Sale!

Cotton Blankets, each..... 69c
These are 66x80 and 70x80 unhemmed, plaid, cotton blankets with warm nappy surface. Would sell for $1.00 if hemmed.

Wash Goods, yard..... 10c
Good usable lengths of curtain marquisettes, voiles and linenes. All fast colors.

Wash Cloths each..... 5c
Big bargains, many worth up up to 12½c. White, solid colors and fancies. Made by Cannon Mills.

Pillow Cases, each..... 22c
6 for $1.25
Standard size 42x36 cases. All good quality domestic in strong, sturdy weaves, standard size hems.

Men's Fancy Sox 2 pairs for 25c
All first quality Rayon and Celanese sox in gray, brown and navy mixtures. Worth 19c pair. Sizes 10 to 12.

17x32 Huck Towels
Worth 19c each.
2 for 25c
Good towels made by Cannon Mills. White with gold, pink, blue or red borders.

Men's New Fall Ties..... 19c
A large assortment of patterns, including stripes, diagonal stripes and small figures. Get two or three at this low price.

Women's New
Fall Coats
Excellent values for this low price!
$11.95
You'll like the slim, straight cut of these coats—the Ascot ties—the sleeve treatments — the novelty wools and tweeds in brown, navy, green, gray and rust. Every coat is silk lined and has warm inner lining. Sizes 14 to 20.

1,500 yards genuine vat dye
80-Square Prints
Regular 25c.. quality; special **19c** *yard*
A big assortment of fast-color prints in smart new Fall patterns and all color combinations.

Final Clearance Women's $1.00 Summer
Wash Dresses
Entire Stock to Go at **49c** *each*
In the group are dotted swisses, linenes, printed batiste and vat dye prints in sizes 14 to 44. Foresighted women will buy now for next year at this low price.

Women's New
Wash Dresses
in Fall Colors
Sale Price and Patterns
$1
EACH
Sizes 14 to 20
Sizes 36 to 44
Sizes 46 to 52
Very attractive dresses for wear at home or for shopping. Fast color materials in stripes, diagonal stripes, floral patterns, dots, checks. All colors with white pique and organdy trims.

Girls' School Dresses
In fast color cottons.
Sale Price
59c
Sizes 7 to 14.
Pretty little styles in red, blue, green and yellow prints with dainty trimmings.

Children's Coverall Play Suits
Sizes 3 to 8..... 59c
Sizes 9 to 12..... 69c
Play suits that will give real service. Made of heavy blue covert cloth and blue striped material. Reinforced at all points of strain.

'CHISELERS AND LAWBREAKERS FORCED STRIKE'

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 14, 1934 | Number 21

Colonial Baking Co. "Unfair"

SAY M'DONALD FIRED STORE MANAGER FOR ASSISTING STRIKERS

"Home Store" Employe Gave Pound of Coffee to Textile Strikers, and Lost His Job, Says Story—Three Other Employes Resign and Stores Are Picketed—Carriers of Non-Union Throw-Sheet Join Pickets and "Home-Store-Advertiser" Is Not Delivered—McDonald's Anti-Union Labor Attitule Recalled.

Roy McDonald, grocer, baker, dairyman, printer, publisher, druggist, restaurateur, tire dealer and self-styled individualist, manager of the so-called "Home Stores," a chain of groceries which extends into several nearby communities, got "in bad" this week when he indicated his lack of sympathy with the textile strike by discharging a store manager who was guilty of donating a pound of coffee to the strikers (which he paid for out of his own pocket), according to reports furnished The Labor World.

It is recited that the manager of one of McDonald's stores in East Lake, Mr. W. A. Armour, is a very popular citizen in those parts, being highly regarded by all classes of citizenship and numbering his personal friends by the hundreds. On Tuesday of this week, the story goes, Mr. Armour was approached by the strikers and asked if he cared to make a personal donation to the strikers' commissary. Mr. Armour replied in the affirmative, it is said, and produced one pound of coffee, taking the money from his own pocket to pay for same and putting it in the cash register.

At the time, however, one Vaughn, district manager for the so-called "Home Stores," was present, and the result was a visit from the "big chief" himself, who decreed that the manager had erred to such an extent that he should be separated from his job. The assistant manager, Mr. Akin, the story goes, was then proffered the manager's job, but declined with thanks, as did Mr. Giddens, a clerk, and another employe. So the "whole works" was discharged for "insubordination" or something and a new force sent in.

But the self-styled individualist "reckoned without his host," it appeared, and the residents of that vicinity immediately took up the cudgel in defense of the popular employes and a cordon of pickets was thrown around this store as well as another close by, and all comers were informed by a "sandwich man" that McDonald's Home Stores are "unfair to labor." It was said also that McDonald's non-union throw-sheet was not distributed this week in the Rossville and East Lake territory, his carrier boys having joined the pickets which operated in the vicinity of his stores.

News of the incident spread like wildfire, and in a matter of a few hours probably a majority of people in Hamilton county and other communities where the chain operates were informed that McDonald, had discharged his force for having the temerity to donate (at their own expense) a pound of coffee to the striking workers.

McDonald has long been recognized as one of the most arrogant employers with whom local laboring men and women have had to deal. He has in the past many times indicated a contempt for labor, organized and unorganized, and has long ago been declared "unfair" by building trades workers in Chattanooga. It was recalled this week that, when he established his "throw-sheet," he employed out-of-town operator despite the fact that many local compositors were at that time unemployed.

Any man who works for him, he said, will come to work when he tells him, and quit when he tells him; and if the boss in his wisdom desires that said employe shall sweep the floor, keep the books or deliver the papers, that would be expected of him.

President Hoover, he said, made a grave mistake in 1929 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial captains to maintain wages. If wages had been cut in half at that time, he averred, we would now be out of the depression, and further held that said depression will not end until wages are cut further and further.

Local trades unionists recalled this week McDonald's "sale" of his stores to the various managers, when the code provided that executives be paid $35 per week. This, however, he stated was not done to evade the code, but was a "dream of years," whereby his loyal managers were to be made sole owners of the stores. When the code requirement for executives' salaries was reduced, it was recalled, the dream faded and McDonald repossessed his stores, and the various managers were again reduced to the status of ordinary employes of the corporation.

Local newspapers both quoted the grocer, baker, dairyman, restaurateur, druggist, tire dealer, printer, publisher, individualist, etc., etc., when asked for an interview on the East Lake affair, as follows:

"Ridiculous."

CATERING UNION THREATENS STRIKE

Cincinnati.—A strike of 70,000 hotel, restaurant and beverage dispensing workers was threatened by Robert B. Hesketh, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance.

"Much as we desire to work in conjunction with our government and the NRA," Hesketh telegraphed Deputy Code Administrator Sol Rosenblatt, "I shall feel justified in calling for a general cessation of work by our 70,000 members if our bad conditions are further encroached upon."

Hesketh protested the placing of hotel restaurants under the hotel code, extension of "off days" to two and a half weekly and an increase of daily working hours from twelve to fourteen.

"We are likewise opposed," he said, "to the substitute measures offered that go now to the industrial labor and consumers' boards. Our conditions are bad enough now, both as to wages and hours and much unemployment prevails."

CONNECTICUT UNIONS URGE GERMAN BOYCOTT

New Britain, Conn.—The Connecticut State Federation of Labor, in convention here, declared for a boycott of German-made goods "until the German government recognizes the right of the people of Germany to organize into trade unions and ceases its persecution of the Jewish people." J. Nicholas Dans, leader of the textile strike in Connecticut, was elected president of the federation.

'You Bring the Ducks'

An indication of the spirit which prevails among the striking textile workers is seen in a report prepared for The Labor World by the publicity committee of Local 1785, which describes conditions along the picket lines. At the "commissary," the report declares, the menu is "ham and eggs, roast pork, roast beef, hot dogs, chili, hamburger and beef stew." "No credit," says one sign, while another admonishes, "you bring the ducks."

The report follows:

The National Yarn company is getting along just fine. They have a nice clean kitchen and place to stay. The menu hanging on the wall is enough to satisfy anyone: "Ham and eggs, roast pork, roast beef, hot dogs, chili, hamburgers and beef stew." Another sign says "no credit," and "you bring the ducks."

The crowd is jolly and having a grand time.

The places which have donated things for the National are: Standard Coffee company, R. C. Bell Grocery, Tom Algood Grocery, Luther Hames Grocery, Dutch Algood Grocery, Fowler Jackson Service Station, Fred Sims Service Station, O. S. Brown Grocery, Arnold Cash Grocery, Jack's Cookies, R. B. Howard Furniture Store, Rossville Furniture company, R. H. Bevas Restaurant, B. T. Childress Grocery, Ted Perkins Service Station, Edward Pope and Carl Hudgins Radio, Rossville Hardware company, Chattanooga Ice Delivery, Rossville Ice company, Webb Brandon, local bakeries, S. R. Stansbery, Mrs. Tinnie Redman and H. L. Patton.

The Standard and Thatcher plants are still doing fine. There is plenty of entertainment around and tents are being put around the mill for shelter during bad weather.

Donations have been furnished by Logans, Meadowbrook Creamery, Grant-Patten, Koons Dairy, United Dairy, Hinds Grocery, Betsy Ross and Merita Locals 25 and 549, Standard Coffee company, S. J. Edwards, Atlantic and Pacific stores, Hill stores, Consolidated Barber Shop, Chattanooga Ice Delivery, Jack Higginbotham, Frank Austin and Mrs. Rhodes, R. B. Howard Furniture company and R. W. Turner.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
H. D. Ransom
Maude Walker
Lona Gill
Mrs. R. C. Stowe
J. L. Williams
B. O. Lawson
Edith Nuckolls

BAKERY WORKERS SUPPLY BREAD

Local 25, Bakery Workers, and Local 549, Bakery Salesmen, are contributing hundreds of loaves of bread daily to the striking textile workers, it was said Friday. It was suggested that this system at least assures the workers of something to eat, which was difficult to provide in many cases when the strikers were "gainfully employed" in the mills. The Labor World was asked to express appreciation of the action of these loyal trades unionists.

STRIKE OFFICIALS THANK MERCHANTS

Strike officials Friday morning asked The Labor World to express their deep appreciation to merchants in the affected territories for splendid co-operation shown in contributions of foodstuffs and other commodities. Particularly in the Rossville, Chickamauga and East Lake areas, it was said, business people are exhibiting a willingness and even anxiety to assist, and have contributed hundreds of dollars in merchandise to the cause.

Correspondent Argues With Times Editor

Writer Takes Issue With Statements of Morning Paper's Oracle.

An editorial in the Chattanooga Times is subject for comment by a Labor World correspondent this week, who offers his reasons for disagreement with statements of the Times writer, and defends the textile workers in their battle for existence.

Although the Labor World has long been convinced of the futility of reasoning with the "voice of the Times" on any matter pertaining to labor, the communication is logical, and is given space for the interest of our readers. The Times' writer, who used to be a sock mill superintendent, has long ago indicated his blind prejudice and total lack of sympathy with labor's cause

It's a waste of time and energy, but anyhow here's the correspondent's letter:

The Times' editorial writer recently, in commenting on the textile strike, made much ado about the fifth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The fifth amendment provides: "No person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

The Times' writer very magnanimously admits the right of working people to strike. He even goes further than that and says "the right of strikers to seek, through peacable means, to persuade others to join them in striking may be conceded."

(Continued on Third page)

Gorman Says Bosses Planned Reign of Terror

Strike Leader Charges Employers With Responsibility for Lawlessness.

Washington, Sept. 13.—A campaign of terrorism by employers opened the second week of the great national textile strike—a week which saw widespread extension of the walkout to include 85,000 hosiery workers. From all over the strike area, north and south, assaults on strikers were reported.

In addition to national guardsmen on duty in the south, troops were called out in Connecticut, Maine and Rhode Island. The inevitable result was strikers shot, strikers beaten, strikers cut by bayonets in the hands of nervous militiamen.

Employment of armed forces in the strike was scathingly denounced by Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the special strike committee of the United Textile Workers of America.

Mills Planned Terrorism.

"The mills laid their plans long ago to use force of every kind," Gorman declared. "We knew that and we said they were doing it. They have recruited and armed the most vicious characters they could find. Their work has served as the basis upon which militia has been called out. The United Textile Workers oppose the use of the armed forces of the state against strikers. We have tried and we shall try to carry on in peace. Repeated instructions have

(Continued on Last Page)

CENTRAL BODY FINALLY ACTS IN BAKERY ROW

Action Follows Year of Patient Effort.

DECLARE MANAGER BLOCKED UNION

Employes, First to Organize, Leave Organization "Under Pressure."

After more than a year of fruitless effort to convince manager Hugh Wasson, of the Colonial bakery, said to be a unit of a national chain, that workers employed in the local plant should be members of the Bakery Workers' International union, the Colonial was declared "unfair to organized labor" by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in regular session Monday night.

The Colonial has not been regarded as "fair" during the past year, but due to the fact that the more optimistic felt that the management might eventually change its position, no formal action was taken until Monday, when it was unanimously agreed that Wasson had no intentions of recognizing the right of his employes to join an organization and bargain collectively.

Central Body officers recalled that Colonial employes were the first in Chattanooga to form an organization, and signed the application for a charter. After the union was installed, however, these employes were "conspicuous by their absence," and an investigation disclosed the fact that Wasson had informed his employes that if they joined a union he would be forced to install machinery which would result in displacing half of them. Other reports as to Wasson's activities against the organization were never verified, but representatives of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council were unanimous in the conviction that he was entirely responsible for blocking the union so far as his plant is concerned.

"Mr. Wasson is very clever," a representative of Central Body said. "He met us on numerous occasions, always leaving the way open for further conferences, but never giving us anything definite to work on. We have done everything possible to avoid an open break, but that such was inevitable we have been convinced for some time. We do not believe the Colonial management ever meant to deal with their employes in an organized capacity, and had no other recourse but to ask members of organized labor and their friends to consider the bakery 'unfair.'

"We are therefore asking our members and friends, particularly the merchants of Chattanooga, to join us in protesting the attitude of the Colonial, and at the same time to buy bread and cakes produced by men and women whose right to collective bargaining, guaranteed by the laws of the United States, is recognized."

In addition to acquainting local merchants with the situation, the Bakers and Bakery Salesmen's unions this week had printed 15,000 circulars, reading as follows:

"The Colonial bakery has been declared 'unfair' by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. Help the bakers win fair wages and working conditions. Buy bread and cakes produced only by union workers."

CENTRAL BODY HAS AFFIDAVITS TO BACK WALKOUT DEFENSE

Recall Many Months' Efforts to Prevent Break With Local Mill Owners.

Executive Board Points Out Many Discharge Cases and Petty Tyranny Helped to Aggravate Situation — No Mill Picketed Without Request of Employes — Leaves Public to Judge Merits of Unfortunate Controversy—Calls Attention to Half Century of Honorable Activities by Chattanooga's Organized Workers.

"Scores of affidavits" and "hundreds of living witnesses" who will testify as to the "chiseling" and law-breaking of local textile mill operators are offered by the executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council before the court of public opinion as justification for the fact that every textile and hosiery mill in Chattanooga is closed following the nationwide strike call, and a review of the past year or more is made in an appeal to "all working people, union and non-union, as well as the general public," for continued support for the strikers in their struggle to force compliance with the letter and spirit of the codes adopted under supervision and direction of the United States government.

Quoting an editorial from The Labor World of Sept. 22, 1933, as indicating efforts to check discriminations against textile workers in partjcular, the board recalls the following lines:

"All manner of subterfuge is being employed; petty discriminations and intimidations are being practiced through arrogant straw bosses, and petty tyranny is being used against employes guilty of doing what their government has said they may do."

No mill has been picketed under sanction or direction of the strike policy committee unless such picketing was requested by union members within said mill, the statement contends, and intimations that organized labor in this city has condoned violence are answered by the statement that the central labor body of this city has functioned for nearly a half century, is composed of substantial, law-abiding citizens, who are patriotic enough to uphold and defend the laws of the United States government, "whether they relate to industrial and economic conditions or otherwise. Can the textile mill operators say as much?"

None of the textile workers are under federal indictment for law violations, it is pointed out, and "where were the editorial writers who now demand peace when local mill owners were openly and brazenly defying the law of the land as expressed through the National Recovery Act?" it is asked.

"We are behind the textile workers 100 per cent," the statement concludes, "and we leave the issue up to the court of public opinion, sure that our fair-minded neighbors and friends will accord to us, as well as to the strikers, that same fine degree of confidence and support which has marked our efforts in the past to make of Chattanooga a decent place to live and a profitable place for merchants and business people to do business."

It follows:

To the People of Chattanooga:

It has been the purpose of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and the textile strike leadership to conduct the present strike in an orderly, peaceful manner, and to refrain from intensifying a long-smoldering sense of injustice by fanning the spark through newspaper statements. However, statements in the public press have become so bold and so far from facts we feel the people should be reminded of certain phases of the struggle which have not been brought out.

To begin with, the battle to enforce compliance with the laws of the land, enacted to save the nation from complete collapse, has been on for more than a year. Open, flagrant and arrogant violations of the law have been the part of the mill owners over this period, and surely every possible recourse has been resorted to by the workers for an orderly and peaceful solution of the questions.

Throughout this period labor officials have been besieged with bitter complaints from employes of practically every local mill, charging discriminations and tyranny. Scores of affidavits and hundreds of living witnesses will testify to the fact that workers have been discharged for affiliation with a union, a right guaranteed them under the law of the land. In every such case we have counseled patience, faith in America and the purpose of the administration to eventually enforce the laws. We believe we have prevented strife and turmoil, and we have not yet lost faith in our conviction that laws should apply to the mill owner as well as to the worker.

An indication that local conditions have not been so serene as pictured by local mill owners is seen in an editorial which appeared in The Labor World of September 22, 1933, a portion of which is here quoted:

> Local employers, displaying the Blue Eagle and shouting from the housetops their patriotism, are "lying awake nights" in an effort to figure out new ways to defeat the purposes of the act, local labor officials charge, and shrewd but unscrupulous attorneys are burning the midnight oil with their plans to earn "fat" salaries from their designing employers by suggesting schemes to circumvent the law.
>
> Employes in many different lines are being discharged, for no other reason than that they have endeavored to take advantage of the provisions of the recovery act which guarantee to workers the right to speak for themselves in the working out of the "new deal." Some employers, it is pointed out, are brazenly open in the plot to defeat the act in this manner, while others are more subtle, and attempt to cover their hypocrisy by assigning various reasons for discharging employes.
>
> Local working men recalled this week that certain mill owners had brazenly stated that "the government could not run their business," and before they would submit to organization in their plants they would close them down. Others, possibly mindful of the Biblical injunction, "Let not thy right hand know what they left hand doeth," are waving an Eagle in one hand and "sticking a knife in the backs of their faithful employes" with the other.
>
> All manner of subterfuge is being employed, it is said; petty discriminations and intimidations are being practiced through arrogant straw bosses, and petty tyranny is being used against employes guilty of doing what their government has said they may do.
>
> The local compliance board, in a letter to Washington authorities this week, expressed the belief that the Recovery Act has resultd in more workers being discharged here than have been employed by reason of the act. It is believed that conditions are worse in Chattanooga than in other places, but the workers as a rule have been patient under the unfair and unpatriotic tactics of industrial rulers.

An advertisement appearing in the daily press Friday charges violation of the Recovery Act to striking textile workers. Among the signers of this advertisement is a mill whose board of directors, including a justice of the supreme court of Tennessee, are under federal indictment for alleged flagrant violation of the same

(Continued on Third Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1934

Sympathy of the entire labor movement goes out to Misses Lassie, Kathryn and Virginia Munsey, delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council from the School Teachers' union, in the loss of their mother, Mrs. Cora Lee Munsey, who passed away at her home in Bellebuckle last Sunday afternoon following a long illness.

Miss Lassie Munsey is recording secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and a member of the executive board.

The deceased lady is also survived by one son, Lee A. Munsey, of Bellebuckle, and a grandson, Lee, Junior.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How was the United Textile Workers of America organized?

A.—In 1896 the National Union of Textile Workers was organized from directly affiliated American Federation of Labor locals. The organization was short lived and soon dissolved into scattering locals affiliated to the federation. These were once more brought together in 1901 in an organization chartered by the A. F. of L. as the United Textile Workers of America. Organization took place at Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1901.

* * *

Q.—What is the territorial jurisdiction of the United Textile Workers?

A.—North America.

There are two kinds of husbands. The kind that won't allow you out of their sight and those that won't allow you anything out of their pocket.

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist
in Charge at All Times
Eskridge
COMPANY OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

"Pains Gone," Says Lady, After She Had Taken CARDUI
In describing how her health improved after she had taken Cardui, Mrs. Ralph R. Courtney, of Wytheville, Va., said: "I was run-down and suffered from pain in my side. I wanted to feel well and get rid of the pain in my side, so I sent for Cardui and began taking it. By the time I had taken three bottles of Cardui, I was feeling much better. The pains had gone. I am very glad to recommend Cardui to other young women." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.
$1 a bottle, at drug stores.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Have Done With These Killings

The textile strike should bring laws to prohibit the leasing of governmental powers to either side in industrial disputes. The dead at Honea Path would not then have died in vain.

It makes no difference whether soldiers and police are used openly to break strikes, or whether hired guards are armed with the weapons and authority of the state. The effect in either case is to enlist the powers of state on one side of a controversy, without hearing, argument or evidence.

In practice, this power is always enlisted on one side, that of the employers. This was the case at Honea Path. The mill partisans were made deputies, and with the authority of the state behind them in this manner, they "cut loose." Secretary Perkins wisely says that the deputies probably were afraid, and that fear can make any of us do foolish things. She might have added that the fact that all the fatalities but one were on the strikers' side is strong evidence that some, at least, of the deputies were known gunmen.

American industrial history has plenty of blood on it already; and a preponderance of that blood has been spilled by employers. The Ludlow massacre in the Colorado coal strike, perhaps the most horrible one on record, was perpetrated by gunmen and gangsters hired to break the strike, and enlisted in the state militia to give them more opportunity for killing. The murder of John Barkowski was foreshadowed when a known criminal was released from prison, and made a captain in Mr. Mellon's coal and iron police.

It is time to end such outrages. Strikes are not gentle affairs; but there is no need to precipitate bloodshed by handing to one side of the dispute the guns and authority of the state.

THOUSANDS ATTEND RITES FOR SIX MURDERED PICKETS

Textile Workers in Outdoor Funeral at Honea Path Pay Last Tribute to Martyrs in the Cause for Liberty.

Honea Path, S. C., Sept. 13.—It was a sad assemblage of nearly 10,000 working men and women, most of them striking textile workers from Georgia and North and South Carolina, who came to this small village to pay their final tribute to the six strikers who were murdered in cold blood at the Chiquola mill here when deputy sheriffs and non-union men opened fire on a flying squadron of pickets.

In hundreds of trucks and automobiles the workers came, carrying the Stars and Stripes and the banners of their United Textile Workers locals.

Six Wooden Coffins, Painted Gray.

Six wooden coffins, painted gray, were in a row under a brown tent shaded by the thick foliage of an oak tree in a big field fronting the hill on which stands Chiquola mill and the drag cottages of the mill employes. Here the funeral service was held.

In the coffins lay the bodies of the six murdered mill workers: Lee Crawford, R. T. Yarborough, E. M. Knight, Ira Davis and Claude Cannon, all of Honea Path, and Maxie Peterson, of Greenwood.

Rev. E. E. Lollis, of Honea Path, opened the service with prayer. The choir then sang "In the Sweet Bye and Bye," which brought tears to the families of the dead pickets and to many others.

Rev. James Myers, of New York, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, offered a special "prayer for labor," and called upon all workers "as a Christian duty" to support the cause for which the strike was called.

Deliberate Murder, Googe Says.

George L. Googe, organizer for the American Federation of Labor in the south, speaking as the representative of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said that "6,000,000 organized workers in America mourn for the victims of this deliberate murder." The vast assemblage raised a sea of hands when Mr. Googe asked them to do so as an expression of their devotion to the principle which underlies the strike.

Struggle Must Go On, Gorman Declares.

Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the national strike committee, sent a message from Washington, which said:

"We cannot bring back the dead to life, but we can win the struggle in which these soldiers of labor were enlisted.

"To keep alive the memory of our dead brothers, let us all join together in a mighty army of labor consecrated to uplifting all those who toil and dedicated to the task of ending misery, want and oppression.

"The killings at Honea Path will not have been utterly in vain if from these sacrifices we gain new determination to carry on this greatest of all American labor struggles."

Pickets Died to Make Industry Christian.

Rev. Mr. Myers declared the six murdered pickets died to make industry Christian. He said:

"These men need not have died if the employers had realized the right of the workers to organize, the right to which they are entitled as children of God. They died to make industry Christian. They were examples of Christian unselfishness because they joined the union.

"It is a test of Christian unselfishness to join a labor union, a test of wanting to be a servant, which we talk about in our churches. This strike is also a test for the employers, a test of whether or not they are willing to grant the Christian right of organization to these workers, instead of fighting them and killing them at the mill gates.

"Upon the manner in which employers stand up under this test depends the fate of this country in the present crisis. The issue is between Christianity and industrial democracy on the one side and reaction and anarchy on the other."

Labor Leaders Pay Tribute.

Other labor leaders who declared the dead pickets were sacrificed for the textile workers' cause and who exorted the strikers to press onward in the battle in their name included J. A. Frier and Paul Christopher, textile union heads in South and North Carolina, respectively, and L. E. Brookshire, president of the South Carolina Federation of Labor. A message was read from R. R. Lawrence, president of the North Carolina federation.

Bullet-Torn Flag Displayed.

When the addresses were concluded, Mr. Googe held up before the crowd the bullet-torn American flag which was carried by the strikers when they marched to the Chiquola mill on the day of the killing of the six men. The choir sang "Thou Art Gone" and the service was over.

The coffins were mounted on hearses and carried past the mill to burial grounds. More than 3,000 of the crowd who had come on foot formed a parade and marched to the outskirts of the village.

GOTHAM MINISTERS UPHOLD STRIKING TEXTILE WORKERS

New York City.—Prominent New York clergymen championed the textile strike, attacked injustices of the present economic system and demanded that exploitation of the workers be ended, in sermons on the nation-wide textile strike.

One of the most outspoken ministers was the Rev. Leon Rosser Land, who said at the Community church:

"In the heroic struggle that the textile workers are now carrying on to better conditions of thousands who are earning less than $12 a week there will unfortunately be sporadic violence; and how shocking this will seem to the employers! Yet they have not been shocked by the system of exploitation under which silent, toiling masses have suffered virtual slavery and starvation, causing the deaths of thousands.

"Let every liberty-loving American resolve to rid this land of an economic system that is not only unsound but unethical, making it increasingly difficult for its citizens to live decent, useful lives."

The Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of Christ church, said:

"The government may give people something to live on, but no mere system of doles can give them something to live for. Take away this confidence in the future and society runs down as does a watch with a weakened mainspring. It is this widespread sense of insecurity about tomorrow which impresses one as he travels over the country. Uncertainty about the future makes instability in the present.

"It is the church's business to cry out when it sees a so-called 'rugged individualism taking away the living of the masses in order to increase the luxuries of the few."

The Rev. Philip Cowell Jones, associate minister of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church, said:

"The pathetic figures of today are the slavish devotees of an outgrown yesterday. Some decry 'planned economy who have already planned their own economy and want to continue to do so. They really want a plan in which they are free to plan without reference to the common weal. Besides insecurity for multitudes has persisted through the centuries they think it is inevitable. They ought to know by now that poverty for multitudes will not be endured."

Sloan Bars Textile Strike Arbitration Proposed by Gorman

Strike Chief Ridicules Claim That Code Authority Does Not Have Authority to Speak for Its Members.

Washington, Sept. 13.—George A. Sloan, chairman of the American Cotton Textile institute, headquarters in New York City, informed President Roosevelt's board of inquiry for the textile industry that he rejected unequivocally the proposal for the arbitration of the issues involved in the textile strike made by Francis J. Gorman, head of the general strike committee of the United Textile Workers of America. The action of Mr. Sloan was received with great disappointment by the president's board.

Mr. Sloan's major objection to the arbitration proposal was his claim that the textile institute does not have the authority to pledge the textile manufacturers to abide by the arbitration decision made by the president's board, and that the United Textile Workers does not have authority to speak for the textile workers. Speaking on behalf of the general strike committee, Mr. Gorman pointed out that Mr. Sloan had had authority to pledge the manufacturers on June 2 to accept the proposal of Gen. Johnson, NRA administrator, for averting a textile strike at that time. He saw no reason, he said, why Mr. Sloan could not now have the same authority.

Mr. Gorman's statement follows:

"First, our proposal is sincere. We are not in the habit of making insincere proposals. The United Textile Workers stand by our proposal that the mediation board named by the president be constituted an arbitration board.

Ample Authority on Both Sides.

"Mr. Sloan has much to say about lack of authority on both sides. We have the authority and we have demonstrated it by the closing of the mills. The workers will accept and abide by an arbitration award handed down by the board presided over by Gov. Winant. Mr. Sloan seems to have sufficient authority now to state the employers' case. But, much more important than that, he had all the authority necessary to pledge the employers to agree to accept the Gen. Johnson agreement of June 2.

"I believe the Winant board should summon Mr. Sloan and demand from him that he act in his capacity as head of the Cotton Textile institute. The strike chairman can speak for the textile workers. The board, I believe, should summon the heads of the employers in wool and worsted, silk and other divisions of the industry.

Human Lives Are at Stake.

"We have proposed arbitration under fair conditions. We feel they are the only conditions that can make arbitration successful. Mr. Sloan, by his statement, speaking for the industry, shows that he possesses authority to act, as of course he does. It is no time for shadow-boxing behind a pretense of lack of authority. Human lives are at stake, with roving bands of hired thugs armed by mill owners.

"We are sincere about our proposal. We are so sincere that we have timed that offer to expire at 6 o'clock Monday night, Sept. 10. If it is accepted there will be peace.

"Mr. Sloan speaks of elections. We are ready for them at any time.

Strike Front Widens.

"Meanwhile the strike is on and the strike goes on. The front widens every hour. We are not indulging in debate with Mr. Sloan. We are on strike for the righting of great and unbearable wrongs. All the hired thugs that can be mustered by mill management will not break our ranks. The strike goes on.

Strong Enough to Propose Peace.

"We have shown the way to peace and we mean every word of our proposal. We are strong enough to propose the ways of peace, which we prefer at all times. But because we are strong we shall go on with the strike if the employers reject peace. The half million who have left the mills will not go back until they go back on terms that meet the issues that caused the strike.

Mills Have Been Turned Into Slave Pens.

"Men and women are not striking out of whim. They are engaged in a great conflict to wipe out of the mills abuses that have made slave pens. We strike goes on and we mean that just as sincerely as we mean that arbitration is available to the employers if they can drop their cloak of arrogance and act like American citizens."

Connecticut Socialists Name Jasper Levy for Governor

Bridgeport, Conn.—Jasper McLevy, unionist roofer and socialist mayor of Bridgeport, has been nominated for governor by the socialist party of Connecticut, which met here in state convention. McLevy, who has long been prominent in the Connecticut labor movement, was also the socialist party's candidate two years ago. The socialist state platform includes demands for a 30-hour week with no pay reduction, collective bargaining for industrial workers and farmers, a reduction in mortgage rates, state civil service, abolition of child labor, socialized banking without private profit and a state income tax on incomes over $5,000 a year.

Some men are so constituted that they can pull a dirty trick in the morning and buy rose bushes in the afternoon.

UNION MADE
SHIRTS AND TIES
Fine Assortments
LEOPOLD MORSE
Fine Tailored
MEN'S SUITS
(Union Label)
Contor Bros.
529 Market Street

Boarding Expert Training
Instructions in Riding
WALKER'S RIDING ACADEMY
T. B. WALKER, Owner
Phone 2-2812
East Chattanooga, Tenn.
Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

To the Striking Textile Workers:

It is our purpose to handle accounts due this firm in a manner which will assure heartiest co-operation and to relieve the hundreds of customers that owe us accounts of any embarrassment or burden in the payment of same. If payments are due come in and talk it over with us.

J. Bamsey
Manager

RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY

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TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER
Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

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INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
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EASY WAY Sells the Following UNION-MADE TOBACCOS

CHEWING: Bloolhound. PIPE TOBACCOS: Sir Walter Raleigh, Land Mark, Dial, and Catcher. CIGARETTE TOBACCOS: Target, Bugler, Kite, Himyar, Golden Grain, and Old Royalty. CIGARETTES: Kools, Spuds, Twenty Grand, Wings, Raleigh, and Head Play.

You will find these UNION-MADE Tobaccos in the Popular EASY WAY Lunch Counter

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

PATRONIZE
SINCLAIR
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MOTOR OILS

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TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
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Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

WARNING
TO
DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS

On the first day of October, 1934, unpaid City real estate taxes will be placed in the hands of the Delinquent Tax Attorney for collection by legal proceedings. On said day an additional penalt yof five (5%) per cent. will be imposed on the gross amount of taxes, interest and penalties, as now provided by law.

Delinquent taxes may be paid at my office until October 1st, 1934, without the aforementioned additional penalty.

ALVIN SHIPP,
City Treasurer and Tax Collector.

MORE ABOUT
CHISELERS AND LAWBREAKERS

(Continued from First Page)

act which they now so valiantly defend. We wonder if Mr. Justice Chambliss would approve the admission of testimony before his court by persons under federal indictment for violation of the law of the land?

Time does not permit a thorough analysis of the statement of the textile mill owners, but we desire to make this comment:

No single mill has been picketed under authority of the strike committee unless requested by employes in said mill.

No single one of the textile workers is under indictment for violation of the Recovery Act.

Where were the editorial writers who now so patriotically demand peace when local mill owners were openly and brazenly defying the government of the United States to enforce the Recovery Act, and who now so loudly protest their love for law and order? Why were the editorial columns of our daily papers not used to force these lip-service patriots to join their fellow-Americans in leading our beloved country out of the depths of despair?

To charge Chattanooga's organized workers with condoning violence is to belie a record of nearly a half-century of honorable and fair dealing with many employers. Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and its forty-two affiliated craft unions are composed of substantial, law-abiding citizens, patriotic enough to uphold and defend the laws of the United States government, whether they relate to industrial and economic conditions or otherwise. Can the textile mill operators say as much?

We are behind the textile workers 100 per cent, and we leave the issue up to the court of public opinion, sure that our fair-minded neighbors and friends will accord to us, as well as to the strikers, that same fine degree of confidence and support which has marked our efforts in the past to make of Chattanooga a decent place to live and a profitable place for merchants and others to do business.

MORE ABOUT
TIMES

(Continued from First Page)

But what he gets all hot and bothered is the fact that the strikers, through picketing, are preventing other workmen from taking their jobs, and possibly in some instances have prevented mill officials entering or leaving the mills. He gets very indignant over the fact that the union strikers have brought out non-union strikers with them and wants to know "what has the government done to protect them in their constitutional right to earn a living?"

The same question could very well be asked in regard to all working people: "What has the government done to protect working people, against unscrupulous employers, in their constitutional right to earn a living?" The NRA is the answer to that question, but the NRA has had too much outside influence, consequently the NRA has not been permitted to accomplish all its purpose.

The writer says that the fact that the workers have been taken advantage of "in some instances" does not justify "dealing a blow to the whole community, state, country . . . sweeping aside constitutional guarantees as to individual liberty and rights in property."

He evidently does not take into consideration the fact that the workers have the right of life itself in the factories in which they work. Unscrupulous bosses, in paying low wages and overloading the workers, come just about as near as possible to depriving the workers of their lives. When a worker attempts to raise a family on the low wages that prevail in mill and factory towns the ultimate result is malnutrition and shortening of life.

Does not that give the worker the right of life itself in his job, which in turn is the factory in which he works?

Newspaper accounts (and newspapers are usually very reluctant to admit any truth in labor matters) give the average wage of textile workers as $10.80 a week. In any large group of workers when the average wage is quite low the predominating wage must be considerably lower.

If a mill owner decided to repair or remodel his mill or has a surplus on hand, he closes up and thereby deprives his employes of their right to earn a living. Of course, the employes' jobs are still there, but because of some whim of their boss they are not permitted to work. In such event as that the bosses, in order to appear generous, would be the first ones to say that the jobs belong to the employes.

But when the employes decide that their jobs need repairing or remodeling, through betterment of working conditions, the Times says they are violating the fifth amendment by refusing to allow others to work on the jobs which belong to them.

Statistics show there are over ten million people unemployed in the United States. If the half million textile workers do not fight for their jobs isn't it likely that another group of a half million could be recruited to take their place?

These half million people are out on strike because they want better working and better living conditions. If they calmly step aside others may take their place; but, because they have the right of life itself in their jobs they are not going to permit others to step in and take their jobs while those jobs are being repaired, without protest.

In attempting to dissuade others from going to work in the factories they are picketing they are merely protecting that which belongs to them—their jobs.

It is unfortunate that the repairing and remodeling of the textile jobs could not have been accomplished by some less vigorous method. But it must be remembered that for over a year the textile workers have been trying, through conciliation and mediation, to gain better working and living conditions for themselves, with no success. The strike is the only weapon with which they can fight. Union workers resort to the strike only when conciliation and mediation fail.

If they strike and make no attempt to protect their jobs while on strike, the effectiveness of their strike is lost and they no longer have a weapon with which to fight.

Anyhow, I don't agree with the Times editorial writer when he says the strikers are violating the fifth amendment to the constitution when they refuse to allow others to work upon the jobs when they (the strikers) have the right of life itself in those jobs.

J. H. C.
Chattanooga, Sept. 18.

FORMER UNION HEAD DIES IN CALIFORNIA

Pittsburg.—John Williams, former assistant secretary, secretary-treasurer and international president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, died in a hospital at Oakland, Cal., on Sept. 2. He is survived by his wife, who lives in Oakland.

Williams attended his first convention of the Amalgamated Association in 1894 at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1897, on the death of Secretary-Treasurer John C. Kilgallon, the international executive board appointed him assistant secretary to take the place of Steve Madden, who moved up to fill the office of secretary-treasurer. In 1898 he was elected to the office of secretary-treasurer at the Cincinnati convention, and held that office until 1911 when he was selected as international president upon the resignation of President McArdle. He was international president until 1919 when he accepted the position of labor conciliator with the Pacific Coast Steel. In 1929 he was appointed federal mediator on the railway mediation board.

Metal Trades Department To Convene September 26

Washington.—The Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, announces that the 26th annual convention of the department will be held in the convention hall of the Whitcomb hotel, San Francisco, beginning at 2 p.m., Wednesday, September 26. The office of Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey in the Whitcomb hotel will be open on Monday, September 24.

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE

Take notice, that on the 1st day of October, 1934, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Market Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:

One lot of household goods consisting of table, chairs, bed, dresser, chifferobe, refrigerator, etc., stored by J. A. Ryan.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcry and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

This the 18th day of September, 1934.

MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb 9-21

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE

Take notice, that on the 1st day of October, 1934, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Market Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:

One lot of household goods consisting of rugs, stove, frigidaire, chairs, table, beds, dresser, etc., stored by Mrs. Clara Irene Perry and W. D. Sutton.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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One lot of household goods consisting of piano, chairs, table, beds, dressers, stove, etc. stored by H. P. Allen.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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One lot of household goods consisting of living room suite, stove, bed, etc., stored by J. W. and Blanch Pearson.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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One lot of household goods, consisting of bed, dresser, etc., stored by Carrie Flemming.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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One lot of household goods, consisting of living room suite, kitchen cabinet, bed, dresser, chairs, etc., stored by T. A. Eppert and Family Loan Co.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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This the 18th day of September, 1934.

MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb 9-21

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 18th day of June, 1930, by W. T. YARNELL and wife, ALMIRA YARNELL, to secure R. T. WRIGHT a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book F, Vol. 25, Page 213 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: Beginning on the East side of Valley Road and being a corner of the tract of ground conveyed by W. J. Springfield and others to Walter M. Springfield, by deed dated 12th November, 1908, and registered 11th December, 1908, in Book O, Vol 8 page 428, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence North 39 degrees 14 minutes East along the East side of said road 345 feet to a stake on East side of said road; thence North 52 degrees 16 minutes East 97.5 feet to the Southwest corner of the tract of ground assigned to W. T. Yarnell and wife, Almira Yarnell, in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield dated 28th June, 1912, and registered 4th September, 1912, in Book O, Vol. 11, page 473; thence South 44 degrees 37 minutes East 5010 feet, more or less, to the West line of the right-of-way of the Cincinnati Southern Railway; thence southwardly along said line 981 feet, more or less, to a corner in the division between H. J. Springfield and wife and H. B. Springfield, as shown by deed of partition between said Springfields dated 30th June, 1881, and registered 1st November, 1881, in Book K, Vol. 2, Page 483; thence North 49 degrees 25 minutes West (old bearing North 50 degrees West) along said division line 2283 feet, more or less, to the Southeast corner of the tract of ground conveyed to Walter M. Springfield above recited, thence North 40 degrees 25 minutes East 653 feet to the South line of the right-of-way of the Chattanooga and Montlake Railroad, as set out and described in deed of W. J. Springfield and others to Montlake Coal Company, registered 31st October, 1904, in Book W, Vol. 7, page 534; thence North 49 degrees 30 minutes West along South line of said right-of-way 2436 feet to a stake; thence North 23 degrees 50 minutes West 490 feet to a stake on the East side of Valley Road and the point of beginning, the last three calls being along the line of the property deeded to said Walter M. Springfield above recited, containing 80 acres, more or less.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning on the East side of Valley Road at the Northwest corner of the tract assigned to Mrs. Almira Yarnell in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield above recited; thence North 52 degrees 16 minutes East along the East side of said road 12.5 feet to a stake on the East side of said road; thence North 44 degrees 50 minutes East along said road 425.6 feet to the Southwest corner of the tract of ground assigned to Willard J. Springfield in the deed of division among the heirs of said H. J. Springfield herein recited; thence South 47 degrees East along said line 496.6 feet, more or less, to the West line of the property heretofore conveyed to Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railway; thence southwardly along the West line of said right-of-way 475.54 feet to a curve in said right-of-way; thence at right angles eastwardly, crossing the right-of-way of the Cincinnati Southern Railway conveyed by W. J. Springfield and others to the Trustees of said railway by deed dated 27th December, 1911, and registered 29th December, 1911, in Book F, Vol. 11, page 5, to the West line of the right-of-way of said railway conveyed by W. A. Hickman; thence southwardly with said right-of-way to the North line of the tract of land assigned to Almira Yarnell in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield herein recited; thence North 14 degrees 37 minutes West along the North line of said Almira Yarnell's property 5010 feet, more or less, to the beginning, containing 61.17 acres, more or less.

Said sale will be made subject to a balance of a debt amounting to about TWENTY-SEVEN AND NO/100 ($2700.00) Dollars, due the Chickamauga Trust Company, and to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 18th day of September, 1934.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee.
10-5 By W. S. BECK, President.

To find the boss of the house, observe which one is taking a nap, when nobody dares make a racket.

NOTICE!

No bills will be presented to any employees of the textile mills of Chattanooga having charge accounts at this store, until the textile strike has been settled and the employees have returned to work. We will also fill any prescriptions or furnish any medicine needed in emergency cases to any of these customers.

HEMLOCK PHARMACY

Main and Willow Sts.

To the Public:

With much satisfaction, we are able at this time to announce to you that the following dairies are union in every respect, and to earnestly urge that you give them your patronage:

Blue Grass Dairy
Cream Top Creamery
Grant-Patten Milk Co.
Koons Dairy
Morning Star Dairy
United Dairies

The dairies listed below have not seen the advisability of co-operating in the union cause:

Meadow Brook Dairy
Fay B. Murphy
Southern Dairies
Sterchi & Sons

Demand Milk and Cream from a Union Dairy

Dairy Workers Union

Local 428, I. B. of T. C. S. and H. of A.

Constipation Symptoms Soon Go Away After Use of Black-Draught

Mrs. S. G. Ramey, of Henryetta, Okla., writes that she has taken Thedford's Black-Draught about twenty-five years, when needed, and has "found it very good." "When I have a sour stomach and my mouth tastes bitter, and I feel bilious, sluggish and tired, I will very soon have a severe headache if I don't take something. I have learned to keep off these spells by taking Thedford's Black-Draught. Very soon I am feeling fine. I feel that Black-Draught can't be beaten as a family medicine." . . . Get a package of Black-Draught today. Sold in 25¢ packages.

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

THE
RHODES
DECORATING CO.
809 Cherry St.
IS
UNFAIR
To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Patronize our Advertisers.

MORE ABOUT GORMAN

(Continued from First Page)

been issued and our strike organization is built from the ground up to preserve pease. The use of the armed forces of the state is not needed in any sense or for any reason and we protest against it. It is worth noting that the governor of Maine called out his militia the moment he knew he was re-elected. Let he say there will be more elections and we shall not need to be told how to vote.

"After many days of study, a group of public-spirited citizens in Washington has completed plans for a relief program over the whole strike area and will recommend the setting up of local relief committees in every textile community. This will be a challenge to those employers who believe they can starve the workers into submission.

"The heroism of our people is magnificent. I have had telegrams all morning reporting more mills closed, more men and women on strike. The program moves along as planned. This strike cannot be shot out of existence, because it is based upon grievances that will have to be remedied before men and women can return to work."

A. F. of L. Acts to Aid.

Plans for the calling of a national conference of national and international union officers have been altered so as to throw into the textile strike immediately the largest possible volume of support, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, announced.

"I have communicated with a number of national and international union officials," said President Green, "and I have sufficient pledges of organizers and money to meet the present needs of the striking United Textile Workers of America.

"I have found that many officials of unions are about to start for San Francisco, where conventions of the departments of the American Federation of Labor will soon begin. However much they would like to, they cannot change their plans. As a consequence, it has been decided to reach a number of organizations immediately by telephone and in individual conferences in Washington where possible.

"I am most anxious that all possible strength be placed at the disposal of the United Textile Workers immediately and after conference with the strike leaders here it has been decided to follow the course calculated to produce the most immediate results. Pursuant to this plan new organizers are already reporting to division headquarters in the strike fields and checks are in the mail.

Conference Not Abandoned.

"The national conference itself has not been abandoned. It will be held in San Francisco instead, as a special order of business at the opening of our convention. There is no doubt about the action that will be taken then. I have had reports from Chairman Gorman, of the national strike committee, and I find that the strike lines are holding magnificently, showing a determination and a courage that cannot be beaten by any employer devices.

"I am calling upon all national and international unions, upon all state federations of labor and upon all central bodies and trades councils to lend all possible assistance to the United Textile Workers at once, in advance of the San Francisco meeting. This struggle is of such immense importance that all organized labor must do everything possible to assist in now eliminating the abuses in the nation's textile mills out of which this tremendous protest has grown.

Struggle Must Be Won.

"I know what our trade union movement will do. Already it has done enough to make that clear. The United Textile Workers will not lack support from every part of our great movement. The struggle, basically, is one for human freedom and it must be won.

"For this movement the vital thing is that all national and international unions send their organizers into the textile strike situation under the direction of the United Textile Workers and that local bodies do likewise in every case where men are available. A half million men and women are on strike and there is work to be done at once. I congratulate the men and women who today are standing their ground, holding the lines even in the face of machine guns and bayonets. Their discipline is magnificent and their courage in many cases approaches the sublime. This strike will be won."

Mill Conditions Forced Strike.

Outlining the story of the strike in a radio address, Chairman Gorman said:

"I earnestly want the nature of this strike understood. Mill conditions grew so steadily and grievously worse that all over the land our people united in a demand for remedial action. Upon demand of our local unions a special convention of the United Textile Workers was called. It was held on Aug. 13. In that convention there were more than 500 delegates, all elected by their local unions. They came to the convention definitely instructed by their local unions. With only nine votes cast in opposition, that great convention, under orders from the workers in the mills, ordered this strike and ordered the officers to carry it through to victory.

"Negotiations had failed. Mill management had discharged our members by the thousands for joining the union. Unemployment had grown to the greatest figure since the industry went under the code. Wages had fallen to an average of less than $10 a week. Output per worker had grown, so that with minimum employment there was the same old volume of output there had been when employment was relatively high. The stretch-out had done that. It had increased the work-load per worker as his as 400 per cent and in many cases more than that. You can get a picture of what that means if you will imagine yourself compelled to do four times your normal amount of work every day. The Cotton Textile institute tells you the stretch-out is a myth.

Stretch-Out Causes Insanity.

"'Our reason for going on strike was because of the stretch-out. We were operating six looms of plain construction, with a wage of approximately $15. They asked us to accept a reduction from $1.20 per hundred thousand picks to 87 cents and operate eight looms. The warps at that time were so bad that the next girl to me had a nervous breakdown and lost her mind. She had been an employe of the company for twenty years.'

"Hundreds upon hundreds of such stories have come to us. They tell the pitiful story of a fine body of men and women being beaten into degradation. Minds and bodies have given way under the terrific strain of the stretch-out. It is well enough to say from a New York office that the stretch-out doesn't exist. But from the men and women of the mills there comes another story. In the mills they know.

Workers Voice Winning Spirit.

"I wish I could read to all of you the hundreds of letters and telegrams that come to strike headquarters each day. They combine the cry of an exploited people with the determination that brings victory to those whose sole weapon is their courage, their unbeatable, indomitable determination that injustice shall cease and that the men and women who are to grow up from the childhood of today shall know a better way of life.

"Now let me turn to some facts about the way the mills have fared. They have talked about their poverty. Their newspaper apologists have pleaded for them. Let me give you som figures, not compiled by the United Textile Workers, but taken from the same kind of records and reports that are used by Wall Street. Let me cite first a single company.

"The Pepperell Mill company began business in 1845, was incorporated in 1899, and then paid 12 per cent dividends up to 1915. From 1916 to 1920 it paid an annual dividend of 8 per cent, with extra dividends of from 6 per cent to 10 per cent. From 1921 to 1930 the dividends were 8 per cent. At no time have the dividends gone under 3 per cent per year. The employes in all its mills, scattered from Biddeford and Lewiston, Me., to Fall River, Mass., and then in the south to Lindale, Ga., and Opelika, Ala. Its pay roll numbers about 10,000 employes. Its surplus on June 30, 1933, amounted to $8,191,091.

"The capital stock of this company was boosted in 1926 from $7,668,000 to $11,000,000, of which $10,000,000 has been issued and is outstanding.

"The dividends paid on this watered stock, at the rates given by Moody's manual of industrials, amounted to $932,800 in the years from 1926 to 1930, and during the depression years of 1931 to 1933 have amounted to $268,180; or a total of dividends on watered stock since 1926 of $1,200,980.

"It is true that this amount of over a million dollars, which went as excess dividends to a few people, would have amounted to only $120 to each of the 10,000 employes of the company. But that $120 difference would probably have meant the difference of life and death for some of the babies in those mill company families.

Workers Not Out of "Red."

"The cotton textile companies are not out of the red. The cotton textile workers are not. Their wages still do not cover the overhead cost of living, that goes on whether or not the worker is 'in operation.' The companies have been up over the front-line since the first half of 1933, according to figures dug out of the companies' own financial statements. 1934 shows further gains.

"A rise in 1933 of $33,504,719 over 1932 was registered by the operating profits or net profits of forty-two companies, owning 154 cotton spinning and weaving mills and employing well over 100,000 workers. Every company on record showed improvement, even though there was included, along with the new deal months of 1933, the very low first quarter of 1933, and in some cases parts of 1932. Some of the companies calculated that they made profits in 1932—others made losses. Adding the forty-two companies together, they made a $9,265,050 loss in 1932 and changed this to a $24,138,669 profit in 1933.

Profits Still Gain.

Reports later than Dec. 31, 1933, are available from four of these companies, and one other. They show a rise of 1,485,970 over the profit of $2,037,582 which they showed in the six months ended June 30, 1933 (twelve months, for two companies). Included in this total is a decline of $233,819 for the first half of 1934, compared with the first half of 1933, in a company whose profit rose $200,000 in the full year 1933 over the $66,667 it made in 1932.

"Along with these figures we have thousands of the pay envelopes of the workers—pitiful envelopes in which there was passed to the men and women now on strike an average of less than $10 each per week for their toil and their artistry in making the cloth of the nation."

SILK MILLS LOSES BLUE EAGLE.

Washington.—The NRA has ordered the Atmore Silk Mills, Inc., Atmore, Ala., to surrender its Blue Eagle to the local postmaster. The compliance council has found that the firm violated the minimum wage provisions of the throwing industry code.

30,000 New Members For Catering Workers

More Than 200 New Charters Issued in Last Year and Half, Convention Told — Flore and Hesketh Re-elected.

Cincinnati.—The Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance convention held at Minneapolis during August was one full of action and can be termed progressive. The report of General Secretary Bob Hesketh showed an increase of more than 30,000 new members in the past year and a half, with some 225 new charters issued, and the growth still continues.

President Edward Flore and General Secretary Hesketh were re-elected unanimously.

Vice-President C. T. Frederick, of Portland, Ore., retired, and was succeeded by George B. McLane, of Chicago. The general executive board elected are: J. M. Osborn, Denver, Colo.; William Lehman, New York City; Hugo Ernest, San Francisco; Thomas L. Farrell, Cleveland, O.; John J. Kearney, Boston, Mass.; Leslie Linton, Minneapolis, Minn.; Kitty Amsler, St. Louis, Mo. and George [illegible] McLane, Chicago.

The convention voted $1,000 to [illegible] the striking teamsters of Minneapolis and within the week the teamsters' trouble was settled satisfactorily.

SMALL GAIN REPORTED IN N. Y. FACTORY JO[illegible]

Albany, N. Y.—The number of wage-earners in New York state factories increased 0.7 per cent from the middle of July to the middle of August, Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews reported.

Index numbers of factory employment and payrolls, based on the average for the three years 1925-1927 as 100, were 70.2 and 56.7, respectively, in August. This represents a net gain of 6.8 per cent in employment and 11.2 per cent in payrolls over the same month a year ago, when workers were being rapidly rehired in the initial stages of the recovery program.

Customer (to barber)—You ask 25 cents for a haircut while your competitor asks only 35 cents.

Barber—Well, you see, a good barber cuts hair, while a poor barber cuts prices.

To Our Friends and Customers Among the Textile Workers!

Payments due this company by you are hereby suspended during the duration of the textile workers' strike. Our only request is that you fill out the coupon below and leave it with our cashier, who will mark your account accordingly. Thank you!

Name .....
Address .....
Where Employed .....

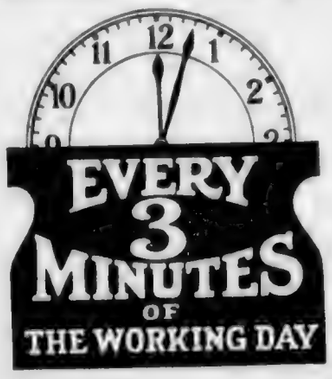
"A Friendly Place to Trade"

617 Market Street
Dial 6-1915

STERCHI BROS STORES, INC.

Rossville Ga.-Tenn.
Dial 3-0137

Broad Street at Seventh Dial 7-2151



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NRA

TEXTILE STRIKE GAINS STRENGTH

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1934 — Number 22

VICIOUS CAMPAIGN MAKES SOLIDARITY OF STRIKERS SECURE

Misrepresentations and False Propaganda Cement Ranks of Workers.

Stand Like Stone Wall in Face of Bitter and Unfair Publicity---Committee Cites Cases of Discrimination and Intimidation and Appeals for Public Support.

Despite what is declared to be the most vicious campaign of misrepresentation and propaganda ever experienced by Chattanooga workers, led by the daily newspapers against the striking textile workers, some 10,000 to 12,000 of whom left their jobs three weeks ago in an effort to check intimidations, coercion and general mistreatment, to force local textile barons to observe the laws of the United States government and to pay American wage scales, the ranks of the strikers are absolutely unbroken, and the misrepresentations have served only to solidify the strike forces and to make them more determined than ever that they will win.

Reports from that great "impartial" news-gathering agency, the Associated Press, lead the public to believe that the mills in other sections are opening up with full forces, but union reports indicate that the few who have attempted to operate are running on skeleton forces. Use of state troops, particularly in Georgia, is rebounding to the benefit of the strikers, as workers who left their jobs are refusing to go back "under the bayonet," it is reported.

The local situation was described Friday morning by strike leaders as "absolutely satisfactory," and that the abominable campaign of misrepresentation is doomed to the fate which it deserves was was freely predicted.

The strike committee Friday morning released the following statement for publication:

To the People of Chattanooga:

Since the beginning of the present deplorable textile strike a campaign of misrepresentation and inspired propaganda has been carried on to an extent which is unworthy of Chattanoogans and Tennesseans in an attempt to discredit employes of the local mills who walked out almost unanimously in protest against accumulating discriminations, steadily decreasing wages and increasing "work loads," which in many cases reached a point which was absolutely unbearable.

Before the advent of the NRA codes conditions in most mills were bad, but after the codes went into effect, instead of betterring conditions, they became steadily worse from every standpoint. Weekly incomes, already low, have been reduced to a point where in many cases the company commissaries have taken the entire earnings of whole families. Tasks have been increased, and workers who have spent years in the mills have been transferred to the "learners class" in order to avoid paying the low code wage.

That the general public may have some idea of the reasons why some 10,000 textile workers in Chattanooga are now on strike, we present the following facts, instances, taken at random, which are backed by documentary evidence and affidavits. These are from different mills, practically every local institution being involved:

A Few Pay Envelopes.

Twenty-four hours, $7.20; deductions, $7.20; balance due, 000.

Twenty-four hours, $7.68; deductions, $7.50; balance due, 18c.

Thirty-two hours, $4.80. (This is a skilled worker, reduced to the status of a "learner" in order to meet the code.)

Thirty-two hours, $7.20; deductions, $7.20; balance due, 000.

These are pores of similar pay schedules in possession of this committee and it is reliably reported that one female employe of a local mill is in possession of all of the pay envelopes covering a period of two years, during which time she has not drawn a single dollar in cash.

Other earnings for full week ending: $6.55; $4.36; $6.19; $5.32; $6.75; $7.27; $7.48.

On July 27, 1934, one local mill posted a notice which contained the following: "Under the new setup all straight-time employes in the mill are eliminated, and each one will have to work on a much reduced hourly basis."

This same mill also posted a bulletin urging employes in need of medical service to apply to the city clinic for same.

One employe makes affidavit that he had worked in a mill for many years; that before the code he earned $16.80 per week; that he was reduced to $13.00 per week and his machine was speeded up 18 per cent. When he protested against increased task and lowered wage, the management informed him they "did not care how low wages are, so we can make money."

One entire department of a mill was worked at "sub-standard" rates for three months. The code minimum is $12.00 per week; "sub-standard" workers receive $9.60.

Many experienced workers have been laid off and rehired as sub-standard workers.

Boarders in one mill were required to complete 138 dozen instead of 90 dozen per day, as formerly, and wages were cut.

Before code, workers were required to produce 14 to 16 dozen pairs per day of ten hours; after code, task was raised to 16 to 18 dozen in eight hours.

For loopers, task before code was 30 dozen, at 8 cents, ten hours; after code, 37 dozen at 6½ cents, eight hours.

If a task is not completed in eight hours, worker is credited with as many hours only as the foreman desires; in other words, although eight hours have been worked, worker may receive credit for six only.

Deductions are made for "seconds" without worker having seen them.

Discriminations and Intimidations.

Following statements are picked at random from a huge stack of affidavits made during the past year by workers from various local mills:

Two girls in a commissary were laid off because they showed their union cards to inspector.

One looper worked three hours for a total of 50 cents.

Operator told if he bought all his groceries from company commissary he would be given employment.

One woman was discharged because she appeared before the

(Continued on Last Page)

Vice-Pres. Peel Runs Afoul 'Tin Soldiers' In His Home State

Official Threatened With High Crimes and Misdemeanors in S. Carolina.

Local friends of John Peel, recently elected third vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, who know him as the fine, upstanding, patriotic American citizen which he is, will get a kick out of the following news item from Greenville, S. C., detailing an incident where Mr. Peel was called before one Colonel Withington (probably a $10-per-week clerk decorated with the title specially for the occasion), and threatened with murder, inciting riot and rebellion unless he took orders from the militiamen. An interesting feature of the item, which will make it even more clear to local trades unionists, is the statement that the doughty colonel was accompanied by the owner of the two daily newspapers in Greenville. Read it and weep:

Methods being used by militia leaders and armed forces in southern mill centers to threaten and intimidate striking workers are illustrated in the action here of Colonel Withington, a militia leader, in dealing with strike leaders.

John Peel, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, was ordered to select "a representative citizen" and appear before Withington. On the arrival of Peel, he found Withington in company with Roger C. Peace, owner of the two Greenville daily newspapers, and eight of his militia majors.

Withington ordered Peel to stop all flying squadrons. He said the mills had machine guns and armed strike breakers, and that flying squadrons meant bloodshed. **Peel was informed he would be charged with murder, and likewise with inciting riot, insurrection and rebellion.**

Davenport Worker Called by Death

Rufus Parker, aged 33, member of Branch 53, American Federation of Hosiery Workers and employe of the Davenport Hosiery mills, died Wednesday afternoon at a local hospital, following a short illness. Funeral services were held Friday. Mr. Parker is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lois Parker; one daughter, Dolores Parker; two sisters, Mrs. Robbie Forrester and Mrs. Mae Pendergrass.

Sympathy of the entire labor movement is extended the bereaved relatives of Mr. Parker.

VOLUNTEER PICKETS DEMAND THEIR TURN

From down in Covington, Ga., a little mill town 37 miles from Atlanta, comes this report to the strike committee of the United Textile Workers:

"We had a 100 per cent walkout on Monday morning. The mill tried to run again in the evening, but the attempt was a complete failure. I am proud of the members of our local, who stood so solidly behind the strike and what it stands for.

"Brother Gorman, in view of the fact the Postal here did not open until 9 a.m., we were late in reporting, but don't you think we are entitled to a banner for our local for a complete shutdown? Of course, we would be proud to receive a large banner, but if we are not entitled to it, we would be proud of a small honor banner. Remember, not a wheel turned in the Covington mill after the strike order was effective.

"We have our organized picket squads, but others, to show their loyalty, want to picket, too; and we have a hard time persuading the regular pickets to take a shift off and let some of the others go on duty. We have not used a single female picket; the men wouldn't let them."

Father—That young man friend of yours stays very late. Doesn't he know how to say good-night?

Daughter—Oh yes, Daddy dear; better than any other boy I ever met.

COLONIAL ASKS INTERVENTION OF LABOR BOARD

Wasson Doesn't Like Being on "Unfair List."

CHARGES WORKERS WITH "VIOLENCE"

Salesmen Tell Merchants Bakery Company Has "Signed Up."

Hugh Wasson, manager of the local Colonial bakery plant, appealed this week to the regional labor board in Atlanta, asking a hearing on the question of whether the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council was within its rights in placing the Colonial on the "unfair list."

Wasson's attitude toward organized labor is made plain in his appeal, when he declares that the union representatives "are calling on grocers, threatening the grocer with picketing their stores and other usual propaganda and violence, thus intimidating the grocer to the point where he is afraid to purchase Colonial bread."

Hearing of the case was set by the board for Friday, but on application of Central Body officials has been postponed indefinitely.

The story of experience of organized labor with the local Colonial management is familiar. It will be remembered that Wasson's employes were the first in in this city to seek a charter for a bakery union, paying their application fee, but upon return of the charter no single one reported at the union hall. Investigation disclosed that he Colonial management had sponsored a picnic, or "fish fry" or something on the day the workers were supposed to complete the formation of the local, and later developments brought out the fact that Wasson had informed the employes that if they joined a union he would be forced to install machinery which would displace more than half of them. A leader in the union movement was proffered a title of assistant superintendent, with no increase in salary, however, on the condition that he withdraw from the organization. Every possible effort was made by local Central Body officials to convince Wasson that organization of his workers would be beneficial to his business as well as to the workers, but the labor representatives were "stalled" from time to time, until the period of negotiation covered approximately a year.

Despairing of getting any action out of the management, labor representatives turned their attention wholly to building up the bakers' union in other local bakeries, and the Colonial, at last meeting of Central Body, was formally declared "unfair to organized labor."

Representatives of the company began immediately to try to convince local merchants that there was "some mistake" about the affair, and one report had it that salesmen for the bakery were telling former customers that the Colonial had "just signed up," etc., etc.

Local business people are cooperating splendidly, as usual, with organized labor in spreading the publicity about the status of the Colonial, and union officials were confident the labor board will give them a "clean bill" in their action with regard to the non-union outfit.

Athens, Greece. — Well-established trade unions of Greece and the unorganised wage-earners strongly opposed efforts of the government to establish a central bank for all labor union insurance funds, and thus do away with the small banks run by individual unions.

Crane Employes Awaiting Action By Management

Union Officials Hope for Early End of Dispute Which Closed Big Plant.

Local union officials were hopeful this week for an early settlement of the difficulty which closed the huge plant of the Crane Enamelware company when organized employes walked out last Sunday night to enforce an agreement respecting working conditions in the plant.

The initiative was taken by employes of the enameling department, who are 100 per cent organized, and these workers were joined by union employes in other departments, including molders, boilermakers, machinists, electricians and other crafts.

Negotiations were said to be in progress for an adjustment of the differences, which involve several hundred workers in the various crafts.

Insurance Agents Form Local Union; To Name Officers

The United Association of Insurance Agents, "supporting all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor," is the latest union to be organized in Chattanooga, and according to reports, the new local is scheduled for a successful career among the family of Chattanooga unions.

The local was chartered by the national association on Sept. 6, and has had a constant growth since, according to those active in its formation.

Although not affiliated as yet with the American Federation, the parent body is declared to number nineteen locals in various cities, and is "growing like wildfire."

The organization meets each Friday night at 8, at Roosevelt hall. Officers will be elected at tonight's meeting, and the new local will affiliate with Central Body as a fraternal branch, and is expected to name delegates to act in such a representative capacity.

Daniel's Repairs Shoes for Strikers

Hundreds of pairs of shoes have been repaired by Daniel's Shoe Repair shop, East Seventh street, on application of local labor officials, the only requirement being presentation of a textile union card and an order from Central Body officers.

D. W. Bernstein, operator of Daniel's, announced Thursday that the system of free service to strikers will be continued as long as the strike lasts, and no prices will be advanced to make up for the free work to unionists.

Men, women and children have benefited from the courtesy of the Daniel's shop, and trade unionists generally will appreciate this substantial expression of sympathy with labor's cause.

Monday's Boxing Card Complete

The boxing card for the Rossville arena Monday night was announced Thursday afternoon complete, as follows:

Carl Knowles, 176, Rome, Ga., vs. Jack Denning, 172, Savannah, Ga. Ten rounds.

Loree Wilson, 183, Savannah, Ga., vs. "Wild" Bill McCall, 185, Rossville. Eight rounds.

George Morgan, 117, Round Mountain, Ala., vs. Frank Parten, 118, Rossville. Four rounds.

Cornbread Griffin, 123, Rossville, vs. Carl Gann, 126, Rossville. Four rounds.

Pete Rounder, 126, Rossville, vs. Ed Bowman, 128, Rossville. Four rounds.

Place: Rossville Arena.

Time of first bout: 8:15 o'clock, Monday night.

Referee: Johnny Walker.

The boxing and wrestling bouts at the Rossville arena are drawing large crowds and a crowd of more than 3,000 is expected Monday night.

HOME-STORE BOYS 'BLUE, DISSATISFIED' SAYS W. A. ARMOUR

Victim of Roy McDonald's Labor-Hating Policies Tells "Family Secrets."

District Manager Declared Textile Strikers Would Be "Starved Out in Few Weeks"---Big Chief Threatens to Go Back to Farm—Stores Being Picketed.

"Nothing to worry about, Bill. They will all starve out in a few weeks and will be glad to go back to work."

Above was the answer to a "Home Store" manager who complained to a district manager that he was worried about the textile strike, according to W. A. Armour, former manager of the East Lake unit of Roy McDonald's chain, who was allegedly discharged for giving the strikers a pound of coffee, paid for out of Mr. Armour's own pocket.

A few weeks have passed, and no striker has been "starved." As a matter of fact, it is reported from several sources that strikers are eating more regularly and more substantially than was the case before they walked out. On the other hand, McDonald has probably added a few extra minutes on his "worry hour," as pickets continue to patrol the vicinity of his stores, informing all and sundry that the grocer, baker, dairyman, druggist, restaurateur, tire dealer, printer, publisher and self-styled "individualist" has been declared unfair to organized labor, and that he discharged a store manager for giving a pound of coffee to the strikers.

Mr. Armour talked interestingly to a representative of The Labor World last Saturday concerning the case.

"I was discharged from the Home Stores' employ without a minute's notice last Tuesday morning, for no other reason that I can account for but helping striking laboring people of East Lake. I admit I gave the picket boys a pound of coffee and some sausage, but paid for it out of my own pocket. If I had a business of my own I would give them ten times as much.

"Speaking about the so-called Free Press. Of course it is free to the public, but who pays for it? The store managers. Roy McDonald was supposed to have sold the stock of groceries to each manager. Then our troubles started again. Home Store managers were all blue and dissatisfied. Fifty per cent of my customers told me they were through with the Home Stores.

"Now comes the textile strike. Union people cannot trade at Home Stores. Home Stores have some really good managers. If it had not been for the managers, Home Stores could not have existed. I know that to be a fact, for that is all I have heard since the Free Press started. People have been trading with the managers and clerks, and not with McDonald. I have served eight years except for a very short time.

"Just a few days after the strike began District Manager Vaughn was at my store. I asked him about the strike situation and told him I was worried about it. 'Nothing to worry about, Bill,' he replied, 'they will all starve out in a few weeks, and will be glad to go back to work.'

"I had a talk with Roy McDonald at the Terminal station Thursday morning. He spoke friendly enough, but, like me, seemed worried. I told him, 'You put me out without a minute's notice, and it has made me a nervous wreck.' He replied, 'How about me? I'm the one who should be a nervous wreck.' I further said, 'Roy, this is a critical time for you; had you thought about it?' He replied, 'Bill, this is a critical time for everybody, but I guess I can go back to the farm.' I said, 'You are no better to work than I am. You gave me a dirty deal. I'll be seeing you.'

"Roy McDonald says he is an individualist. Mr. Home Store Manager, he has you in the palm of his hand, and is tightening up little by little. He will finally squeeze you to death financially. He cares nothing for laboring people.

"I understand McDonald is circulating the report that he fired me for crediting. If this is true, I'm sure he would have to fire at least 50 per cent of his managers. I have checked his store ten times over the amount I have checked short, and if I have been fired for crediting, why did he call me to meet him in town and offer me a position back, on Thursday morning, after it happened on Tuesday.

"I will have more to say later."

Mill Owners, Beaten, Charge 'Intimidation'

Charges of intimidation, inspired violence and organized bands of lawless workers flowed out of the New York headquarters of the mill owners, in charge of George A. Sloan, as the strike first became effective. The mill owners denied at first that the strike was effective; when they could no longer deny it, they charged that workers anxious to continue in the mills were being "intimidated" by bands of lawless men roving through textile areas.

Said George A. Sloan: "The strikers are setting up an invisible super-government imperiling life, liberty and property, and the security of the streets and the freedom of the average man and woman to go about their daily occupations without fear."

Said Francis J. Gorman: "The manufacturers and reactionary public officials are responsible for the violence that has taken ten lives. We will police the industry and do it without harming a single person. And we will see to it that those public officials who have been guilty of killings, and whose acts are inciting violence, are kept within bounds of control."

Ladies' Garment Workers Win Strike in Montreal

Montreal, Canada.—Two thousand members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union here won their strike in an agreement with employers which calls for wage increases of 10 per cent to those paid by the week and 20 per cent to piece workers. In addition the workers will now have a 48-hour week and time and a half for overtime with a maximum overtime of six hours a week. There are still 1,000 members of the union on strike.

Negotiations between employers and representatives of the 4,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union of America continued, while the men's clothing factories affected continued to be picketed.

Mill Workers Get Large Amount in Back Wages

New Orleans.—Thousands of dollars of back wages have been paid to sawmill employes within the last several months by southern pine mills which had been found violating the lumber code, H. C. Berckes, secretary-manager of the Southern Pine association, administrative organization for the southern pine industry, said.

Court proceedings were resorted to in only a few of the adjustments, which varied from $100 to $2,000 in total amounts. Negotiations also have been successful in obtaining compliance with the wage and hour provisions of the code by numerous other mills.

THE LABOR WORLD
210 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1934

Labor's Valley Forge

Editor The Labor World:

Local newspapers report a wild and unrestrained tirade from a Mr. Estes Kefauver, bitterly denouncing the strike. They quote "Mr. Kefauver, attorney." They lacked space, however, to add, "Junior member of the law firm of Chambliss, Sizer, Chambliss & Kefauver, textile mill representatives."

* *

Mr. John Fletcher introduced a resolution before the Rotary club condemning the strikers. The papers quoted "Mr. Fletcher, attorney," but by some typographical error or something left out "for the Chattanooga Manufacturers' association."

STRIKER.

What Next!

Discovery of a method of electroplating rubber and of combining rubber with metals was recently announced by Dr. Andrew Szeerari, who is connected with an Akron, O., company. The company is now manufacturing a lining of rubber-metal composition for the inside of sewer pipes, making the pipes impervious to acids.

Wisdom

Man's liberty ends, and it ought to end, when that liberty becomes the curse of his neighbors.—Frederick William Farrar.

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"Now I'm the Picture of Health," Says Lady After Taking CARDUI

Here is how Cardui helped an Alabama lady. . . . "I suffered from pains in my back and sides," writes Mrs. A. G. Gray, of Cusseta, Ala. "I was so thin and weak, I read of Cardui and decided to take it. I noticed at once it was helping me. I kept taking Cardui until I had finished five bottles. I gained. My health was much better. Now I am the picture of health. My color is good and my weight increased." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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Opposite Central Market

Mill Owners and Machine Guns

Law enforcement officials of the federal government have made abundant complaint in recent years of the ease with which bands of criminals and outlaws of the Dillinger type have equipped themselves with machine guns.

But now come mill owners in Georgia and other southern textile centers with an array and assortment of machine guns and multiple rifles at the windows and on the roofs of their plants that would make Dillinger and all of his ilk blush in puny comparison. Not since before the Civil war has there been such an abundant display of varied firearm equipment in the southern states.

The question is naturally asked why is it so easy for these mill owners to convert their plants into veritable arsenals and fortresses? The question is asked where they got the machine guns and high-powered rifles in such abundance and in such quantity? Mill centers, large and small, including the little country cross-roads mills, bristle with firearms in the hands of armed guards, deputies and strikebreakers.

With mill owners acquiring guns with such ease and rapidity, it is small wonder that gangsters and bandits have been able in recent years to get them with the same ease.

Literally thousands of armed thugs surround these southern mills. Strikers and pickets are beaten, intimidated, threatened, shot in the back and killed. The six victims at Honea Path were not even armed with lead pencils. They are all the victims of the community nondescripts that have been hastily mobilized by mill owners to intimidate and even kill unarmed and peaceful pickets.

Low Wages and Dead Babies

Textile workers cite startling figures from the children's bureau of the United States labor department to show that they are fighting literally for the lives of babies. Figures collected in seven cities some years ago prove that a new-born baby's chances of life depend quite largely on his father's income.

If the father were making less than $450 a year, the bureau found, 167 babies out of every thousand born alive died in less than a year.

If the father earned between $450 and $550, 125 of each 1,000 babies died in the same time.

If he earned between $650 and $850, the death rate of babies in their first year was 107 per 1,000.

If he earned more than $1,250 a year, the baby death rate dropped to 59 per 1,000.

And if he had no income, 211 babies out of each 1,000 born lived less than one year.

High wages, low death rate; low wages, high death rate.

The textile workers point out that their incomes are nearly all in the very low brackets given, and that only a trifling fraction of them come in the class of $1,250 a year or more. Better wages, fewer dead babies.

Textile Evils in Public Eye

The great textile strike has given textile labor an unprecedented opportunity to impress upon the nation the evils of low wages, denial of the right of the workers to organize and driving of workers almost beyond endurance by means of the "stretch-out." The textile workers have taken full advantage of the opportunity and the nation is learning a lot about the terrible conditions in a basic industry.

If the strike has done nothing but make the nation aware of the plight of the textile workers, it will have served a purpose. But it will do far more than that. It will bring higher wages and better working conditions to many hundreds of thousands of workers. It will imbue them with a new sense of unity and brotherhood. It will give them more of a voice in the industry of which they are so essential an element. It will mark a big forward step in national progress, resulting in immeasurable gains in the interests of the national welfare.

Unemployment Insurance

The cause of unemployment insurance for idleness forced on American workers by the reactionary business who own and control our system of production and distribution received an added impetus by the continued support which Gov. Lehman, of New York, gave the movement in his address before the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor at Buffalo.

Referring to his message to the special session of the state legislature in 1933 recommending unemployment insurance "as a duty which industry must assume and the state must initiate," Gov. Lehman said:

"It is a source of real regret to me, as I know it has been to all of you who are here today, that no legislation for the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance was enacted by the legislature last year or this year. There can be no doubt, however, that the day is not very distant when the passage of such legislation will come. With an ever growing realization on the part of the people that unemployment insurance serves a real purpose in the social and economic scheme, I am very confident that legislation will be enacted that will be of benefit to all, employer and worker alike.

"The rapidity with which the adoption of such legislation comes will, I believe, be largely dependent on the soundness of the measures offered. Between now and the end of the year the most careful and painstaking study and consideration should be given to the subject by all those interested in it, to the end that measures may be introduced that will, because of their very soundness and practicability, command themselves to the great mass of the thinking people of this state. I believe that there is no legislative subject more important."

The unemployment insurance measure approved by the New York State Federation of Labor stipulates that employers shall be required to create the entire fund from which the benefits are paid. This is in line with the policy recommended by the American Federation of Labor.

LIVING WAGE IS VITAL TEXTILE STRIKE ISSUE

The United Textile Workers of America give stress to the fundamental issue in this strike as essentially one of a living wage. Textile employes have suffered more than any other single class of workers in wage changes and readjustments under the system of NRA codes.

Minimum wages of textile workers were raised slightly by provisions of the Cotton Textile code, approved more than a year ago. But the almost immediate result of this wage minimum was that the vast majority of skilled and semi-skilled workers in textile mills, who had been receiving much more weekly than this minimum, were reclassified into new groupings, with a lower hourly wage applicable to each. This readjustment served to bring down the workers' weekly earnings to practically the minimum provided in the code.

Throughout the industry this minimum to all practical purposes became the virtual maximum that was paid to the mill employe for his week's work.

That in itself was an actual wage reduction for thousands of mill employes. It meant also that mill owners did not increase their aggregate wage outlays, **and made no contribution to the higher wages and increased purchasing power, which was a prime reason why the National Recovery Act, and industrial codes, were brought into existence.**

That is not the sole grievance of the textile workers today. When the proposed Cotton Textile Code came up for a hearing, one spokesman after another for the mill employes emphasized that a 40-hour work week in this industry, as called for by the code, would not remedy the economic difficulties of overproduction or eliminate the unmarketed surplusages from which the mill owners were suffering. The very existence of these surpluses was a basic reason given by mill owners in urging that the code be approved by the president with all possible speed.

Defend 40-Hour Week

These employers denied that a 40-hour week was too much; they denied that under such length of operation the huge over-production of which they complained would be continued. They denied that with a 40-hour week the wage slashing of the past, due to competitive practices growing out of over-production, would again in the future put the burden and costs of an unhealthy condition in their industry directly upon the workers in their mills.

Nevertheless, early last summer, these employers appeared before General Johnson with a plea for an arbitrary curtailment in their working **time to 30 hours—the very workweek which the workers had asked for when the code was under consideration.** But their proposal this time meant a 25 per cent reduction also in the weekly wages of the employes. Thus, the burden of the cut was ta fall on the employes.

Curtailment Slashes Pay

The great majority of textile workers were then being paid little more than the code minimum of $12 and $13 for their week's work. Under this curtailment proposal, their individual earnings would be reduced to $9 and $10 a week if they had a full 30 hours of work. The workers asked if the 30-hour week was made effective, that the existing wage for 40 hours continue to be paid.

Mill owners in this instance frankly admitted that their difficulty was one of work. The workers asked if the 30-hour week was made effective, that the existing wage for 40 hours continue to be paid.

Mill owners in this instance frankly admitted that their difficulty was one of over-production, and that under the 40-hour week they were producing more than was being consumed.

Labor's Pleas Unheeded

The plea of the workers went unheeded. Operating time was cut by one-fourth, and so were the aggregate wages. These workers, a majority of whom were receiving no greater weekly wage than they did two and three years ago, found themselves penalized and called upon to shoulder the burden of stabilizing the textile industry through a reduction in hours, with corresponding cut in wages, to the very level of 30 hours which they had urged without wage cut when the code was under consideration.

It is reasonable to believe that if the work week had been fixed at 30 hours when the code was promulgated, the industry would not have had an unmanageable surplus in recent weeks and that some of the basic and fundamental reasons for which the workers are striking now would not have existed.

ASK MORE PAY.

New York City.—Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's association, and a committee of fifty representatives of the organization asked ship owners here for an increase in wages and a 30-hour week, to be embodied in a new contract to go into effect at the end of September. The union is asking an increase in pay for stevedores on the deep sea piers from 85 cents an hour to $1 an hour.

Men who are driven to drink by hard luck would be completely ruined by prosperity.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Folks go to theaters to see drama, and pay for admission.

Textile strikers are living through drama—terrific drama. They are on a great stage, playing for stakes that run as high as life and death. Families with little food. Some with none. Earnings stopped—that's the price men and women pay for a principle.

Then come the soldier boys. We cheer them when they fight a common foe. We do not cheer when they spear strike pickets, when they send bullets tearing through the chests of strikers, men and women. Already the shootings have begun.

* * *

Soldiers can make a strike a terrible thing. To textile strike headquarters came a wire from an organizer—a man known to his friends for his quiet and his meekness. His wire told of a day of riot and terror. It was dripping with tears, so grippingly did this labor union organizer write his terse message of a day of carnage.

So it has been these last few months. Men, fighting to enforce a law which employers hate. Troops, police, guns, clubs, gas. Today weapons are better than they used to be. It is easier to kill more.

Why must all this be? Does entrenched wealth hold so dear its ancient power to loot the people, to drive hard bargains with workers, to sap from the masses the wealth of the nation?

* * *

After all, the masses have the numbers. In unity they have the power to stop all wheels. Unless they earn money nothing will be bought. With nothing bought the present order goes to pieces.

In co-operation there is happiness, there is confidence, there is life and health. Why does industry not turn to co-operation with labor, why does it not turn toward the ways of peace, toward the ways of justice? Why does greed so lure the minds of men that they lose their reason? It is not an easy question to answer.

But, whether or not there is an answer, there is a cure. The workers are on the march to apply the cure.

* * *

If employers could but get some **sense into their heads** they would begin to realize this important thing:

That more and more workers are beginning to say, "Must it be always we who must back up?"

The fact is that just that is happening.

And more and more they are beginning to say: "No; it shall not be always the workers who back up, who give way, who go back to work under the old rules."

More and more they are saying: "This time we get what we want and what we need."

But of course employers never have been any too bright at reading the workers' mind. Too many of them have had gold dollars before their eyes to blind them, dividend checks stuffed in their ears so that they could not hear well.

* * *

Does any employer today ask himself what a worker thinks when he reads about the du Pont profits?

Does any employer ask himself what a worker thinks when he reads that the du Ponts bought control of General Motors with only a part of their war profits?

Does any employer ask himself what a worker thinks when he reads that textile mill dividends have grown this year while workers have slipped back until their average wage is less than $10 per week?

The chances are that only a few employers have ever asked those questions of themselves, because they very seldom think of workers as doing any thinking and if they did ask the questions they wouldn't know the answer anyway, because it is not in the nature of things that an employer should know the workers' mind.

* * *

Of course, to be honest about it, the workers are themselves to blame for a lot of this condition, because they haven't done any too much thinking themselves in the past.

Plenty of workers today are more interested in the world's series, as it is fancifully miscalled, than they are in their own job and their own freedom.

How that can be is difficult to understand, but that is the way it is, just the same.

But this condition of thoughtlessness is changing. There is today a lot of new thinking going on.

Workers are getting at the facts. They are looking at the big picture of things. They are making up their minds in a new way. If employers are wise—though they aren't—they will see that the old arrogance had best be laid away on a shelf high out of reach.

* * *

For a good many years now the workers have been talking about the extension of democratic practices in industry. For many years they just talked and didn't do very much.

During the past year they have begun doing things about it on a large scale.

They will keep on doing things about it.

And one of these days the trade union movement will be as fully accepted as the American constitution.

The faster there is this acceptance, the safer America will be from the fanatical notions of the revolutionists who don't know where they are going or how they intend to get there, except that they are willing to destroy all things on the way.

* * *

Assurance by Senator Nye, chairman of the senate committee investigating the munitions industry, that there would be no let-up in the inquiry, forecasts further startling revelations. Enough has already been disclosed to more than justify the investigation.

The state department is reported to have received sharp diplomatic protests as a result of disclosures regarding high officials of other governments as well as many of their prominent citizens. Secretary of State Hull is said to be in full sympathy with the inquiry, as is the president, and there seems to be no reason to believe the foreign protests will muzzle the inquiry.

To date, evidence has been presented before the committee to back up charges that the great munitions interests of the world are a big factor in making war. The committee has found that these "merchants of death" have no patriotism when it is a question of profits. A company will sell to potential enemies of its government as well as to its own government, as long as it gets the cash.

Obviously, the inquiry must go on until the full extent of the munitions racket is exposed.

* * *

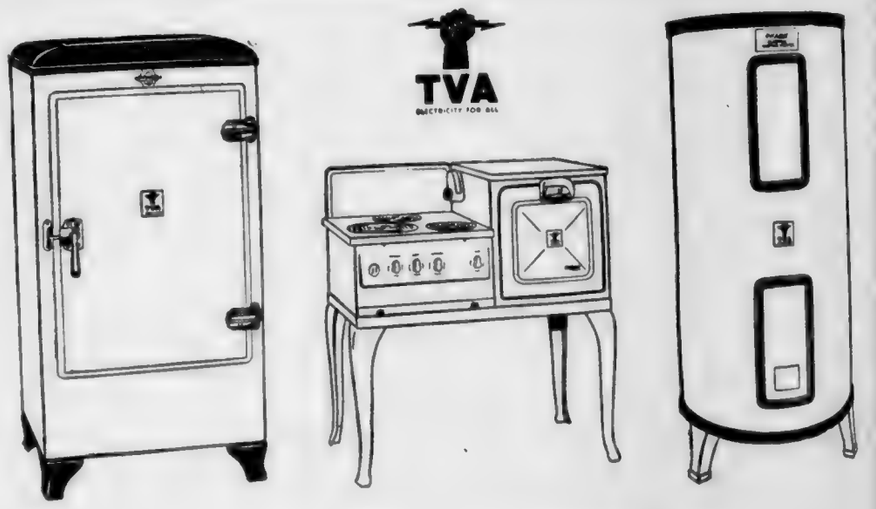
World interests has been aroused by Upton Sinclair's campaign for the governorship of California. Labor, particularly, here and abroad, is watching Sinclair's campaign because it is based on his plan for taking care of the 1,250,000 unemployed he estimates are now within the borders of California.

Sinclair's plan is an experiment. States can make experiments which the federal government cannot undertake on a national basis. Witness Wisconsin.

Production for use describes Sinclair's plan. The unemployed will make the things they need and exchange their production with each other without utilizing the usual procedures of our present system. This will eliminate money, profit, interest, competition. For their individual work they will receive certificates exchangeable for such other needed goods as are made by the unemployed.

Serving Hundreds of Union Families in Our Territory . . . Why Not You?

McDONALD GROCERY COMPANY
GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS
2602 E. MAIN STREET - - - - - - PHONE 2-3125
5002 ROSSVILLE BLVD. - - - - - - PHONE 3-0841
3448 BRAINERD ROAD - - - - - - PHONE 2-1138



HAVE YOU CONSIDERED
HOW LITTLE IT COSTS
to own and use these appliances in your home?

THOUSANDS of people have bought new TVA model ranges, refrigerators and water heaters! Most of them find that these appliances—priced low, and using electricity at the present low rates—save enough money every month to pay the small monthly installments.

You will probably get the same pleasant surprise when you check up on your own costs. And after you make the last payment, the savings will continue, putting dollars back into your pocket every month.

You can buy the TVA model electric range shown here for $75.50 cash, the electric refrigerator for $79.50 cash, the automatic water heater for $60.50 cash. A small carrying charge is added for terms.

When only one appliance is purchased, terms are as follows: Electric Range—small down payment—$2.41 a month for 36 months. Electric Refrigerator—small down payment—$2.54 a month for 36 months. Electric Water Heater—small down payment—$2.31 a month for 30 months.

Purchase all three for $6.50 down, $5.33 a month. Payments may be extended over 48 months if more than one appliance is purchased at the same time. Stop in at any of our stores and get complete details.

Small additional charges are necessary for the plug and cable to connect the Range . . . for the pressure relief valve on the Water Heater . . . and where a wall plug is necessary for the Refrigerator.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
TVA Models Are On Display ETP *In All of Our 47 Stores*
OTHER ELECTRICAL DEALERS AND STORES ARE ALSO DISPLAYING TVA MODEL APPLIANCES

LABOR QUERIES

Q—What was the first big strike of textile workers in the south?

A—A strike of 7,000 cotton mill workers in Augusta, Ga., in 1901 is believed to have been the first big walkout, though there were smaller strikes in earlier years.

* * *

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first make a declaration on the immigration question?

A.—In 1892, when the convention for that year said: "There can be no question but that unrestricted immigration is working a great injury to the people of our country."

EASY WAY Sells the Following UNION-MADE TOBACCOS

CHEWING: Bloodhound. PIPE TOBACCOS: Sir Walter Raleigh, Land Mark, Dial, and Catcher. CIGARETTE TOBACCOS: Target, Bugler, Kite, Himyar, Golden Grain, and Old Royalty. CIGARETTES: Kools, Spuds, Twenty Grand, Wings, Raleigh, and Head Play.

You will find these UNION-MADE Tobaccos in the Popular EASY WAY Lunch Counter

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

PATRONIZE
SINCLAIR
H-C GASOLINE
SINCLAIR OPALINE and
SINCLAIR PENNSYLVANIA
MOTOR OILS

QUALITY COALS AND COKE — TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

BEST GRADE OF
Furnace and Heater COAL
80% Nut and Lump, Delivered, 2 Tons or More, at $4.00
Gamble Coal Co. - - 8-2515

PATRONS — EMPLOYES
Safeguarding all Interests
INVESTORS

The Bell Telephone System is so organized and regulated that your interests as a user of the service are safeguarded, as well as the interests of the 300,000 or more individuals who have invested their savings in the business. The welfare of the army of 270,000 Bell telephone workers who build, maintain, and operate the business is equally safeguarded. To favor any one of these groups at the expense of the others would not only be poor judgment, but contrary to the fundamental policy of the business.

If the best interests of all the people are to be served, then revenues should be sufficient to assure the continuation of the best possible grade of telephone service and to insure the continued financial integrity of the business.

The earnings of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company during the best years of its history have never exceeded 7% on its investment.

During the past three years the average was less than 5%, and in 1933 it dropped to about 4%.

Such inadequate earnings might easily have endangered the foundation structure of the business and hampered the service but for the Company's farsighted policy of retaining each year a small part of the earnings to care for financial stress during unprofitable years.

As a result of this sound policy, telephone service has not been allowed to suffer, but on the contrary has been constantly improved during the past four years. And the scope of the service has been extended to the far corners of the earth, so that you can now talk to almost anyone, anywhere, at any time, quickly, and at a surprisingly small cost.

In this way the telephone company has fulfilled and will strive to continue to fulfill its obligation to the public, that of furnishing the best possible service at a cost as low as is consistent with financial safety.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.
(Incorporated)
L. L. BILLUPS, District Manager

BLAME PUT ON MANAGEMENT FOR FAILURE OF PEACE MOVE

Employers Will Be Held Strictly Accountable for Stand, Strike Head Declares—Strikers Urged to Hold Fast Lines and Permit No Provocation to Drive Them to Violence.

Washington, Sept. 20. — Textile workers on the national strike front have "dug in" and are ready for a long struggle, following rejection of labor's arbitration proposals by the cotton manufacturers.

As the proposal of the United Textile Workers of America for arbitration expired and the manufacturers breathed defiance of the workers' demand for justice, Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the union's special strike committee, said:

"We are preparing for at least a month of struggle to win the textile strike. **Proposals for settlement now** must come from employers. They **must come from each division of the** industry long before a month has expired.

Serious Issues Involved.

"Issues of the most serious kind are involved in this strike, and any fight that wins is worth the making, no matter how long it takes. Most of the workers in the textile industry can be no worse off on strike than they were at work. And fully half of those normally employed were out of work when the strike began."

Management will be held "strictly accountable" for the failure of arbitration by the presidential board, Gorman declared in commenting on the employers' stand.

"On the heels of the board's statement that management would not yield," he added, "Mr. George A. Sloan issued a statement in which he attempted to justify his position. It was a weak and pitiful effort—a tragic thing for management to do in a crisis so tremendous. It was a sardonic jeer at the fate of a million wage-earning Americans.

"The American people generally constitute a fair jury. If Mr. Sloan is satisfied to rest his case, as he has made it, with that great jury, the United Textile Workers of America certainly will. We always have."

Board Still Hopeful.

First announcement of the rejection by the employers of arbitration proposals came from the president's special mediation board, which issued this brief statement:

"After two days of effort we have been unable to secure an agreement from the group of manufacturers on any basis for an arbitration or its equivalent. We regret this deeply, but believe that other methods of procedure can be found which may lead to a prompt, effective and just method of settlement."

Employers issued their statement through the cotton textile code authority, saying that the proposals of the union leaders were "impossible" and that any changes as to hours of work and wages as well as problems of the "stretch-out" and collective bargaining must be adjusted through the established NRA machinery.

In issuing their statement through the code authority, the manufacturers evidently sought to show that they were working through NRA machinery and abiding by NRA practice. It is significant that the three government members of the code authority, although invited, were not present at the meeting at which the statement was adopted. The three government representatives are Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator; Leo Wolman, member of the NRA labor advisory board, and Nelson Slater, industrialist.

Green Attacks Employers.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, assailed the employers for assuming an arbitrary attitude and declared their attitude was barring a quick settlement. He said:

"The president's board has explored the situation. They are convinced no agreement can be reached with the manufacturers. I should judge the next step would be a report to the president.

"The manufacturers assumed an erroneous and unsound position. In the midst of a great emergency they owe it to the public to agree to some form of arbitration by which the issues can be judicially determined. The board is to be commended for its fine service. The workers have shown a willingness to arbitrate. They still are willing. The arbitrary attitude of the employers has prevented a speedy settlement."

Use of Troops Assailed.

Vigorous protest against the use of national guardsmen to break the strike was made by Chairman Gorman in telegrams to President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Dern and governors of states when troops have been ordered out.

"So far as we can learn and observe, the principal function of the troops is to protect strikebreakers," the president was told. "I know that governors have full control of their state troops, but I feel sure at the same time that a word of advice from you urging fairness and the use of troops where used at all in a strictly impartial manner would be helpful. We know that there is no need whatever in any case for state troops and we protest most vigorously their use as aids to strikebreakers."

Condemning violence and charging management has placed itself above the law, Gorman said:

"Violence is no part of our program and I call upon all members of the United Textile Workers and all strikers who have not yet joined the union to make no resort to violence," said Gorman.

Demands Are Just.

"This strike is founded upon just demands—minimum demands. The workers, a half million strong, have shown their power to stop the wheels of the mills by simply walking out. Without labor power the mills do not run.

"Our strike line is in magnificent condition. The strike committee relies upon the discipline of our members everywhere to keep it so. To permit our members to be drawn into conflict with troops anywhere is to invite defeat. I hold every squad captain strictly accountable and the strike committee expects discipline—that is what has brought us to this high point and that is what will carry us on to final victory.

"The American people, through their elected representatives, wrote into the law the guarantees of our rights which management now is violating. The people did the right thing. Management has placed itself above the law—and we think beyond the law.

"The strike goes on. Our men have been shot. They have stood their ground. I know textile workers. I am one. They will stand their ground. This strike shall not be in vain and I demand that governors protect our lawful rights as well as they protect the rights of scabs. There is a lawful right to picket and we intend to preserve that right."

ACCUSED OF CODE VIOLATION.

A criminal information has been filed in the federal court for the western district of North Carolina against the Statesville Plywood and Veneer company for violation of the lumber and timber products industry code. Three officers of the company were arrested and were released under bond of $1,000 each.

Boastful Young Man—My father reared the biggest pig in this entire neighborhood.

Bored Listener—Yes, and the noisiest.

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE

Take notice, that on the 1st day of October, 1934, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Market Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:

One lot of household goods consisting of table, chairs, bed, dresser, chifferobe, refrigerator, etc., stored by J. A. Ryan.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcry and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

This the 13th day of September, 1934.

MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb — 9-21

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One lot of household goods consisting of rugs, stove, frigidaire, chairs, table, beds, dresser, etc., stored by Mrs. Clara Irene Perry and W. D. Sutton.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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One lot of household goods consisting of piano, chairs, table, beds, dressers, stove, etc. stored by H. P. Allen.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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One lot of household goods consisting of living room suite, stove, bed, etc., stored by J. W. and Blanch Pearson.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb — 9-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50214
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Frank Tyner vs. Julia Tyner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Julia Tyner is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Bean & Bean, Attys. — 10-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50233
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Helen V. Stone vs. Herman L. Stone

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Herman L. Stone is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

John R. Scott, Atty. — 10-12

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One lot of household goods consisting of bed, dresser, etc., stored by Carrie Flemming.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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One lot of household goods, consisting of living room suite, kitchen cabinet, bed, dresser, chairs, etc., stored by T. A. Eppert and Family Loan Co.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

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This the 13th day of September, 1934.

MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb — 9-21

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 18th day of June, 1930, by W. T. YARNELL and wife, ALMIRA YARNELL, to secure E. T. WRIGHT a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book F, Vol. 25, Page 213 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: Beginning on the East side of Valley Road and being a corner of the tract of ground conveyed by W. J. Springfield and others to Walter M. Springfield, by deed dated 12th November, 1908, and registered 11th December, 1908, in Book O, Vol. 9, page 423, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; thence North 40 degrees 14 minutes East along the East side of said road 345 feet to a stake on East side of said road; thence North 52 degrees 16 minutes East 97.5 feet to the Southwest corner of the tract of ground assigned to W. T. Yarnell and wife, Almira Yarnell, in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield dated 28th June, 1912, and registered 12th September, 1912, in Book O, Vol. 11, page 479; thence South 44 degrees 37 minutes East 5010 feet, more or less, to the West line of the right-of-way of the Cincinnati Southern Railway; thence southwardly along said line 994 feet, more or less, to a corner in the division between H. J. Springfield and wife and H. B. Springfield, as shown by deed of partition between said Springfields dated 30th June, 1881, and registered 1st November, 1881, in Book K, Vol. 2, Page 483; thence North 49 degrees 25 minutes West (old bearing North 50 degrees West) along said division line 2288 feet, more or less, to the Southeast corner of the tract of ground conveyed to Walter M. Springfield above recited; thence North 40 degrees 25 minutes East 653 feet to the South line of the right-of-way of the Chattanooga and Montlake Railroad, as set out and described in deed of W. J. Springfield and others to Montlake Coal Company, registered 31st October, 1904, in Book W, Vol. 7, page 534; thence North 49 degrees 30 minutes West along South line of said right-of-way 2436 feet to a stake; thence North 23 degrees 50 minutes West 399 feet to a stake on the East side of Valley Road and the point of beginning, the last three calls being along the line of the property deeded to said Walter M. Springfield above recited, containing 80 acres, more or less.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning on the East side of Valley Road at the Northwest corner of the tract assigned to Mrs. Almira Yarnell in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield above recited; thence North 52 degrees 16 minutes East along the East side of said road 12.5 feet to a stake on the East side of said road; thence North 44 degrees 50 minutes East along said road 425.6 feet to the Southwest corner of the tract of ground assigned to Willard J. Springfield in the deed of division among the heirs of said H. J. Springfield herein recited; thence South 47 degrees East along said line 4959.6 feet, more or less, to the West line of the property heretofore conveyed to Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railway; thence southwardly along the West line of said right-of-way 475.54 feet to a curve in said right-of-way; thence at right angles eastwardly, crossing the right-of-way of the Cincinnati Southern Railway conveyed by W. J. Springfield and others to the Trustees of said railway by deed dated 27th December, 1911, and registered 29th December, 1911, in Book F, Vol. 11, page 5, to the West line of the right-of-way of said railway conveyed by W. A. Hickman; thence southwardly with said right-of-way to the North line of the tract of land assigned to Almira Yarnell in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield herein recited; thence North 44 degrees 37 minutes West along the North line of said Almira Yarnell's property 5010 feet, more or less, to the beginning, containing 61.17 acres, more or less.

Said sale will be made subject to a balance of a debt amounting to about TWENTY-SEVEN AND NO/100 ($2700.00) Dollars, due the Chickamauga Trust Company, and to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 18th day of September, 1934.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. BECK, President.
10-5

CARDUI FOR WOMEN
5

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

To the Public:

With much satisfaction, we are able at this time to announce to you that the following dairies are union in every respect, and to earnestly urge that you give them your patronage:

Blue Grass Dairy
Cream Top Creamery
Grant-Patten Milk Co.
Koons Dairy
Morning Star Dairy
United Dairies

The dairies listed below have not seen the advisability of co-operating in the union cause:

Meadow Brook Dairy
Fay B. Murphy
Southern Dairies
Sterchi & Sons

Demand Milk and Cream from a Union Dairy

Dairy Workers Union
Local 428, I. B. of T. C. S. and H. of A.

Black-Draught Brings Refreshing Relief of Constipation Troubles

Constipation produces many disagreeable sensations, several of which are mentioned by Mr. T. E. Stith, of Boonville, Ind., who writes: "I have used Thedford's Black-Draught many years when needed for biliousness and other minor ills when a laxative was needed. I have a tight feeling in my chest when I get bilious. I get dizzy and feel very tired, just don't feel like doing my work. After taking Black-Draught, I feel much better. This is why I continue to use it when needed." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught is a good, purely vegetable laxative, obtainable for 25¢ a package.

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

THE RHODES DECORATING CO. 809 Cherry St. IS UNFAIR

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Patronize our Advertisers.

UNION MADE SHIRTS AND TIES

Fine Assortments LEOPOLD MORSE Fine Tailored

MEN'S SUITS (Union Label)

Contor Bros.

529 Market Street

Boarding Expert Training Instructions in Riding

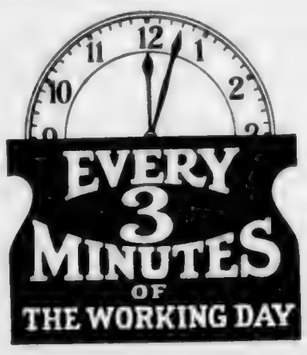
WALKER'S RIDING ACADEMY

T. B. WALKER, Owner

Phone 2-2812

East Chattanooga, Tenn.

Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road



The PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY PAYS A CLAIM TO Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

NRA

MORE ABOUT STRIKE

(Continued from First Page)

local NRA board with complaint.

Worker told "if he belonged to union he would have to pay cash for coal."

Laid off because she was "messed up in this union business," quoting superintendent.

Inspector for two years; code task 125 dozen, 10½ hours; increased to 160 dozen in eight hours, and when she protested it was impossible, superintendent told her she might be rehired as learner.

Superintendent told one worker, "I know all the officers of this local union, and all who have joined. I am going to fire everybody who belongs, one at a time, slip them out and get them out of the way. You can't get another job, and your family will suffer and you will be walking the streets. One man cannot run this government, and we will close down before we will recognize any union."

Foreman said: "I have always been a friend of yours, but if you join the union I will have to fire you. I have three on my books I have to fire. I hate to do it, but the boss told me to."

Woman worker told superintendent it was impossible for her to reach increased task. Was told, "I picked you out of the gutter and gave you a job. You'll do it or get the hell out of here."

Woman worker testifies she knows of employes who have worked in one mill for ten years who have been forced to sign agreements to work as learners.

One mill executive declared the NRA is unconstitutional and his mill would co-operate only to the extent it was forced to do so.

Superintendent said: "I am going to put you on the day shift, doing extra work. You are a disadvantage to the company, as you are encouraging the boys to join the union, and I will put you where I can watch you."

The above, as stated, are selected at random from scores of affidavits recounting a sorry story of code evasions, lowered wages, increased tasks, discriminations, etc.

To tell the whole truth in this situation would require volumes, and we present them as merely indicative of a general condition.

Local textile workers, striking in protest against such conditions, have been maligned and ridiculed by the public press and through other sources.

We appeal to a fair-minded public to support us in our efforts to place the textile worker on an equal standing with other workers, and to enforce working conditions to which every American citizen is entitled. We have violated no law, and will violate none, but we are more than ever determined to stay out until fair conditions are gained and many abuses are corrected.

TEXTILE STRIKE POLICY COMMITTEE.

Hordes of Armed Guards Fail To Daunt Workers

Strikers Stand Firm in Determination to Win, as Bosses Find Armed Men Can't Run Mills.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The strike of the nation's textile workers grows in strength and impetus with each day, with the strikers facing the strongest pressure to force or intimidate them to return to work that any workers in this country have probably experienced.

The struggle becomes epochal from the stamina displayed by the strikers, and the forces of intimidation and terrorism mobilized against them by mill-owning interests.

In New England and the middle Atlantic states the strike is effective 100 per cent. In the south hordes of armed guards surround the mills, and throng the mill villages, armed with rifles and pistols and threatening and intimidating the workers into going back into the mills.

Mill Guards Patrol Roads.

Mill guards have been recruited by the thousands from the thug and riff-raff elements of the mill towns, and are patroling the state highways like state policemen. Travelers are stopped and their vehicles searched. Men and women go into mills to work throughout the day or night under the eye of armed hirelings mustered in as deputies to "break the strike."

Martial law prevails in Georgia and strikers and strike leaders are herded into concentration camps.

The state militia has been called out in Maine, hode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Mill workers are driven before the bayonets in the hands of these armed men—whose rifles, uniforms, bayonets, and every other article of equipment is loaned to them by the war department of the federal government and belongs to the federal government.

Unprecedented Intimidation.

Not before have state governments and state governors resorted to such desperate means and methods to intimidate and frighten striking workmen.

Letters by the thousands pour into the strike headquarters of the United Textile Workers of America from mill workers in the southern towns and villages overrun with militia and armed guards to the effect that they are being herded and driven to the mills, but that "we are still union 100 per cent."

As the executive council of the United Textile Workers went into session in Washington to hear reports of the special strike committee, Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee, said that every vice president arrived with the most encouraging reports.

Strike Held Unbreakable.

"Strike lines are growing daily and the strike is unbreakable, except by the granting of our demands," the strike leader said.

Replying to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's attack on the textile strike, pointing out the importance to labor and the nation of the great struggle and emphasizing the determined spirit of the strikers, Gorman said in a radio address:

"Last night Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, broadcast an attack upon labor in general and the United Textile Workers in particular. His attack was untrue, unwarranted and would be unaccountable if we did not know Gen. Johnson.

Just prior to that time it was announced in Washington, apparently for publication in the south, that a group of industrialists headed by Mr. Clay Williams, former president of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company and chairman of the Business Advisory and Planning council, was undertaking an investigation of the textile strike. The Business Advisory and Planning council was appointed by Secretary of Commerce Roper, and Secretary Roper is reported as saying that he will transmit the report of this board of big business men directly to the president, over the head of the Winant board, which the president himself appointed to deal with the textile strike situation.

"In this conference with Mr. Williams, who operates a non-union tobacco factory, were Edward Stettinius, chairman of the finance committee of United States Steel, and Harry P. Kendall, of Boston, who owns mills in the north and in the south.

General Fight on Labor.

"Grouped with these events is the fact that the National Association of Manufacturers this week advised all of its members to disobey the decision of the national labor relations board in which the board held that if a majority of a company's employes vote for the union, then the union must represent all the employes.

"There is a ring of steel being drawn around the textile workers —a ring of steel, a ring of gold and a ring of that economic and financial might that has never lost its hope of dictatorship.

"Gen. Johnson's attack was against all labor. The program of the Williams board is against all labor. The National Association of Manufacturers' recommendation is against all labor.

U. T. W. Center of Attack.

"The United Textile Workers are the center of attack because they are on the firing line. They are on strike. But, mark my word, if the textile workers can be beaten back, then the pressure of great wealth will go on all down the line until our whole movement feels the fresh impact of the assault.

"We know what is being planned. We know that the Williams board is moving in a flank attack to go over the head of the special board headed by Gov. Winant. We know that Gen. Johnson is following a plan to the same end. We know that there is a tremendous fear that the Winant board will deal out justice, and justice is the last thing on this earth the textile industry and its friends want or dare to contemplate.

Blame Put on Johnson.

"I am not going to deal at any length with Gen. Johnson. He has forfeited all right to serve as a public administrator. He has become a partisan in behalf of the most mismanaged of all industries. He has become a partisan of an industry in which the wages average less than $10 a week.

"Now I charge that Gen. Johnson is as responsible as any single individual for the textile strike. We made an agreement with him on June 2 and he did not keep the agreement. He broke it. He says our strike is a breach of faith. Our strike is the result of intolerable conditions which were permitted to grow under the code and in direct violation of the code and as a result of the broken agreement of June 2, for which Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is himself responsible as the party of the first part.

"But there is a more serious aspect to this whole situation. The president has appointed a special board, a high-minded, sincere and able board, to deal with the textile strike situation. Gen. Johnson has gone out of his way to embarrass the president's board and so, to embarrass the president himself. I do not see how Gen. Johnson can justify himself or how he can, in good conscience, remain administrator of NRA. Unless I am completely wrong, he has ahead of him only one appropriate action and that is to resign forthwith, so that he may devote all of his time to the cause which he espoused in his radio address of last night.

Anti-Unionists Seek War.

"There is an enormous and astounding textile strike on. It has swept the textile mills like an all-enveloping and cleansing storm. And let me say to you, ladies and gentlemen, the textile strikers are standing their ground. But this is more than a textile strike, and such men as Johnson and Roper are making it so. They are helping to force a greater and much more far-flung conflict. They are seeking to concentrate the whole anti-union business and financial structure of the nation into one climatic conflict to save business for autocratic control and to prevent the spread of the thoroughly American concept of democratic practice and human freedom.

"If that is their goal—and I hope there will be the wisdom of restraining among the men of management—we shall have to meet the issue and we will meet the issue.

"Now let me talk to wage-earners —to strikers. All real forward progress is built on organization. All labor progress is built on unions.

"The United Textile Workers of America, the union of the workers in the mills, is leading the way to what the president calls more abundant life in the textile mills. I am a mill worker. For the present you have taken me out of the mills to be an officer of the union. I know mill life and mill suffering. I know what this strike is all about, just as you know. I have been on the picket line and I know what that is like. I know what it means to be hungry.

"But let me say this: No great struggle was ever won in arm chairs. There was hunger at Valley Forge. There was suffering, such as nobody in this strike knows anything about. The pioneers who cut away the wilderness where the mills now stand were hungrier than any striker. They suffered more, but they didn't lose their nerve and they didn't lose sight of their goal. Our strikers are not going to lose their nerve.

"But all down the line, in this strike as in every human endeavor, struggles are won by organization, by discipline and courage. Remember there are ten million workers unemployed in America. Some of them have been literally unable to get work for two and three years. We know—our strikers know—that in two weeks of strike men cannot get as hungry as in three years of unemployment.

"The American Federation of Labor is wheeling into action on the relief question and on that score we have no fears whatever. There is a determination back of this strike that will surmount every obstacle until the strike is won."

WHY ROY M'DONALD'S SO-CALLED 'HOME STORES' ARE BEING PICKETED:

Anti-union policy of McDonald's organization is a matter of long standing. In years gone by the Chattanooga Typographical Union has repeatedly made efforts to secure the co-operation of Roy McDonald with the labor movement of Chattanooga, but always met with the excuse that the size of his printing plant did not justify the full-time services of a journeyman printer. The union offered to grant him the use of the union label in his shop on a part-time employment basis, but this offer was refused. Due to the fact that the McDonald printing plant was a small one and he did not enter into competition with other printing plants in the city no campaign was waged against his plant.

A little more than a year ago Roy McDonald enlarged his printing plant and took over the publication of E. T. Bales' weekly sports paper, changed the name to the Chattanooga Free Press and started distributing it free as a booster sheet for his grocery organization. Mr. Bales' sports paper was being published in a union printing plant.

A committee from Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89 conferred with McDonald in an effort to secure an agreement whereby union printers and pressmen would be employed in his plant. McDonald refused to consider such a proposition, stating he was an "individualist," and would not allow any organization to control his employes. He stated that his employes would "work any hours I see fit to designate and perform any task I may require of them." He further stated that "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 by not ordering all wages cut 50 per cent," claiming that such action would have immediately ended the depression.

A committee from the Trades and Labor Council also conferred with McDonald and met with the same attitude from him as did the Typographical Union committee.

He then imported a printer and a pressman from another state to work in his plant when there were many unemployed printers and pressmen in Chattanooga—local men whose homes are here.

Because of McDonald's attitude the Trades and Labor Council placed the McDonald organization on its "unfair list" more than a year ago. During the past year the Chattanooga Typographical Union has waged a silent but effective publicity campaign against the McDonald organization. The McDonald throwsheet, at the time of its inauguration, was ballyhooed by McDonald as being a wonderful opportunity for the downtrodden merchant to secure cheap advertising in a widely distributed medium. Mc Donald expressed hopes of entering the daily newspaper field within a few months. A number of Home Stores have been closed, several have been "consolidated," and at least two have been disguised with a different color front.

Heretofore we have not found it necessary to use the daily press in our fight against the unfair business policies of the McDonald organization. Neither have we previously deemed it necessary to picket the Home Stores, although we have considered such action several times.

However, we believe the public should be informed of the real issues behind the prsent picketing of the Home Stores, and for that reason present the above facts.

Last week we authorized the picketing of the Home Stores because of McDonald's latest alleged affront to labor — the discharge of a valued employe because he extended aid to striking textile workers. Inasmuch as that action was the direct cause of placing of pickets, it is not the sole reason for picketing of the Home Stores, as we show by the above statement of facts. Eventually we would have been forced to picket the Home Stores—the action mentioned above merely brought the situation to a head sooner than was expected.

We wish to thank the public for the splendid co-operation it is giving us in our fight against the unfair business policies of the McDonald organization, and to assure everyone that picketing of the Home Stores will be conducted in an orderly manner with the sole object of reminding the public of the unfairness of the McDonald organization.

The picketing is being done in the name of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council because the Council is the representative body of organized labor in Chattanooga and the fight against the unfair business policies of the McDonald organization is being waged for the entire organized labor movement of Chattanooga and surrounding territory.

The HOME STORES COMMITTEE of Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89

W. A. Baker, Chairman — **John H. Crump, Secretary**

Phil Mandre — **A. M. Underwood** — **Wallace Miller**

TEXTILE MILLS' ATTEMPTED DISCRIMINATIONS WIDESPREAD

"Ready, Willing to Confer," Says Aymon

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 28, 1934 — Number 23

BLAME PUT ON BOSSES

Workers Prepared to Return to Jobs

OWNERS WOULD OUST UNION MEN

Federation Representative Places Responsibility for Continuance of Textile Strike Squarely on Mill Owners.

Responsibility for prolonging the strike of textile and hosiery workers in the Chattanooga territory was laid directly at the door of employers Friday morning by Paul J. Aymon, Chattanoogan and representative of the American Federation of Labor.

The reason why most of the mills are still closed, Mr. Aymon said, is that the employers refuse to give guarantees that discrimination will not be practiced, as has been the case for the past year or more, against those employes who have exercised the right given them under the law to join the organization of their choice.

"We are ready to confer at any time," he said, "with employers, singly or jointly, and we also are perfectly willing to submit our case to any impartial board of business men or citizens. Although we are hopeful of settlement with some mills with whom we are now conferring, others have maintained the same autocratic and unpatriotic attitude which was one of the main causes of the strike.

"Determination to break up the organization of employes seems to be the sole stumbling block in the way to complete settlement of present difficulties," the labor representative continued, "and in view of the fact that some of these employers appear to have a horror of signing agreements, we will state that a notice posted in any plant, of which we will be furnished a copy, stating the policy of the company and guaranteeing against discriminations, will be accepted as cause for ending the strike in said plant. This has been done in one large local hosiery plant, and the workers have returned to their jobs.

"On the other hand, we have some employers who absolutely guarantee nothing, and some who have attempted to trick us by a general statement or promise against discriminations. However, with some we have had very unsatisfactory experiences regarding mere promises, and we insist on something more substantial than a general and blanket promise to obey the law and carry out the request of the president of the United States.

(Continued on Last Page)

Newspaper Photographers Fake Pictures of "Violence" During Strike

New York City, Sept. 27.—How some textile strike photographs were produced for the daily press is explained by Marlen Pew, editor of Editor and Publisher, organ of newspaperdom, in his department, "Shop Talk at Thirty." Says Mr. Pew:

"Pictures don't lie! Do tell!

"Three responsible reporters working on the New England mill strike have reported to me that certain photographers from Boston and New York newspapers have not only faked pictures to indicate violence in the Saylesville, R. I., labor disturbance, but have actually encouraged young hoodlums to assault guards and thus start action for pictorial purposes.

"Sevellon Brown, managing editor of Providence (R. I.) Journal and Evening Bulletin, told me that he had eye-witness proof that several Saylesville pictures were posed fakes, for instance, one showing a striker's bandaged head and another a bruised back, all doctored up with mercurochrome to gain bloody effects, and paid for at the rate of $5 a shot. Boys in Hollywood spirit were led into flinging apples and rocks at mill guards to 'start something' for cameramen.

"Apparently, there isn't enough hell in the world for the sensation mongers, so they invent more, trifling with human life and with the good name of the American press.

"I'm just an old fogy to complain of such things, of course, but my criticisms will be valid some day when public indignation boils over and scalds the press, guilty and innocent alike, as it has recently done in the case of movies."

'LET 'EM STARVE' PLEA MADE BY JOHN EDGERTON

Delivers Bitter Attack on Workers.

"DEACON" RILED BY TEXTILE STRIKE

Wild Tirade Accompanies New Appeal for Funds to Fight Labor.

John Edgerton, president of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, who boasted before his national body of the "increased production" in his mill at Lebanon by reason of a system which opened the day's work with prayer, has outdone himself for vicious and unrestrained attacks on working people, according to a printed sheet described as a "news release by John E. Edgerton, president Southern States Industrial council," and included along with the usual appeal for funds, in a letter addressed to employers, one of whom happened to be a fair-minded local manufacturer who sent the letter to he Labor World and paid his respects to Edgerton's tirade in no uncertain terms.

The sheet, titled "The Textile Strike," is one of the most bitter and at the same time most asinine tirades which, perhaps, has ever been broadcast in the state of Tennessee, and aside from libeling millions of patriotic citizens, indicates Edgerton's opinion that the textile workers should be starved to death for their temerity in seeking to better their condition and shake off the yoke of tyranny which has been forced on them by many textile mill operatives of the Edgerton ilk, particularly in our own beloved south.

Edgerton's screed follows. Read it once, then again, and take it to Sunday school with you Sunday morning and ask your teacher what he or she thinks of it as coming from an apostle of brotherly love and the teachings of the Lowly Carpenter two thousand years ago:

> The textile strike which has been ordered by the labor aristocracy is the illegitimate offspring of Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act as its sire, and the very unfortunate official commitment, "no one shall go hungry in this country," as its mother.
>
> Without reference to previous harmonious relations between employers and employes in most instances, or of the fact that there has been no appreciable dissatisfaction in most of the plants involved, this unnecessary, uncalled

(Continued on Third Page.)

WASSON TELLS LABOR BOARD HIS TROUBLES

Says Local Bakers Guilty of Violence.

GETS RESPECTFUL HEARING OF CLAIMS

Union Representatives Offer No Rebuttal to Unfounded Charges.

BAKERS CALLED IN SPECIAL MEET

Local Bakers and Bakery Salesmen are called to meet Saturday at 5 o'clock, at Roosevelt Hall, officers announce. Matters of vital importance to each and every member will be discussed, it was explained, and a full attendance of the membership is urged.

Members of the local Bakery Workers and Bakery Salesmen are guilty of "violence and intimidation," because Chattanooga Trades and Labor council declared the Colonial bakery "unfair to organized labor" and friendly merchants are refusing to handle Colonial products, according to Hugh Wasson, manager of the Colonial, who appeared before the Atlanta regional labor board Thursday in behalf of his complaint against Central Body's action.

Asked by a member of the board to present proof of his charges, Mr. Wasson is said to have stated he had no such proof.

Such is the story told by two representatives of the local bakery organizations, Curtis R. Sims and R. J. Gentry, who appeared before the Atlanta board Thursday to "listen in" on a complaint of Wasson seeking some kind of action by the board. Just what the Colonial management expected the board to do was not made exactly clear, the local unionists reported, and the board, so far as could be learned, took no action.

Wasson, they said, appeared with a brief which consumed almost an hour in reading, making various and sundry allegations, including violence and intimidation. The union representatives made no statement whatever, it was said.

Labor World readers will recall the history of the Colonial affair, which covers more than a year of fruitless effort on the part of Chattanooga laber representatives to reach some kind of an understanding with Wasson. When the local bakers' union was formed, it was recalled, Colonial employes applied for and signed the

(Continued on Third Page.)

MR. GORMAN TO MR. TALMADGE

Telegram of Francis J. Gorman, chairman strike committee, to Gov. Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia:

"Your statement in an Associated Press dispatch appearing in newspapers of Georgia under date of Sept. 14 to effect that textile workers are promoting, encouraging or participating in violence, or seeking to cause violence in Georgia is contrary to every report received in this office. We have no reports indicating violence in or about mill properties except where instigated by armed thugs in mill employ or by militia called out by yourself to drive mill workers back into these mills and to force a surrender of their cause to mill owners.

"You say that mill workers have petitioned you to call out the national guard. I challenge you to produce a single petition of this nature that was not signed by mill employes under intimidation, coercion and threats of mill management. You are quoted as saying mill workers have petitioned for different code and for 30-hour week. Mill owners are not asking code amendments and strike has no reference or relation to code.

"We are striking against management and that only. You misrepresent the facts when you attempt to make citizens of Georgia believe the code is a law and that to strike is a violation of the law and I think you know it. Moreover, the code fixes only the minimum wage and the maximum hours leaving all wages above the minimum and all decrease in hours to management and employes, and the law guarantees the right to organize and bargain collectively for that purpose.

"You say no one has authority to make such petition except the code commission of NRA. If you refer to the code authority you are informed that no such exclusive powers are lodged in this or any other code authority, nor does this or any other code endow the authorities and these industries with any vested power of the federal government or make such industry or industries an adjunct of the federal government.

"You say that when any citizen of Georgia wants to work they have an inalienable right guaranteed by the constitution to do so. They likewise have an inalienable right to strike and to picket peacefully and they also have a right under the law which you are sworn to enforce to protection from armed thugs of mill managements sworn in as public officers to intimidate, threaten, beat and otherwise abuse them. If government in Georgia is a government of mill managements with intimidation and threat of workers a policy of state government, then this fact should be frankly stated by yourself and not attributed to unsupported allegations on your part that these mill workers have indulged either in violence or in violation of any law. From your conduct I am convinced you do not understand the NRA, the issues in the strike, or your duties and obligations toward the people of your state.

"I ask you to remember that workers also have rights. You have proven yourself an arch enemy of labor using the armed forces of your state to drive men back into starvation conditions and absolute subservience to mill owners. Your troops have destroyed civil rights and made a mockery of your state laws. You do not seem to even be aware that the United States constitution exists or that there are federal laws which guarantee to workers of your state and all states the right to organize into unions and to bargain collectively through those unions with mill management. The first violence in this strike occurred in your state because it was in your state that armed and irresponsible agents of mill ownership opened fire on defenseless and law-abiding workers. You are writing a record that is inexcusable and that recalls the terrors of Middle Ages when workers were serfs and slaves either in bondage or ownership.

"Must this state of things continue in Georgia? The United Textile Workers strike committee has this to say: The workers will win their freedom and their rights. The strike goes on. You may kill workers with your guns but you cannot forever defeat them nor can you weave cloth with them. I hope for a return of decent government in Georgia."

Leading Seamless Hosiery Firm Signs National Pact With Union

Norristown, Pa., Sept. 27.—One of the most significant advances that has ever taken place in the seamless hosiery industry occurred when Rambo-Regar, Inc., of Norristown, an old firm and a key manufacturer, signed the national labor agreement with the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

The agreement provides for union-label merchandise and is the first of its kind in the seamless branch of the industry.

For months, Alfred "Tiny" Hoffmann, a leader in the organization of seamless workers which just a year ago taken into the federation, has been collecting data and statistics to set up sorely needed bases in the industry. The contract is a result of Hoffmann's work.

In the Rambo-Regar plant, with the aid of the union, the management is setting up a unique experiment in an effort to absorb workers heretofore considered too old to remain in industry.

Rambo-Regar manufactures baby hose, children's and misses' hose and anklets, men's half-hose, boys' golf socks, and is redesigning its machinery to manufacture men's work socks.

The union will institute a union-label educational campaign to push the label products of Rambo-Regar and Phoenix Hosiery mills of Milwaukee, Wis., which signed a national labor agreement some weeks ago.

Recently, special contracts providing for wages, hours and impartial arbitration have also been signed by Sportswear of Philadelphia and Herbert of Norristown. These are not the national labor agreement.

RAIL WORKERS TAKE POT SHOT AT M'DONALD

"Home Store" Chief Denounced by Trainmen.

EAST LAKE STORE LATEST TO CLOSE

Sign on Door Says "Closed for Repairs"—Another Suit Filed.

Mrs. Henry B. Jones lodge, No. 215, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, last Sunday adopted a resolution condemning the labor policies and attitude of Roy McDonald, president and manager of the so-called "Home Stores," as "violative of the principles of this Brotherhood."

The resolution declares that McDonald has been quoted as declaring railway employes should be put on a 12-hour-day basis, with a 50 per cent wage cut.

Pickets which have patroled practically all of McDonald's stores since his discharge of a manager and others at one of the units allegedly for donating, from his own funds, a pound of coffee to the textile strikers, continue to tell the public of McDonald's attitude, and it is announced that this system will be continued indefinitely.

A development in the Home Store-labor controversy came this week in a report from East Lake that a store in that territory displayed a sign in the window telling the world that it is "CLOSED FOR REPAIRS." A local trades unionist facetiously suggested that possibly the cash register had not been working; another, recalling McDonald's statement that anyone who worked for him would perform whatever task he (the boss) laid out for him, professed to wonder if the Home Store printer, bookkeeper, or office boy would be sent out to make the necessary repairs.

Local daily papers noted another suit against the Home Stores this week, the result of an automobile collision this time, and not of buying merchandise sold by McDonald.

The East Lake unit is the only one reported to The Labor World this week as having closed its doors, although rumors have been rife for

(Continued on Last Page)

ERROR DOES ROTARY CLUB AN INJUSTICE

Labor World Editor "Pulls a Boner."

MIXUP IN NAMES BRINGS CENSURE

Strike Resolution Charged to Wrong Organization by Correspondent.

An unfortunate oversight on the part of the editor of The Labor World last week did an injustice to the Chattanooga Rotary club and its membership. A correspondent, signing himself "Striker," called attention to a resolution passed by the Kiwanis club, and in the presstime rush the type charged the resolution to Rotary.

Mr. A. Shelby Ochs, president of Rotary, immediately called the attention of the editor to the error, who quickly dispatched an apology to the club head. The editor hereby makes said apology publicly, and asks the indulgence of the civic organization for a most distressing "boner."

Mr. Ochs asked The Labor World clear the matter up, and the following correspondence is printed for our readers, in conformance with his request:

Chattanooga, Tenn.,
Sept. 22, 1934.

Mr. R. M. Cooke, Editor,
Labor World,
City.

Dear Mr. Cooke:

The current issue of The Labor World published a letter signed "Striker" complaining of the inaccuracy of the "local newspapers." Among other things you published the following paragraph:

> "Mr. John Fletcher introduced a resolution before the Rotary club condemning the strikers. The papers quoted 'Mr. Fletcher, attorney,' but by some typographical error or something left out 'for the Chattanooga Manufacturers' association.'
>
> "STRIKER."

This paragraph may or may not be accurate in the main, but we would like to point out the following facts which we hope that The Labor World, if it desires to be accurate, will give to its readers:

(1) Mr. John Fletcher has never introduced any kind of resolution before the Rotary club.

(2) The Rotary club has never discussed the strike, and has never referred to the strike.

(3) Mr. John Fletcher is not a member of the Rotary club.

Thanking you for the courtesy of giving this letter the same prominence in your next issue as

(Continued on Last Page)

UNION ACCEPTS PEACE PLAN, BUT BOSSES BALK

Attempted Discriminations Are Widespread.

GOVERNORS AID ANTI-UNIONISTS

"Stretch-out" Killed as Code Authorities Are Shorn of Power.

Washington, Sept. 27.—With the findings of the Winant board in its report to President Roosevelt accepted by the United Textile Workers of America as a basis for ending the textile strike, the mill owners, sullen and sulking, have given no word as to either their acceptance of the findings or of their intentions in a settlement of the strike.

Word Sent to President.

A telegram was sent to President Roosevelt as follows:

"By unanimous vote of the executive council of the United Texitle Workers of America and upon the unanimous recommendation of the national strike committee the textile strike has just been ordered terminated and all workers have been instructed to return to work.

"Francis J. Gorman."

The fateful words of Gorman's messages were ticked out from his desk over a Postal Telegraph network by Robert Shearly, a member of the Commercial Telegraphers union.

Mill Owners Mum.

From the mill owners came no word of approval or acceptance of the findings of the Winant board. George Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile institute, and spokesman for the mill owners, remained silent.

In the southern states, and in many of the mill centers of the northern states, a virtual lockout existed against the strikers, with more than 80,000 in the south alone denied the right to return to their work. It was frankly stated that the denial was because of their connection with the union and with the strike.

State militia still patrolled the mill premises in the south and workers were driven back as they approached the mill properties in response to the call to end the strike. Strikebreakers, brought in during the strike, continued in some mills. Other workers were recruited from adjacent farms. Eviction notices were served on workers who went on strike to vacate the mill owned homes which they occupy.

Governors Aid Bosses.

Governors of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama gave active aid and encouragement to the mill owners in their efforts to break up the union of textile workers by placing state troops around the mill premises, and driving back the workers with bayonets as they approached the premises. Armed guards in hundreds and thousands, recruited by the mill owners, patroled the mill towns and prohibited the assembly of the workers.

Union Drive Planned.

In its report to the executive council recommending termination of the strike the national strike committee said that the textile workers had gained as much as they could hope for out of the strike and declared that continuation was not necessary. The time had come when the strike should be brought to a close so that a "triumphant campaign of organization" could be started.

"Moreover," the report said, "we cannot refuse to co-operate with the president, as he has asked us to do.

"It is a simple and cold statement of fact that our strike has changed the whole relation of the government and of NRA to labor and we have utterly abolished the control of labor relations by code authorities. That is an achievement which cannot be too

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1934

The Union

In every town and city some people
can be found,
Who spend their time in grumbling
at everything around;
Especially at the picket gate some
curious things they say,
But if we're true to the union, we
are sure to win the day.

Chorus:
Oh, we work for the union and
persecutions bear,
And when we get to heaven,
there'll be no pickets there;
Oh, yes, we'll work for the union,
and persecutions bear,
And when we get to heaven,
there'll be no scabbing there.

II.
They grumble at the president,
and say he is not fair,
But if they understood the union,
they'd quit their grumbling
there;
They persecute the union, and
everything around;
Still they keep on grumbling while
on the picket ground.

MISS M. A. EVRIDGE
MR. J. W. McCORMACK
MISS L. HARRELL

Messengers Win Short Walk-Out

Local Western Union messengers who walked out last week when demands for increased pay and improved working conditions were refused, returned to their posts this week after conducting their strike in approved trade-union style and winning their battle.

Pickets were maintained at the local office for several days, and some of the boys were given a free ride in the "hurry-up wagon" when the police decided they were out of order. However, they were immediately released by Chief Bryan, and appeared none the worse for the experience.

They were advised by veteran local trades unionists, and set a fine example for workers in other lines of more age.

The Labor World congratulates the youngsters, and foresees the development of some good union leadership among them in the future.

We always like those people who are kind to dogs and horses.

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Eskridge
CREATORS OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Cardui Helped Lady For Nervousness and Run-Down Condition

"I have taken Cardui several times for weak, run-down condition and it has helped me," writes Mrs. Walter M. Coulon, of Forsyth, Ga. "I was nervous and suffering from a weak condition. There were days when I had to lie down during the day. I sent for six bottles of Cardui, as it had helped me before. Cardui gave me strength, stopped the nervousness and helped me in every way." ... Cardui may be just what you need. It can't do you any harm, so why not try it? Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.
$1 a bottle, at drug stores.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Meaning of the "Stretch-Out"

The "stretch-out" system as practiced today in the textile industry is a challenge to the economic thought and business structure of the country. This is a term used to indicate the increased machine load per worker, and raises the question of whether the individual is to be displaced by the machine monster or ground down to the level of the common laborer.

In no other field in recent years has machinery made such inroads upon hand labor and upon the employment of human beings as in the textile industry. It reaches its climax in the Southern states where the workers, ground down to abject poverty by low wages and with organization resisted by every resource of the inventive genius of mill management, have been helpless to prevent their displacement by the machine.

A little over 100 years ago, when cotton manufacture first began in this country, each loom in use required the attention of not less than three skilled and expert weavers. But as improvements were made in loom machinery, the proportion of looms to workers gradually increased to a point where, twenty years ago, the number of looms to the single worker had been raised to twenty. Today in some of the big cotton mills of the nation, especially those producing gauze and cheesecloth, the single weaver is caring for 148 looms.

This is an increase of 444 in the ratio of machinery to human workers. In other words, 443 workers who would have been employed a little more than 100 years ago are today displaced by the machine.

It should be borne in mind, however, that whether the individual worker is attending 60 or 148 looms, the work load has been stretched to the limit of his physical endurance, and that mill managements are making constant studies of ways and means by which this work load may be increased, or, in other words, the human being further displaced by the machine.

Textile workers are protesting this condition because they have seen the machine output enormously increased without any corresponding increase in pay and by a constant reduction in their ranks of employed. The facts are that machines have been so perfected and made so automatic that they constantly need less skilled attendants, with the rates of pay far below what they were before the machine loads and work loads were so multiplied.

In the Southern states the "stretch-out" system is being used at its maximum, with weavers and other highly skilled workers virtually reduced to the status of common labor and drawing common labor rates of pay. And in addition to this, these mills have been the most obstinate in yielding to any system of collective bargaining, or making any concessions whatever in recognition of the human or legal rights of their employes.

No matter what attitude the individual citizen may take toward the general strike of the textile workers, he must give recognition to the fact that the skilled textile worker has a real and fundamental grievance against the machine monster, which is slowly trampling him down, and that this individual problem of his own is likewise a national problem that challenges the attention of the economic thought and business genius of this day.

TEXTILE STRIKE CAUSED BY LOW PAY, SPEED-UP, MORRISON SAYS

Workers Discharged by Thousands for Exercising Right to Organize, Guaranteed by Recovery Act—Johnson Condemned for Attacking Textile Union for Violation of an Alleged Agreement Not to Strike.

New York, Sept. 26.—Low wages, the stretch-out, speed-up system of exploiting workers and the discharge of thousands for joining the United Textile Workers of America were stressed by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, as the major causes of the nation-wide textile strike in a radio address here over the network of Station WEVD.

Wage Slashes and Speed-Up.

"Hours of work were reduced earlier in this year from 40 to 30, with no increase in hourly wages," Mr. Morrison said. "This means a decrease in weekly earnings which has largely destroyed whatever wage advantages the workers might have secured under the code. Men and women are apparently expected to live upon wages as low as $7.00 or $11.00 per week.

"At the same time that weekly earnings were cut, working conditions were growing steadily worse. The speed-up in this industry has been so great that in many mills men and women are now forced to do twice as much work as they did a few years ago for the same amount of money, or less. This constant effort on the part of the employers to secure more and more work out of each employe is one of the primary causes of the present strike.

"The cotton textile industry in America continues its centuries-long record of being one of the sweat-shop industries of the world. The prosperity of cotton mill owners has been and continues to be based largely upon the inhuman exploitation of workers in the mills.

"Workers have been discharged by the thousands for believing what the national industrial recovery act said—that they had the right to organize. The board set up under the cotton textile code for the adjustment of complaints and disputes in the industry has proven entirely inadequate to deal with them. If problems in the industry are to be settled peacefully there must be a permanent board set up in which the confidence of the workers is justified."

Employers Refuse Arbitration.

Stressing the impartiality of President Roosevelt's board of inquiry for the cotton textile industry, no member of the board belonging to a labor union, Mr. Morrison strongly criticized the Cotton Textile institute, representing the cotton textile manufacturers, for refusing to arbitrate the questions involved in the strike in accordance with the offer made by the United Textile Workers of America. He also deplored the attitude of some state governors for sending armed soldiers to shoot and cow the strikers into subjection.

Turning to the unwarranted attack made on the United Textile Workers by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, Mr. Morrison said:

"At a meeting of the national recovery administration code authorities at Carnegie hall, Sept. 14, Gen. Johnson charged that 'the textile strike was in absolute violation of an agreement made by the United Textile Workers with the federal government last June in settling the strike threatened at that time. * * *' He further stated that 'if such agreements of organized labor are worth no more than this one, then the institution is not such a responsible instrumentality as can make contracts on which this country can rely.'

"Gen. Johnson's statements with regard to all organized labor are not justified because organized labor keeps its contracts; it is a responsible agency, one which recognizes the sanctity of contracts and has declared by resolution that labor contracts must be kept inviolate.

Strike Did Not Violate Agreement.

"Gen. Johnson's statement that the textile strike was in violation of an agreement with the federal government cannot be accepted by any thinking person who is familiar with the terms of the settlement to which he refers. The first clause in this settlement reads as follows:

"'1. Strike order to be countermanded without prejudice of the right to strike.'

Labor Representation Demanded.

"The settlement terms set forth by the United Textile Workers provide for labor representation from the cotton textile industry on the labor advisory board and revision of the cotton textile national industrial relations board to include 'one representative of employers and one representative of the employes from the cotton textile industry.' The division of planning and research in conjunction with the revised industrial relations board was to co-operate with the industrial relations board in completing studies in work load for the use of the board in dealing with all controversies over the stretch-out or specialization system.

Promised Reports Not Made.

"First and foremost, I call your attention to that clause in the settlement which definitely states 'without prejudice to the right of labor to strike,' but further only two of the reports which were to be made under this settlement are yet available. The industrial relations board was not revised for these studies as specified in the agreement. In no case has there been any violation of this agreement on the part of the textile workers.

"The strike lines are holding despite tremendous pressure by employers and by state governments in many places. Already a number of mills have asked for contracts on the union terms. The strike enters its third week with the workers as determined as ever to win a struggle which they undertook only because a strike was the only way left to them to right the great injustice under which they suffered."

TALMADGE SETS UP DICTATORSHIP OF SOLDIERS TO OVERAWE TOILERS

Georgia Executive Began Drive to Herd Workers Back to Mills Soon After Renomination — Constitutional Rights of Labor Wiped Out as Militiamen Took Over Local Governments.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 26.—Martial law, with military powers invoked to close down courts, take over municipal governments, ban all meetings, close all businesses, and even install a press censorship, was brought into existence by Gov. Talmadge, of Georgia, as a means of breaking the strike of the textile workers, and tightening the stranglehold of mill owners against unionization.

This step was taken by Talmadge within a few hours after he had been renominated for another term as governor, with the votes of textile workers cast in his behalf on the belief and representation to them that he would maintain a fair and impartial attitude toward them.

With the state militia called out and hurried into every mill center, stockades were quickly built of barbed wire and striking pickets and mill workers herded into them. Here they slept on the ground under such rude sheds or shelter as they were able to provide for themselves.

Talmadge had his military proclamation written and signed for four days before he made it public. It came to light only when discovered by accident by a newspaper writer. Strikers were dragged from their automobiles; strikers were forbidden to leave their homes, even to buy food; strikers were forbidden to attend to live stock in their own back yards; strikers were forbidden to assemble or hold meetings.

Union leaders were beaten by armed thugs in mill employ and driven from their towns. Some of them were given fifteen minutes to "leave town and never return." Schools were closed in some mill towns; warrants were sworn out for union men and union members on fictitious charges, or on practically no charges at all, and they were rushed away to some obscure jail and their whereabouts concealed.

This reign of terror and intimidation of textile workers, loosened upon Georgians by their governor, reached its high peaks in the mill villages of western and northwestern Georgia. Here the militia congregated, lashing and slashing at pickets with bayonets and driving men and women strikers before them into their own yards.

JOHNSON'S CHARGE THAT TEXTILE WORKERS VIOLATED STRIKE PACT IS RIDDLED BY WINANT REPORT

Washington, Sept. 26.—The Winant inquiry board to investigate the textile strike did not mention specifically the charge made by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, in his speech in New York that the United Textile Workers of America "broke faith" with him in calling the textile strike and violated an agreement made with him on June 2. The board did, however, deny the accuracy of Johnson's statement. Referring to the tentative strike called by the Textile Workers in protest against the three-months' curtailment program, the board said:

Right to Strike Preserved.

"A general strike was tentatively called for the first week in June. Officials of the national recovery administration held conferences for several days with union leaders in an effort to avert the strike. The head of the code authority of the Cotton Textile institute attended these conferences, but in a personal capacity. On June 2 a basis of settlement was reached between the union and NRA officials. Under the terms of this settlement the strike order was to be 'countermanded' without prejudice to the right of labor to strike" (NRA release 5514, June 2, 1934).

"The settlement by which the strike order was countermanded on June 2 did not, in the opinion of this board, go to the roots of the difficulty. Consequently the settlement was short-lived.

Agreement Included Strike Right.

"The question has arisen whether the United Textile workers were under legal or moral obligation by reason of that settlement not to call the present strike. While we do not consider it the function of this board to go into that question, it should be pointed out that the agreement was made not with the employers of the industry, but with officials of NRA, and that members of the union and others present at the conference contend that the agreement to 'countermand' the strike order 'without prejudice to the right of labor to strike' was intended to leave them free to enforce their demands by strike if the conditions against which they were protesting were not remedied."

FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT DECLARED AT STAKE IN BIG TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE

Honea Path, S. C., Sept. 20.—The Rev. James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, officiating at the funeral of textile mill strikers killed at Honea Path, deplored "this tragic and utterly unnecessary taking of human life, when the principal objective of the strike, that of the organization of labor, is one of the most fundamental of human rights which should be granted by employers without the necessity of a strike at all."

He called upon strikers "to avoid violence as their leaders have urged" and also expressed the hope that the employers will avoid inciting to violence through the use of armed deputies or any unnecessary calling in of the militia. He condemned the "long years of economic intimidation by employers in most mills which has resulted in discharging men merely for joining a union when the issue has been drawn, and has built up a "wall of bitterness in the hearts of the workers."

"My interpretation of the textile strike is exactly the opposite of that announced by the National Association of Manufacturers," said Mr. Myers. "They have declared that 'the strike must be viewed as a direct threat to orderly government.' The facts, however, will bear me out when I say that there has never been in the textile industry an orderly government in which the American principle of democracy has been recognized. This is the chief issue of the strike. Organized labor demands and is entitled to recognition and a voice in the councils of industry. Repeated declarations by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches have asserted this right for labor, but it has not yet been granted by the employers in this industry."

Mr. Myers felt that there were personal religious issues in the situation for all textile workers. "Personally, I should like to appeal to all church members among textile workers to join the union. This seems to me to be a religious duty. To my mind it is evidence of Christian character on the part of workers when they join a labor union. By that act they exhibit an unselfish devotion to improve the lot of all the workers in industry. The man who refuses to join a union is ordinarily seeking his own individual gain at the expense of the general welfare of his fellows. For only through national organized labor unions can workers ever hope to raise the standards for all."

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

MILL BOSS TURNS DIETICIAN, SUGGESTING FOOD PERFECTLY SUITED TO PRODUCE PELLAGRA

Washington, Sept. 20.—If one is looking for a sample of the all-embracing stupidity and arrogance of cotton mill barons, here is a candidate for the position.

On Sunday, Oct. 1, 1931, William D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing company, had some 1,200 of his workers assemble at what he called a "rally" in a schoolhouse of Columbus, Ga.

Anderson had brought these mill workers together to enlighten their minds. They were already on short time, and cotton mill wages on full time are pretty scanty. But Mr. Anderson told them that they would have no trouble in caring for themselves if they bought the right foods. Here is a list of supplies which he set forth as ample for a textile worker's family of four persons for a week:

24 pounds flour	$ .60
4 pounds lard	.35
8 pounds potatoes	.16
1 peck corn meal	.25
Total	$136

If their souls and bodies still hankered after the flesh pots of Egypt, Mr. Anderson, a truly accommodating man, was ready to make some concessions. They might have one package of coffee a week at 12 cents, and two pounds of fat back at 20 cents. The total cost of this "diet" for four persons works out, in cheap stores, at $1.68.

It will be noticed that no salt is provided, no sweetening—not even 'lasses, no vegetables except potatoes. But the omission of vegetables, fresh meats, and above all fresh milk, raised a question which it seemed to have an expert answer.

The United States public health service was called up, and the Anderson diet was read to them.

"What do you think of it?" asked the inquirer, when he had finished.

"I don't think you could find a more perfect prescription for producing pellagra," was the answer.

Observe, now, the number and variety of undesirable qualities which Mr. Anderson managed to display.

First, arrogance. What right had he to gather people who made his money for them and prescribe their diet?

Second, bad taste. For a man in his financial position to condescend to half starved textile workers on the food question is about as vile a piece of bad manners as can be imagined.

Third, ignorance. He didn't know what he was talking about. He didn't even know enough to know that he didn't know. His mind was a total blank on all information about diet.

Fourth, recklessness. Not even a mill boss can be ignorant that pellagra is rather common in the south, and that it is a disease caused by faulty diet. Knowing that, no man in Anderson's position had a right to give advice without looking up the facts.

A Hard Combination to Beat!

Sterchi Bros. Wallpaper and Chattanooga Union Paperhangers

A Phone Call (6-1915) Will Bring One of Chattanooga's Skilled Union Paperhangers to Your Home With One of Sterchi Bros. Marvelous Sample Books and Color Cards. He Will Give You FREE ESTIMATE!

WALL PAPER—Short lots. All papers of which we have only a few rooms left. Next week—In room lots—reduced 50 Per Cent

NATIONAL HOUSE PAINT—(White, Cream and Ivory Excepted)—This wonderful paint, regularly selling at $2.25 per gallon, during Opportunity Week, per gallon $1.63

STERCHI BROS STORES INC.
617 MARKET STREET ONLY
PHONE 6-1915

WARNING
TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS

On the first day of October, 1934, unpaid City real estate taxes will be placed in the hands of the Delinquent Tax Attorney for collection by legal proceedings. On said day an additional penalty of five (5%) per cent. will be imposed on the gross amount of taxes, interest and penalties, as now provided by law.

Delinquent taxes may be paid at my office until October 1st, 1934, without the aforementioned additional penalty.

Further Notice

1934 City Taxes Due and Payable October 1st, subject to discount of 2% IF PAID BEFORE OCTOBER 31st, 1934.

ALVIN SHIPP,
City Treasurer and Tax Collector.

A bachelor is a selfish, callous, undeserving, no-good specimen of the male who has cheated some worthy woman out of her divorce and alimony.

MORE ABOUT MR. WASSON

(Continued from First Page)

arter, but shortly thereafter they e and all failed to put in an ap- arance at the meeting place.

Investigation disclosed several rea- ns for the change of heart on the rt of the Colonial employes, chief ong which was that Wasson had ated to them that if they organized would be forced to install machin- which would displace half of m and when this was done the re- ining 50 per cent would be "too w," and he would have to send "up th" for faster workmen. He is d also to have offered the most ive member in the organization vement the title of "assistant su- intendent" or something, with, wever, no increase in pay.

Subsequently many conferences re held with the bakery manager, presentatives of Central Body ending much time and patient ef- t to prevent an open break with concern.

These efforts were futile, however, d at a recent meeting of Central y Colonial products were declared fair to organized labor," and a paign of publicity was begun ex- ining the attitude of the bakery d toward union labor.

Friends of organized labor among merchants are handling only bread and cakes baked and delivered under union conditions, it was said, and this is declared to have irked Wasson to a point where he was constrained to make his wild and unfounded charges before the regional labor board. The gentlemen of the board, however gave a patient, courteous hearing to the Colonial manager, it was said, and offered to report a "finding of fact" to the national board if Mr. Wasson so desired.

In the meantime, the campaign of publicity continues, and will continue, unionists declared, until the Colonial management sees fit to change its attitude toward organized labor in Chattanooga.

Forbes Indorsed For School Board

George Forbes, assistant postmaster and veteran labor official, was indorsed for membership on the Hamilton county school board by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in regular session Monday night.

Mr. Forbes had previously been put forward for a position on the board, but had failed of appointment.

It is said that the county court, at its regular quarterly session Monday, will replace D. M. Raulston, another postal employe, and it is believed Mr. Forbes will succeed him. The appointment is for seven years.

MORE ABOUT MR. EDGERTON

(Continued from First Page)

for and altogether vicious strike has been called merely to further the establishment of a complete dictatorship of American industry by a comparatively small group of ambitious labor nabobs. Except for two things, this strike would have never been considered. One of these is the one-sided, wholly partisan, unjust Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act, which was written into it by the mailed hand of the American Federation of Labor. The other is the commonly accepted, blank assurance that nobody shall go hungry. Even God Almighty, infinite in love, mercy and justice, the eternal champion of all "human relief" and the recognized source in this country of everything good, never promised anybody that he should not suffer from hunger or any other physical or spiritual discomfort. He based every right given to man and the fulfillment of every promise upon the performance of clear obligations, specifically laid down. He warned us that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." He did not say that "ye shall reap everything sown except that which shall be plowed under or killed off." He did not say that man can sow idleness, violence, distrust, and hatred and from this sowing, reap eternally higher wages, shorter hours and the privilege of running the other fellow's business. Every guarantee of prosperity of any sort and of every human happiness was made emphatically dependent upon the worthiness of the individual, to be established by the exhibition of a "pure heart and clean hands."

It seems to me, therefore, that the sooner the people of this so-called Christian nation recognize that the congress of the United States cannot repeal the laws of God, and that prosperity and human happiness cannot be conferred upon men by executive decree, the sooner we are going to emerge from the unhappy state into which our follies have plunged us.

In the instance of this textile strike, as well as of its predecessors during the past twelve or fourteen months, it is to be noted that it is not the six or ten millions of the unemployed who are disturbing the peace of the nation, nor is it the millions of others who are co-operating with their employers in trying to re-establish normal conditions. But it is a small, blind and bull-headed group of labor leaders who represent in their authority less than 10 per cent of the wage-earning masses, yet who are endeavoring to force their unwelcome and selfish wills upon the peace-loving majorities in most all of the plants and establishments in this country. Certainly, they have a right to call a strike, and the voluntary members of their union have a right to quit work when they please. But when they undertake to destroy the right of other people to work and earn their bread, they forfeit their claim upon public tolerance or upon governmental sanction. These leaders know in advance that there will be no violence and bloodshed, as there usually are on such occasions. The contest in the last analysis is not between employer and employe. It is between the government of the United States and its subdivisions, and the American Federation of Labor.

But the gloomiest aspect of the whole affair is the reliance that these strikers will put in the promise that regardless of their violence and voluntary abandonment of the opportunities to work at the highest wages and shortest hours they have ever known, none of them shall go hungry. They have indicated shamelessly that they expect the government to finance their errand of folly and enterprises of destruction. In that case, of course, every man and woman in this country who has anything or who is working will be contributing through taxes to the support of the strikers. It seems to me that it is time for all liberty-loving, law-abiding, God-fearing and proud Americans to assert their right to some consideration in these contests which are precipitated by self-seeking interests. A group of so-called working men have no more natural right to set themselves up as a special interest entitled to special privilege than has a group of Wall Street financiers, or Chicago gangsters. In its war upon special privileges, if the new deal does not include the American Federation of Labor among its objects of hostility, then, it will show itself to be a house of cards built upon the sands of injustice. If the laws which are on the statute books of the cities, states and the nation to protect the rights of all men and property are enforced in accordance with the various oaths of public officers, the textile strike will not last for two weeks. And if it should be authoritatively announced that the government of the United States is not going to finance the strike by supplying sustenance to the strikers, it will probably not last for more than one week.

New Boxing Card Looks Promising

Complete boxing card for the Rossville arena Monday night was announced Thursday morning by Promoter Buren Morgan. Jake Denning, who fights Berry Baggett in the feature 10-round bout, is the champion of the Carolinas light-heavyweights and a very colorful fighter. Baggett is a Chattanooga youngster who is expected to go far in the fighting game.

The card:

Berry Baggett, 180, Rossville, vs. Jake Denning, 172, Durham, N. C., ten rounds.

Grady Gentry, 134, Dalton, vs. Jack Lively, 140, Chattanooga, eight rounds.

Pat Glarherty, 160, Savannah, vs. Pug Weston, 160, Fort Oglethorpe, six rounds.

George Morgan, 109, Round Mountain, Ala., vs. Roy Bidwell, 115, Chattanooga, four rounds.

Cornbread Griffin, 123, Rossville, vs. Jim Blake, 123, Rossville, four rounds.

The first bout will get under way at 8:15 o'clock. A record crowd is expected.

Student—Yes, but I am a student.

Boarding House Mistress—That being the case, the price is $5 down.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50214
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Frank Tyner vs. Julia Tyner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Julia Tyner is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Bean & Bean, Attys. 10-12

Barbers to Hear Report of Perry

A full attendance of members of Local 415, Journeyman Barbers, is expected at the regular meeting Monday night, a special feature of which will be the report of President Geo. W. Perry, who returned this week from the annual convention of the international union at Indianapolis.

Mr. Perry told The Labor World Friday he will have some interesting items for the membership in reference to some declarations of policy as well as some changes in the laws adopted at the parent body's meeting. The convention, he said, was attended by a large number of delegates from all sections of the country, and a most constructive program was outlined for meeting the problems of the craft in the immediate future.

W. C. Birthright, former secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the international union without opposition, Mr. Perry said.

Dairy Workers Give Home Store Position

Position of organized labor with respect to the policies of Roy McDonald and his so-called Home Stores is backed by Local 428, Dairy Workers, in a statement made by circular this week and addressed to the public.

"It is our sincere opinion and belief that Roy McDonald and his Home Stores are thwarting every move of the president's recovery program," the circular says. "Is there any single act that McDonald has done to aid recovery? If so, it has not come to our attention; has it to yours? Spend your money with grocers who are helping the president in his great effort in your behalf."

The circular lists union dairies as follows: Blue Grass Dairy; Cream Top Creamery, Grant-Patten Milk company, Koons Dairy, Morning Star Dairy, Sterchi & Son, United Dairies.

"The dairies listed below are non-union, and show no inclination to co-operate in the union movement," it continues: "Meadow Brook Farms, Fay B. Murphy, Southern Dairies."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50233
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Helen V. Stone vs. Herman L. Stone

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Herman L. Stone is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

John R. Scott, Atty. 10-12

On the Picket Lines

Editor The Labor World:

And the President said: "Hugh, go reat!"

* * *

If the textile strike did no more, it has smoked out Johnson, whose bitterness toward organized labor has been manifested on more than one occasion.

* * *

The textile code authority, composed wholly of employers' representatives, published a full-page advertisement in daily papers pointing out what Johnson and "those close to him in Washington" thought of the textile strike, the inference being that President Roosevelt backed the military gentleman's outburst against the union. Use your own judgment.

* * *

The incident at the Bryan Hosiery mills this week, where some sixteen workers returned to work under police protection before the management decided to close, brought out a number of interesting comments. For example, one young lady striker, espying a daily paper representative, said sweetly but clearly: "Oh, Mr. Reporter, be sure and print in your paper that the Bryan mill is running full blast, with everybody satisfied. Just one big happy family."

* * *

It may or may not be significant, but the first blow of a practically four-weeks strike involving 10,000 textile workers was struck on the day the police were called in to "quell a riot."

* * *

Lookout Oil Refining company, according to daily paper announcements, has announced a general wage boost of 8 to 10 per cent. Better business is given as the reason for the action. The Lookout plant has also been recently organized.

* * *

"I urge that every one of you consider and analyze the source and motive back of every report you read."—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

* * *

When Johnson, former NRA head, proclaimed that the textile workers had violated an agreement not to strike, that was NEWS. It rated a streamer head in the daily press. But when the Winant committee, upon investigation, found the right to strike was fully reserved in the June agreement, that was placed 'way down in the body of the report, and "made" the market page in most papers in one short sentence. Three cheers for the Fourth Estate—the great "molders of public opinion."

STRIKER.

The creation of civilized order is the victory of persuasion over force. —Plato.

H. Arnold Morgan Attorney-at-Law

In the stress occasioned by the textile strike and other major matters during the past few weeks, The Labor World overlooked an item of interest to trades unionists generally in Chattanooga and vicinity.

On or about Sept. 15, it was announced that Horace Arnold Morgan had passed the bar examination and been admitted to practice in the state of Tennessee. Mr. Horace Arnold Morgan, ladies and gentlemen, in case you didn't know, is business agent of Local 428, Dairy Workers, and to his untiring efforts and level-headedness is due in large part the fact that the local dairy workers are progressing splendidly with their organization movement, having signed contracts with all local plants except three, two of these being small.

Mr. Morgan received high honors for his class at the Chattanooga College of Law, and The Labor World reflects the sentiment of scores of local friends when it wishes and predicts for him a most successful career in his chosen profession. He is now employed at the United Dairies, but plans to open a law office at some time in the near future.

Customer—Well, you ain't made this hand very beautiful, Miss.

Manicurist—You see, I just do manicures—not operations.

Serving Hundreds of Union Families in Our Territory . . . Why Not You?

McDONALD GROCERY COMPANY

GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS

2602 E. MAIN STREET - - - - - - PHONE 2-3125
5002 ROSSVILLE BLVD. - - - - - - PHONE 3-0841
3448 BRAINERD ROAD - - - - - - PHONE 2-1136

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!

Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!

Why not . . . YOU?

EASY WAY

SELF-SERVICE GROCERY

SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

PATRONIZE

SINCLAIR

H-C GASOLINE
SINCLAIR OPALINE and
SINCLAIR PENNSYLVANIA
MOTOR OILS

QUALITY COALS AND COKE — TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

BEST GRADE OF

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% Nut and Lump, Delivered, 2 Tons or More, at $4.00

Gamble Coal Co. - - 8-2515

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New Hi-Speed heating coils, cook as fast as any fuel. No waiting—no matches—and no guessing. And you get the exact amount of heat needed. Cooking utensils rest directly over the glowing coils—no heat is wasted.

Speed is only one of Hotpoint's many modern features. See the others today.

The Triumph, New in Style, Low in Price

There is a smaller model Hotpoint Range that may be purchased for as little as $3.50 down, balance in easy monthly payments.

Hotpoint ELECTRIC RANGE

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY

STOP AT 708 McCallie Ave.

"The Old Reliable"

Offers

OUTSTANDING VALUES IN LATE MODEL

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Better Cars!
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Better Trades!

Call any of the following salesmen for demonstration:

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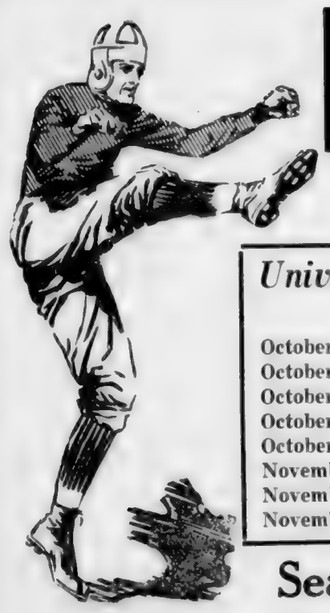

FOOTBALL is here!

University of Chattanooga Schedule
(HOME GAMES)

October 5	State Teachers' Frosh
October 6	State Teachers' College
October 13	Oglethorpe
October 26	Howard Frosh
October 27	Southwestern
November 10	Mercer
November 17	Tennessee Wesleyan
November 29 (Thanksgiving)	Centre

Season Tickets $4.40 Including Tax

Get Your Stadium Seat FOR THE SEASON

SEE EVERY GAME—BE AMONG THOSE CHEERING THE BLUE AND GOLD WARRIORS ON TO VICTORY

Coach "Scrappy" Moore is Developing a Fighting Team That You Will be Glad to Boost

For Seat Reservations Call W. M. (Pop) Keyser — 6-6915

UNIVERSITY OF CHATTANOOGA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Black-Draught Good For Biliousness and Bad Taste in Mouth

"I have found Thedford's Black-Draught so good for biliousness, bad taste in the mouth and other disagreeable feelings due to constipation," writes Mrs. Mary Garner, of Burleson, Texas. "My mother used it for a number of years and we do not think there is a better medicine. I was pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I sent for it and gave it to my children (as a laxative) for colds and when they felt bad. Soon they felt fine." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught for the grown folks — and Syrup of Black-Draught for the children.

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

THE RHODES DECORATING CO.

809 Cherry St.

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UNFAIR

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Say it with Flowers

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7188

817 Market Street

UNION MADE

Work Shoes

We have just received a large shipment of sturdy, extra well-made, work shoes. They're unlined for comfort, strictly waterproof. Some have composition soles. They're "knockout" values at $1.95 and $2.45

Contor Bros.

529 Market Street

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T. B. WALKER, Owner

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Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

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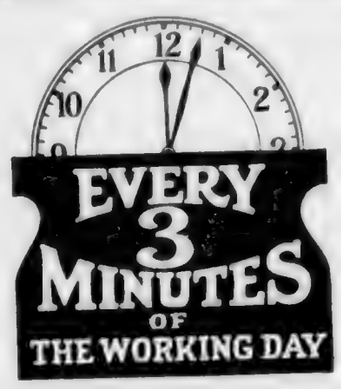

The PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

PAYS A CLAIM TO

Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

MORE ABOUT

STRIKE BLAME

(Continued from First Page)

"Certain of the employers are taking the position they will not re-employ workers who have been guilty of 'overt acts,' they alone to be the judges of what constitutes an 'overt act.' They say nothing, however, of many overt acts committed by foremen, superintendents and straw bosses who have for the past year aggravated the situation by petty intimidations, threats, etc., against the workers.

"It is not now and never has been our policy to uphold lawlessness, but there are unquestionably some acts committed under stress such as we have experienced for the past four weeks which under different circumstances would be regarded as absolutely harmless and unworthy of notice.

"As I stated in the mass meeting for workers and their friends at Warner park last Sunday, there has been absolutely no violence or untoward acts of lawlessness, and the governor, the sheriff, the police commissioner and all law-enforcement agencies are entitled to credit for having kept their heads and refused to be swayed by the appeals of newspapers and labor haters in their effort to create a militaristic reign of terror such as was experienced in Georgia, North and South Carolina and other states, and which was indirectly responsible for major riots and the taking of several lives."

Situation at presstime was unchanged so far as practical results are concerned, but representatives of the strikers expressed hope of at least some agreements through conferences with various mill representatives which were scheduled for the day.

In the meantime, striking employes of every mill are more than ever determined that they will secure some guarantee of protection against discriminations and intimidations before they will return to their jobs.

MORE ABOUT

BOSSES BALK

(Continued from First Page)

strongly emphasized. It is a tremendous thing to have gained.

"Hitherto all the code provisions have been subject to rule by the code authority. The stretch-out has been imposed upon us by the Bruere board under the code authority.

"Stretch-Out Killed."

"Now, on the basis of the Winant board's report we shall have at once these things:

"First, a textile board of labor relations, with jurisdiction over the entire textile field. This board will have in its hands the administration of the labor provisions of the code. It will be an impartial board and we have reason to believe it will rank with the steel board of labor relations, which labor unanimously supports. It will be an impartial board, completely beyond the influence of mill management. This board also will handle 7-A complaints.

Second, a textile work assignments control board, to deal with the stretch-out, this board to contain a representative of labor, a representative of employers and an impartial chairman. The work-load cannot be increased until Feb. 1 and thereafter it can be increased only upon proof by the employers. The period from now to February will be a period of study which will result, we are confident, in real reduction of the stretch-out. We have at least killed the stretch-out.

"This machinery is to be fixed in the code by presidential action.

"The president undoubtedly will act swiftly, by executive order."

Code Authorities Lose Power.

The report pointed out that the Winant board recommended that the proposed textile labor relations board have full jurisdiction over the administration and enforcement of not only Section 7-A, but also of all other labor provisions on the textile codes, including such provisions as have been adopted with reference to the stretch-out. It adds:

"In other words, the whole administration of the labor provisions of the textile codes is taken away from code authorities, and given to an official impartial federal board. The gain of that one thing alone is worth the whole cost of the strike."

The substance of the Winant board report is declared to be a "flat contradiction of the claims of the employers with respect to the present stretch-out practices of textile mills; and has completely cleared the good faith of the United Textile Workers in calling the strike."

MORE ABOUT

ROY M'DONALD

(Continued from First Page)

some time that others would be "consolidated."

The Trainmen's opinion of McDonald's policies, sent The Labor World this week by Secretary J. M. Brien, of Lodge 215, follows:

Whereas, we have operating in our community a chain of stores known as the Home Stores and in connection therewith is operated a bakery, a dairy, a restaurant and a print shop which produces the Free Press. We are reliably informed that one Roy McDonald is owner, general manager and general dictator of these stores and their subsidiaries. This is the same Roy McDonald who is self-styled an individualist, with great knowledge of our social and economic conditions and often has spoken on these subjects before civic clubs and made other public utterances; and,

Whereas, Mr. McDonald has been quoted in substance as saying that he is opposed to organized labor and collective bargaining, to labor's present high wage scale and standard of living; that wages, generally, should have been cut in half in 1929 and that the present depression will not end until wages are cut further and further; he has also been quoted as saying that railway employes should be put on a 12-hour basis with the referred to wage-cut; that he refuses to employ union men of the building trades or pressmen's union and employs out-of-town men instead of our union tradesmen here, who are out of employment; apparently, he discharged or "fired" one of his store managers because he donated, from his own pocket, to help feed some laboring people in East Lake, probably because they were on an authorized strike; and,

Whereas, a few years ago, Mr. McDonald's Home Stores advertised extensively in the Chattanooga daily papers, all of which employ union men and operate under union regulations, but apparently, this did not coincide with his rugged individualism, so he began to publish his non-union throw-sheet, the "Chattanooga Free Press," which is his appeal to laboring people to spend their union-earned dollars in a non-union market; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this lodge take official cognizance of Mr. McDonald's actions and attitude toward labor generally, that we acquaint our membership with same in order that they may spend their earnings where they will be appreciated and that we condemn his actions and attitude as violative of the principles of this Brotherhood; and, be it further

Resolved, That copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and made a part thereof, and also, copies be furnished both our daily papers and The Labor World, notifying them of our action.

A. X. PEFFER,
J. C. COX,
J. CLEVE DEAN,
Committee.

Correct this sentence: "I just act natural," said he, "and never think of the impression I am making."

MORE ABOUT

ROTARY CLUB

(Continued from First Page)

was given the misleading letter signed "Striker," I am,

Sincerely yours,
A. SHELBY OCHS,
President,
Chattanooga Rotary Club.

Sept. 24. 1934.

Mr. A. Shelby Ochs, President,
Chattanooga Rotary Club,
City.

Dear Mr. Ochs:

We have your letter of the 22nd, complaining of a statement made by a Labor World correspondent that Mr. John S. Fletcher introduced a resolution before Rotary condemning the textile strikers.

I am very glad you called our attention to this obvious error, and hasten to express sincere regret. You are doubtless aware, by this time, that the reference was to another civic club, and, being a newspaper man yourself, will understand how such unfortunate mistakes occur.

Had I given the matter proper attention, would have known Rotary could not have adopted such a resolution, in view of its principles of Brotherly Love as expressed through a framed declaration which hangs in your office. It is to the everlasting credit of your organization that no such resolution was passed, and The Labor World is deserving of censure for seeming carelessness in so stating.

Our correspondent, of course, was chiding the daily papers for their highly colored and biased "news" and editorials with reference to the textile strike, and I assure you the paragraph was correct in the main.

Your members are doubtless aware, as is a great majority of our citizenship, of the bitter and acrimonious attitude of the daily papers during this strike, and I am quite sure they will be tolerant with our little "slip."

Regret very much your implied doubt as to the desire of The Labor World to be accurate, and assure you it has been a set purpose of this publication during its eighteen years' existence to observe all the ethics of the profession, and to fairly, accurately and truthfully present and defend the cause of the workers, without fear or favor.

May I congratulate the gentlemen of Rotary on the fact that they did not add to the stress of one of the most tragic experiences through which our beloved country has ever passed.

Will gladly make correction in our next issue.

Sincerely yours,
R. M. COOKE,
Editor The Labor World.

Standard Pickets Report All Quiet

"Everything is still quiet at the Standard and Thatcher plants," says a report from the pickets at those places. "We have had good order all the time we have been on strike, and we hope we can keep it that way. Following are some that have contributed supplies this week: Rogers grocery, Red Bank; farmers at Falling Water, A. C. Kidwell, Cagler restaurant, H. H. Price, Pierce Cash Market, Robinson drug store, George Anderson, G. W. Baker, R. S. Simpson and W. H. Graham.

"The Modern Beauty shop has also given the girls free shampoos and hair sets, devoting each Tuesday to this complimentary service."

The report is signed by H. D. Ransom, W. L. Williams, B. O. Lawson, Maud Walker, Lona Gill, Mrs. R. C. Stowe and Edith Nuckolls.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS REPORT.

Following report, signed by Mary Lou Agee and Lester Wade, is from strikers at the Volunteer:

"We wish to thank the following for their assistance: Clark Bros., for radio; Dan Garvin, tent; Willingham & Co., lumber; Hatfield & Keef, stove; DeArmond's, sandwiches and coffee; American Lava company, electricity; McPherson Market, Krystal No. 2, Quick Lunch, supplies."

WHY ROY M'DONALD'S SO-CALLED 'HOME STORES' ARE BEING PICKETED:

Anti-union policy of McDonald's organization is a matter of long standing. In years gone by the Chattanooga Typographical Union has repeatedly made efforts to secure the co-operation of Roy McDonald with the labor movement of Chattanooga, but always met with the excuse that the size of his printing plant did not justify the full-time services of a journeyman printer. The union offered to grant him the use of the union label in his shop on a part-time employment basis, but this offer was refused. Due to the fact that the McDonald printing plant was a small one and he did not enter into competition with other printing plants in the city no campaign was waged against his plant.

A little more than a year ago Roy McDonald enlarged his printing plant and took over the publication of E. T. Bales' weekly sports paper, changed the name to the Chattanooga Free Press and started distributing it free as a booster sheet for his grocery organization. Mr. Bales' sports paper was being published in a union printing plant.

A committee from Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89 conferred with McDonald in an effort to secure an agreement whereby union printers and pressmen would be employed in his plant. McDonald refused to consider such a proposition, stating he was an "individualist," and would not allow any organization to control his employes. He stated that his employes would "work any hours I see fit to designate and perform any task I may require of them." He further stated that "President Hoover made a mistake in 1929 by not ordering all wages cut 50 per cent," claiming that such action would have immediately ended the depression.

A committee from the Trades and Labor Council also conferred with McDonald and met with the same attitude from him as did the Typographical Union committee.

He then imported a printer and a pressman from another state to work in his plant when there were many unemployed printers and pressmen in Chattanooga—local men whose homes are here.

Because of McDonald's attitude the Trades and Labor Council placed the McDonald organization on its "unfair list" more than a year ago. During the past year the Chattanooga Typographical Union has waged a silent but effective publicity campaign against the McDonald organization. The McDonald throwsheet, at the time of its inauguration, was ballyhooed by McDonald as being a wonderful opportunity for the downtrodden merchant to secure cheap advertising in a widely distributed medium. Mc Donald expressed hopes of entering the daily newspaper field within a few months. A number of Home Stores have been closed, several have been "consolidated," and at least two have been disguised with a different color front.

Heretofore we have not found it necessary to use the daily press in our fight against the unfair business policies of the McDonald organization. Neither have we previously deemed it necessary to picket the Home Stores, although we have considered such action several times.

However, we believe the public should be informed of the real issues behind the prsent picketing of the Home Stores, and for that reason present the above facts.

Last week we authorized the picketing of the Home Stores because of McDonald's latest alleged affront to labor — the discharge of a valued employe because he extended aid to striking textile workers. Inasmuch as that action was the direct cause of placing of pickets, it is not the sole reason for picketing of the Home Stores, as we show by the above statement of facts. Eventually we would have been forced to picket the Home Stores—the action mentioned above merely brought the situation to a head sooner than was expected.

We wish to thank the public for the splendid co-operation it is giving us in our fight against the unfair business policies of the McDonald organization, and to assure everyone that picketing of the Home Stores will be conducted in an orderly manner with the sole object of reminding the public of the unfairness of the McDonald organization.

The picketing is being done in the name of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council because the Council is the representative body of organized labor in Chattanooga and the fight against the unfair business policies of the McDonald organization is being waged for the entire organized labor movement of Chattanooga and surrounding territory.

The HOME STORES COMMITTEE of Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89

W. A. Baker, Chairman — John H. Crump, Secretary

Phil Mandre — A. M. Underwood — Wallace Miller

Textile Strike Formally Ends by Agreement

Settlement Hosiery Walkout Thought Near

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 5, 1934 — Number 24

ONFEREES BELIEVE AGREEMENT CLOSE IN HOSIERY STRIKE

izens and Union epresentatives Offer Proposal.

DICATED OWNERS WILL ACCEPT PLAN

tile Mills Hum as Work-s Go Back to Jobs— edges - Walsh - Weidner ituation Brings Federal onciliation.

mplete settlement of the textile , and the inauguration of nego-ns which are expected to clear e hosiery situation locally were nding features of the local situ-with respect to those industries the past week.

e plants of the Standard-Coosa-her company were in operation, ll as the Peerless Woolen mills, ossville, while agreement was d at the Richmond Hosiery also.

rles R. Puckett, of Local 1751, es, said this week the agree-with management at that plant orking out satisfactorily . In a ed statement, Mr. Puckett said: e members of Local 1751, Peer-Woolen mills, have reached an ment with our management and ill re-opened Oct. 2, with about mployes at work. All employes to work without discrimina-any employe, and with equal n of work. It will take some o get the mill back in full oper-but each department will start t as possible, with each shift g the work three days each, on till the mill returns to full ion. The committee who repre-the workers have settled the with management in good faith ach other, and will co-operate that the arrangement is lived

wish to thank the public for co-operation during this strike. will not permit us to list all of those who contributed to ing the strike, but we hope we ow you all by our co-operation uch we appreciate what you one."

tatement signed by Rayburn on, vice-president of Local ollows:

ton textile workers at the ond Hosiery mill, Local 2216, d to work under an agreement ere would be no discrimination n union and non-union and the ement would observe the na-recovery act, including Sec-A. President Charley Moorman ce-President Rayburn Thomi-e making arrangements to Local 2216 stronger. We feel h member should pay more n to his local union."

HELD FOR RY ACCORD.

was held Friday morning for ement with local hosiery man-ers which will result in an the strike in that industry. A agreement had been sub-the mill owners by a commit-isting of T. R. Preston, presi-the Hamilton National bank, mmissioner of Fire and Police Bryan, who conferred with and committee of the Ameri-deration of Hosiery Workers resentatives of Central Body y, and later with representa-the management. It was be-lieved at presstime that these negotiations would be successful.

Discrimination In Hundreds Of Cases Is Shown

Union Accuses Employers of Using Terroristic Tactics and Refusing Jobs to Employes Active in Big Strike.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The first series of complaints from the textile workers, arising out of discriminations by employers refusing to re-employ those who had been active in the national textile strike, were presented to the recently appointed textile relations board in Washington.

Formal complaint and petition was presented to the board, giving specific data affecting 555 persons refused employment in the mills at Columbus, Ga., including the Bibb, Muscogee, Eagle and Phoenix, Swift, Perkins and Bradley mills.

Thirty affidavits were included among the material also, showing the nature of the situation which these workers had to face, including evictions, treatment by militiamen and threats of mill bosses.

Material Speedily Prepared.

The speed with which this material has been assembled and prepared is evidence of the effectiveness of the organization which is being put together for the continued handling of such problems, as well as other problems growing out of the organization program of the United Textile Workers.

It is the intention of the officials of the union to press for swift decision in the handling of these issues by the textile labor relations board; and the board has expressed its desire to bring about a speedy clarification of the situation.

Thousands of Complaints.

"We do not yet know the total number of cases to be filed," said Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the organizing committee, "but it will run into thousands, all involving union members so far.

"We have every reason to believe that the textile labor relations board will proceed immediately and vigorously, making its own investigations if necessary. Just as fast as we can compile the complaints they will be filed. The volume of complaints shows clearly that textile manufacturers will comply with the terms of the Winant board's report only under pressure."

President's Plan Approved.

The United Textile Workers will gladly agree to the industrial truce proposal contained in the president's radio broadcast of Sept. 30, it was officially announced at headquarters of the union in the Carpenters' building here.

"Conditioned upon our right to organize freely, we agree to the proposal that there be a period free from industrial conflict," said Chairman Gorman. "This will be nothing new for the United Textile Workers of America. We sought peace throughout. The record speaks for itself. We offered to use the machinery created by the government in order to avoid conflict.

Anti-Union Employers Rebuked.

"We were faced by employers who thought they could break our union by resort to conflict. That test has been passed. The president's address was, as we see it, a cutting rebuke to that type of employers. This is true, not only in connection with the truce proposal, but in that portion of the address in which the president pointed out that while employers were demanding the right to organize themselves adequately to promote their legitimate interests it was but natural that the workers should seek and obtain a statutory declaration of their constitutional right to organize.

"It must be clear to all that the administration is determined that labor's right to organize and bargain collectively shall be fully recognized. On that basis and with proper governmental machinery available, as it now is in our industry, a truce is the only sensible proposition. As for the textile industry, our purpose now is to proceed to a stabilization of the industry and the creation of a new prosperity that shall include all who have their being within that industry.

"The president's speech has put anti-union employers in a position in which it will be extremely difficult for them to maintain their practice of discrimination. He has pointed the way to them and they can take their choice as to whether they are on their honor or on the spot. We shall use to the full the machinery of peaceful adjustment. If there is conflict it will have to be forced by employers."

HEDGES-WALSH-WEIDNER WORKERS STILL OUT.

Approximately 550 Machinists, Boilermakers and Electricians who walked out of the two local plants of the Hedges-Walsh-Weidner company this week, were still out Friday. Sam C. Godfrey, representative of the Boilermakers' International union, arrived in Chattanooga Friday to assist his members, while W. R. Barney, business agent of Lodge 56, and a representative of the Grand Lodge, and E. E. McDaniels, of the Electricians, are representing their respective crafts.

Federal conciliation was in prospect Friday morning, it was said, but nothing of a definite nature concerning a settlement could be announced at presstime.

Crane Workers Will Discuss Co. Proposal

Employes of Big Local Plant Will Meet Saturday Afternoon at Roosevelt Hall.

Strikers at the Crane Enamelware company, closed recently by a walkout, will meet Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Roosevelt hall to discuss the terms of a counter-proposal offered as a basis of settlement by officials of the company.

The walkout, which followed 100 per cent. organization in the enameling department, affected the entire plant when workers in other departments organized and became members of the various crafts represented.

Efforts to secure an agreement prior to the strike proved futile, but since the plant was closed negotiations have been in progress which it is believed will result in a settlement of the differences existing.

A full attendance of the workers affected is requested at the meeting Saturday afternoon.

Tennessee-Georgia Textile Council to Meet at LaFayette

Announcement was made Friday by John Broom, of Dalton, president of the Tennessee-Georgia District Textile council, that the council will meet at Hosiery Workers' hall, LaFayette, Saturday, Oct. 6, at 2:30 p.m.

"Any local affiliated with the United Textile Workers which wishes to affiliate with this council may do so," Mr. Broom said, "by sending delegates to this meeting."

USE OF TROOPS PROTESTED.

Jackson, Miss.—Representatives of five railroad brotherhoods in McComb passed a resolution condemning action of business men in asking that national guardsmen be sent there in connection with the textile workers' strike.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS GAIN THROUGH A. F. L.

Hatcher Lists Many Betterments Secured.

STATE SECRETARY GOES INTO RECORDS

Points Out Benefits of Co-Operation With American Federation.

Following article concludes an interesting series written for Labor World readers by Mr. E. R. Hatcher, of Nashville, secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Post Office Clerks. This concluding instalment points out the many benefits secured by the Postal Workers through affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and The Labor World expresses appreciation for its readers to Mr. Hatcher for his timely and interesting series of articles:

The first big accomplishment of the postoffice clerks after their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor was the abolishment of the fining system. There had been instituted a system by which an employe charged with any shortcoming or disobedience of the rules, no matter how trivial, was assessed fines ranging from 25 cents to $25.00, which were deducted from his meager salary. A suit was instituted by the union clerks in the court of claims for the recovery of fines thus assessed. The winning of this suit put a stop forever to this practice.

The major activities of the federation were directed toward the removal of the so-called "gag" orders which deprived civil service employes of the constitutional right to directly petition congress for the redress of grievances or to engage in any activity seeking to improve their working conditions. This fight was won on August 24, 1912, when the 62nd congress enacted the Lloyd-LaFollette bill restoring the right of petition and reaffirming the right of government employes to organize and affiliate with other organized workers.

This one activity in behalf of the postal workers by the American Federation of Labor fully justifies our contention that affiliation with labor is essential if we are to maintain our liberties and make proportionate contribution to labor's program for a fuller and freer life for all wage earners.

Were the gag orders in effect today there could be no open fight by postal employes for any sort of adjustments. There could be no insistent letters sent to members of congress to acquaint them of the desires of the postal workers. The great value of this legislation is today apparent. During all the years prior to the formation of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks not a single measure of remedial legislation was enacted. The removal of the gag orders were almost entirely due to the efforts of the N. F. P. O. C. and the A. F. of L.

The following list of legislative enactments represents only a portion of the progress made by the post office clerks and the other organized workers since affiliation:

1907—Salary Classification Law
1912—Eight-hour law
1912—Weekly rest law
1912—Right of Petition restored
1916—Compensation for injury law
1916—Holiday compensatory time law
1918—Salary increase legislation
1919—Salary increase legislation
1920—Retirement legislation
1920—Salary reclassification
1920—Sick leave
1920—Credit for substitute work
1921—Credit for military service
1921—Restoration of special clerks
1922—Amendatory retirement legislation
1925—Salary increase
1925—Liberalization sick leave law
1925—Higher rate of overtime
1926—Liberalization of retirement law
1928—Liberalization of sick leave law
1928—Wage differential for night work
1930—Liberalization of retirement law
1931—44-hour week law

With affiliation came the needed strength to make known to the public and the congress the postal workers' grievances and to secure the necessary legislative correctives. These workers should forever be grateful to the great organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. for what they have done for them through all these years even through the last session of congress and for what they will gladly continue to do in the future.

Cement Workers Gain Through Organization

Secure Improved Conditions for Members by Collective Bargaining Route.

An outstanding example of the benefits of united action on the part of workers is seen in the improved working conditions secured for members of Local 18269, Cement Workers.

T. L. Sullivan, publicity chairman for the new local, explained to The Labor World this week a few of the benefits secured by the organization since its formation only a short time ago.

"We organized a little over a year ago, with just a few members," Mr. Sullivan said. "Now our mill is just about 100 per cent unionized. We have been recognized by our company, and have an agreement which includes increased wages and several adjustments in working conditions, one of which is that if a workman is called from his home to repair a breakdown he receives three hours' pay as a minimum. We have been holding interesting meetings, and our members are enthused over the progress we have made and prospects for the future."

Officers of Local 18269 are: President, T. J. Adams; vice-president, Will Gray; financial secretary, Fred Sullivan; recording secretary, Owen Barnes. The local is affiliated with Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

Shoe Repairers Continue Gains

Local 620, Shoe Repairers, continues to gain in membership and effectiveness, according to a report given The Labor World this week by F. L. Dixon and Frank Davis, as follows:

"Boot and Shoe Workers union, Local No. 620, met Thursday night in the Odd Fellows hall on Seventh street, with a good attendance present. J. R. Marshall presided, with F. L. Dixon, business agent, acting secretary. After the regular business of the local was attended to, several matters were discussed. J. R. Marshall led the discussion, announcing that he would like to have every shoe worker in Chattanooga become a member of the local, and from the attendance Thursday night it looks very favorable. Next meeting will be held next Thursday, when a much larger attendance is expected. Several matters of importance at that time will be taken up in the interest of the Boot and Shoe Workers union, as well as offering assistance to striking local workers. Let every member, if possible, attend.

"FRANK DAVIS."

LOSES BLUE EAGLE.

Washington.—The NRA has deprived the Finck Cigar company, San Antonio, Tex., of the right to display any NRA insignia. This action was taken on the recommendation of the national labor relations board, which found the company had discharged three employes in violation of Section 7A of the recovery act.

CONVENTION HEARS REPORTS OF GREAT MEMBERSHIP GAINS

Total of Idle Still Gaining, Green Reports

No Improvement Shown Up to Mid-August, Labor Head Says —Relief Rolls Show Critical Problem.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Unemployment continued to increase up to mid-August, according to American Federation of Labor estimates, based on government indexes, President William Green, of the federation, reports.

"The critical nature of our present unemployment is shown by the relief rolls," President Green said. "In June this year, the number of families on relief was 3,716,755 (preliminary), almost as many as in June last year when the figure was 3,789,026; preliminary reports for July indicate that relief need was greater in July than June, and well above the level of July of last year."

"Toward the end of August and the first part of September," Green further said, "industry began to quicken its pace somewhat with the fall busy season, but thus far employment gains this year have been far less than last year.

"In August, the number without work in industry was 10,834,000 (preliminary) compared to 10,793,000 in July (revised). The dull summer season in retail stores added 40,000 to the unemployed, and the drought on farms meant loss of work for nearly 50,000 farm laborers; railroads dropped 17,000 from their payrolls. These employment losses more than offset the slight gains in industries where the fall busy season was already beginning.

"In September, trade union figures show fall activity increasing. Reports from unions in twenty-four cities, covering the first half of the month, show that members were finding a few temporary jobs in street transportation, water transportation, manufacturing, clothing trades, theaters and printing, but employment gains were small.

"August and September this year show a strong contrast to the same months last year. In August last year, 800,000 went back to work in the president's re-employment program; this year no effort was made to create jobs and unemployment increased by 40,000.

"The number unemployed in August, 1934, was back almost to the level of August, 1933. Our estimate, based on government figures, shows 10,834,000 out of work in August this year; in August last year 10,960,000.

"Government emergency work gave employment to 2,249,000 in August—625,000 on PWA, 357,000 in conservation camps, and an average of 1,267,000 on the ERA (emergency relief) work program. This is nearly 100,000 more than in July, chiefly in the ERA work program. Deducting those on emergency work from the total without work in industry, we find that 8,585,000 were without jobs of any sort."

TRUCE PREVENTS STRIKE OF 40,000 LONGSHOREMEN

New York City.—A strike of 40,000 longshoremen in Atlantic ports from Maine to Virginia was stayed when representatives of the International Longshoremen's association agreed to accept a proposal by the steamship operators that they await the outcome of deliberations of President Roosevelt's arbitration board, now considering the situation on the Pacific coast. The strike had been expected to be called Oct. 1.

Total Strength Federation Near Six Millions.

ADD HALF-MILLION SINCE LAST MEET

NRA Criticized for Failure to Bring Expected Benefits — Demands Greater Labor Participation in Administration.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—Emphasis on big gains in trade union organization and sharp criticism of the national recovery administration featured the report of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, submitted to the federation's fifty-fourth annual convention here. The convention, which opened Oct. 1, was one of the largest ever held by the A. F. of L.

"Progress of organization has continued steadily and gains have been far greater than nominal gains on dues-paying membership would indicate," the report says.

"Low wages, irregular work, and deficits created by years of depression prevent many from complete identification with our movement," the report adds. "However, the tide of those who feel a kinship with the cause of labor—the cause of the underprivileged—steadily rises higher."

Half Million Gain Shown.

Membership of affiliated unions for the year ending Aug. 31, 1934, is given in the report as 2,608,011, an increase of 481,215 members over the average membership for the twelve months last year. Total membership for August, 1934, was 2,824,689, an increase of paid membership in August, 1934, over the average paid membership of the affiliated unions last year of 697,893.

The report points out that the figures include only dues-paying members and that a great number were unable to pay dues because of unemployment. It adds:

"There are many others who are just as loyal trade unionists and who are just as desirous to have the trade unions represent them in collective bargaining, but who are unable to keep their dues fully paid to date because of inadequate employment. On the basis of reports from our international unions and careful examination of the records of local unions affiliated directly with the A. F. of L., we estimate that the total organized strength of the labor movement at the beginning of September, 1934, was 5,650,000. . . We estimate that the total number who look to the federation as their representative agency cannot be less than 12,000,000. In making these estimates we have chosen always the conservative figures."

NRA Failure Charged.

The report devotes much attention to the national recovery administration and attacks it for failing to bring about the purposes of the national industrial recovery act. Perpetuation of the NRA is demanded, with stronger compliance machinery and strict enforcement of the collective bargaining rights of Section 7-A.

More power for labor in code enforcement and administration is also demanded in the report. Labor representatives on the code authorities, a better balance between labor and capital on the industrial relations boards and a provision that codes be reopened on request of labor are asked.

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is the membership of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The paid-up membership in August, 1934, was 2,823,750. A. F. of L. headquarters estimate that at the beginning of September, 1934, the total organized strength of the labor movement was 5,650,000.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The problem of the labor movement is to protect those who work against those who desire to exploit and to give them constantly better opportunities for life and work?"

A.—Samuel Gompers.

* * *

Q.—How many states still lack old age security laws?

A.—Twenty.

What Next!

Energy in ocean water is now being used to drive refrigerating machinery in a floating ice factory off the coast of Brazil. Warm surface water (about 75 degrees Fahrenheit) is pumped into a fireless "boiler." There a vacuum is maintained by water at about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, pumped from a depth of more than 2,000 feet. The surface water boils in consequence. The steam generated drives turbines which in turn cause refrigerating machinery to freeze ice at the rate of 1,000 tons daily.

FIVE-DAY WEEK PROPOSED FOR WOOL FELT INDUSTRY

Washington.—Public hearing on proposals for revision of the code for the wool felt manufacturing industry, one of which would establish a five-day week, have been scheduled by the national recovery administration. The hearing will be held Friday, Oct. 5, in Washington, under A. Henry Thurston, acting deputy administrator.

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DRUG STORE

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NRA
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Kept Taking Cardui Until She Got Rid of the Severe Pains

When Mrs. Ida Hege, of Edinburg, Ind., was in a painful, rundown condition, she took Cardui, with the results she describes below: "I had just been what one might say dragging around, feeling miserable and all out of sorts. I remembered how Cardui helped my aunt. I sent for six bottles of Cardui and when I had taken them, I was much better and stronger. I did not suffer so much pain. I continued taking Cardui until I had taken nine bottles. I do not have the severe pains." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

The Modest Proposal of the N. A. M.

The National of Manufacturers meets President Roosevelt's suggestion of an industrial truce by denouncing labor for striking, and making the following proposal:

"The employers of the nation will welcome the proclamation of a truce period, similar to that in the war, during which neither group nor the government will attempt to change existing relations by force."

In plainer words, N. A. M. proposes that the government, for an indefinite period, shall give up any attempt to enforce its own laws, which members of the association are breaking systematically and continuously, with the full approval and support of their organization.

The recovery act specifically confirms labor in the right to organize for collective bargaining, "without interference, influence or coercion" by employers. After ignoring and flouting that law for months, the National Association of Manufacturers now demands that this condition of organized lawlessness shall be sanctioned by the government for the period of the truce, and that labor shall not strike to enforce its legal rights.

A more impudent, preposterous proposal never was made.

If the association had any elements of candor or intellectual integrity, it would acknowledge that practically all the strikes of which it complains were efforts made by labor to enforce the law which employers blatantly and openly ignore.

Employers, for whom the association assumes to speak, have so far been the greatest gainers from the NRA. Profits have gone up faster than wages, and much faster than the buying power of wages. The National City Bank of New York—hardly a pro-labor institution—has given some figures showing the contrast between corporation profits in the first half of 1934, under the NRA, and the deficits of the same half of 1933, before the NRA, which are no less than startling.

> The iron and steel industry, taken together, ran up a deficit of $44,636,000 in the first half of 1933, and collected a profit of $6,129,000 in the same period of 1934. Bethlehem Steel was in the red $9,089,000 in the first period, and in the black $2,540,000 in the second. Cities Service lost $818,000 in 1933, and profited $2,797,000 in 1934. The Radio Corporation of America went in the red $1,268,000 last year, and took in profits of $1,772,000 this year.

While piling up these profits, which nothing but the recovery program can explain, almost every industry represented by the National Association of Manufacturers is breaking the law which brought it prosperity, and denying labor the right to organize. And the association now proposes to make this "existing relation" permanent.

For chilly impudence and immaculate nerve, that scheme certainly deserves the prize.

The Peace Outlook in Textiles

President Roosevelt's appointment of the steel labor relations board to double as the textile labor relations board is regarded in Washington as a masterpiece. This board, composed of Judge Walter P. Stacey, of the supreme court of North Carolina; James A. Mullenback, of Chicago, and Henry A. Wiley, retired admiral of the U. S. navy, has experience, character and prestige.

Judge Stacey's position speaks for itself. He has served on five railroad arbitration boards. Admiral Wiley has also served on railroad arbitration boards, and they keep coming back to him for further services. Mullenback got his start in labor relations by acting as peacemaker for the clothing workers of Chicago—no job for a timid man. Together, as the steel board, they held an election in the steel mills at Huntington, W. Va. The regular union had a majority of all votes cast, and the board, brushing aside the contention of the steel companies, that majorities do not count against a company union, certified that this corporation would have to deal with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The board has a very difficult job on hand in the textile difficulty. It used to be said that great numbers of people on both sides who lived through the Civil war never learned for thirty years that the aforesaid war was over. A similar state of what might be called "suspended information" seems to afflict a large number of textile mill bosses, particularly in the south.

They are refusing to put union workers back to work. In several communities, these workers are being evicted from their company-owned houses. One father writes from a textile town that his two sons have been discharged for the crime of going out with their fellows; and that one of them, whose wife is expecting an addition to the family in a few weeks, nevertheless has been thrown out of the house they occupied.

No good ever was done or ever will be by such tactics. They are merely instances of half-baked "frightfulness" which angers much more than it frightens. To be fair, only a minority of the mill owners have resorted to this stupid bullying; and it is believed that they will yield to the insistence of the new board.

Wages and Babies

Some years ago, the children's bureau of the Department of Labor studied the infant death rate in seven cities, and found a startling and very close connection between family income and child mortality.

In families where the father earned less than $450 a year, 167 babies out of every 1,000 born died before reaching the age of one year.

In families where the father earned between $550 and $650 a year, 116 babies out of each 1,000 died in their first year.

But in families where the father earned $1,250 or more, only 59 babies out of each 1,000 died before their first birthday.

With those figures in mind, turn to some other figures just published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, telling of the wages paid by textile mills in May of this year. Workers in cotton mills got $12.63 a week. From that the scale ranged upward until workers in carpets and rugs averaged $18.26 a week. If they lost no time, cotton mill workers would get $656.76 a year, and carpet makers $949.52.

In other words, none of these textile workers got enough incomes to give babies coming to the family a reasonable hold on life. And the actual receipts are decidedly lower than these figures, because of part time.

What civilized country can be contented when one of his big and basic industries is managed like that?

Another Big Step for Labor

Agreement between labor and the Aluminum Company of America marks another big step for labor. Perhaps the fact of unionization is the most important factor. Under the ruling of the national labor relations board, the union will speak for all employes where the union can show a majority within its membership. The Aluminum company has been a real foe of unionism and the ending of a strike in agreement is a matter of great importance to labor.

A Bad Smelling Business

And now the American people learn from the senate that American munitions makers are willing to sell gas bombs and machine guns to be used against their own countrymen who are striking against overwork and under pay. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten a hand engaged in that business.

The Growing Munitions Scandal

The senate investigation of the munitions business has brought out a mass of facts, some of which might have been copied from the minutes of a swindlers' convention, and some from a comic opera.

King George V steps down from his throne, and uses his royal influence to get the Polish gun contract for a British firm, and edge out the intruding Americans.

American ships are sent to Turkey and to South America to serve, as Senator Nye well said, as a salesman's sample case for our own munitions dealers.

And, on the other hand, our war department releases the designs of the best known anti-aircraft gun so that it can be sold abroad; a lobbyist for the Electric Boat company writes his employers that he has fixed things in Washington to do away with "sales resistance" by government officials; and an assistant Secretary of the Navy promises in writing to do "everything in my power" to steer naval contracts to this same boat firm.

Of such as these are the kingdoms of munitions mongers. Some evidence, also, has been presented to show that the war profiteers deliberately foment international distrust and suspicion to boost their sales of arms; and more such evidence is promised.

If such intrigues cannot be stopped, congress had better begin drawing plans to make the supply of arms and munitions a government monopoly.

Coupon Clippers Lose Jobs

A considerable number of investors lost their jobs as coupon cilppers when the trustees for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway announced that interest on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent and income mortgage 5 per cent bonds would be omitted.

As reasons for the omission the trustees cited the recent wage increase for railway employes, the possible burden the pension act for railway employes passed by the recent session of congress, and the possible enactment of an occupational tax, proposed in an ordinance pending before the municipal council of St. Louis, Mo., on each railroad per mile of all tracks inside the city limits.

The trustees said the bankers would not loan them any money, and that therefore they had to conserve their cash to insure the payment of actual operating expenses.

The coupon clippers who were dependent for their living on the bond interest, if any of them belong in that class, will now experience the sensations imposed by railroad executives upon thousands of railway employes who have been mercilessly tossed into the army of the unemployed in recent years.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers is evidently looking for trouble. The board advised employers to ignore the ruling of the national labor relations board requiring employers to accept the majority rule in collective bargaining with employers.

The majority was laid down by the labor board in the case of the Houde Engineering Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., the board directing the corporation to recognize the United Auto Workers' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and negotiate through it exclusively as the representative of the majority of the company's employes.

The manufacturers' organization urged employers to "continue to abide by the long-standing and authoritative interpretations upholding the minority groups to deal with their employers." Employers should uphold the minority group rights "until competent judicial authority has declared otherwise," the statement said.

As to what the courts will rule on the manufacturers' contention, no certain prediction can be made. But judging by recent decisions and the present temper of the American people, the courts will uphold the national labor relations board and the National Association of Manufacturers will find it has played the wrong horse, as it has so frequently done in its long career of anti-unionism.

* * *

All in all, the late World war was a pleasant episode for the officials of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours company. Before the war, they received bonuses of $135,000 in 1913 and $171,000 in 1914.

But in 1915 their bonuses jumped to $3,375,000; in 1916, to $6,514,000; and even after this country got into the war and tried to keep some rein on the munitions makers, du Pont bonuses were $2,927,000 in 1917, $3,170,000 in 1918, and even $857,000 in 1919. The officials of that company must have been sorry to see the war end.

* * *

The Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance knows the immense value of the labor press to the labor movement and frequently has emphasized that the labor press and its advertisers are deserving of the wholehearted support of every trade unionist. The recent convention of the organization in Minneapolis, in following up praise of the labor press in the past, said, in approving General President Flore's biennial report:

> "As has been so ably stated by our general president, we are deeply indebted to the labor press for the excellent co-operation shown us in our various campaigns of organization. The labor press throughout the nation has accomplished much to advance the interests of organized labor and has kept a large percentage of the membership advised on matters of interest and importance to our workers.
>
> "We concur in the request of our general president that we support the labor press and its advertisers. To reciprocate is but meeting the labor press half way. In its success is our success, and our support of its efforts will but result in greater benefits to our organization."

Signs along the road indicate a quick change in NRA.

Gen. Johnson, perhaps the one man who could have done the job to which he was assigned, is on the way.

So it is. They come, they linger a while and then they go. Napoleon, Caesar, Hannibal, Aristotle, Webster, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin—all long since on their way. But they left markers by which we still know they once walked the earth and swayed either the actions or the actions or the thought, or both, of millions.

* * *

Here is an item of interesting news.

Throughout the strike of textile workers, the union has not had one locked file case in strike headquarters—not even a place where so much as a postage stamp could be locked up. That's how secretive they are.

It is a strike conducted in a gold fish bowl. There probably are secrets, but they are kept in the heads of leaders. Records are the most open things in the world and there probably are few secrets not in the records, except for a constant knowledge of the plans of management.

Georgia has carved a new niche in the hall of shame.

Georgia has thrown men and women into a military stockade, just as if Georgia had forsaken civilization and gone feudal all over again.

Georgia has done a shameful thing. Gov. Talmadge, safe again after election, threw all impartiality to the winds and went after the textile strikers as if they were an alien foe.

Stories coming out of Georgia are heart-breaking and maddening.

"Can such things be?" is the question that comes naturally.

The answer is that they can be, they are.

Gov. Talmadge has written himself a record that stands among all the records of governors in the great strike as the high of governmental outrage.

* * *

While the strike raged at height there came out before the committee testimony about the ing wealth of munitions manufacturers. Gas bomb sales went up 5 to 10 per cent.

Munitions profits were above have been truly fabulous.

At the same time the textile ily came again into the picture.

On the one side enormous and swollen profits—on the other half a million strikers whose wages were so low that scarcely among them had savings enough keep them even two weeks from desperate hunger.

That's a picture of the fairness the economic world today.

Labor sees that picture and is getting tired of being the sacrifical goat. Management stands backed and asks labor to go on always. Labor says, you bend a little—give up a little. But has given until it has to be given, the fight goes on.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

GEORGIA BUSINESS INTERESTS HAIL TALMADGE TERRORISM AS BAIT TO CATCH NEW INDUSTRIES

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 4.—Business interests of Georgia hope to "cash in" on Gov. Talmadge's methods of handling the textile strike. Talmadge sent state troops into the mill towns, and either established barbed wire stockades into which strikers were herded, or forbade them to leave their homes.

The Talmadge reign of terror is being capitalized by the business interests and chambers of commerce of the state in an effort to persuade industries in other states to move to Georgia. Freedom from unionization of workers, and plenty of cheap labor at low wages, is held out as an inducement to industries to quit the northern states and move into the south.

M. O. Dunning, of Savannah, chairman of Coastal States, Inc., a promotional organization, has returned to Georgia from a business trip to New York, and predicts Georgia will get several new and large industries as a result "of the way Talmadge handled the strike."

Dunning said he conferred with northern industrialists seeking new sites for their plants, including textile, motor engine, aeronautic, automobile and musical instrument industries, and urged them to come to Georgia.

"All of those with whom I conferred were very warm in their praise of Talmadge in the way he handled the textile strike, and also of Gov. Wood in South Carolina," said Dunning.

TEXTILE RELATIONS BOARD NAMED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Personnel Regarded as Capable—Will Immediately Proceed to Investigate Alleged Discrimination Against Strikers — President Supports Majority Rule Under Section 7(a)—Other Progressive Features.

Washington, Oct. 4.—A textile relations board, as recommended in the report of the Winant textile inquiry board, has been named by President Roosevelt and will proceed immediately to attempt to straighten out the tangled situation existing in the exile industry.

The textile labor relations board, which will replace the Winant board, will be accountable, under the executive order, only to the national labor relations board. It will make quarterly and annual reports to the president through the parent board and the office of the secretary of labor. A fund of $50,000, to be expended under the direction of Secretary Perkins, is granted for the use of the board.

The powers of the new body include authorization to set up such agencies as it may see fit to investigate labor conditions affecting textiles, either on its own initiative or on complaints laid before it. It may also conduct voluntary arbitration proceedings and "exercise such powers as may be conferred upon it by any code of fair competition."

The order was issued after a final conference on its terms at the White House participated in by Donald R. Richberg, acting director of the executive council; Secretary Ickes, Charles E. Wysanski, Jr., solicitor for the department of labor, and Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator.

Strong Personnel.

The membership of the board is regarded as very strong and likely to prove capable. Those named include: Judge Walter P. Stacy, of North Carolina, chairman; James A. Mullenbach, of Illinois, and Admiral Henry A. Wiley, retired.

Judge Stacy, the chairman of the new board, has had wide experience as an arbiter in industrial controversies, having been named chairman of the national steel labor relations board last June after previous experience on five railroad arbitration boards and numerous emergency boards.

Admiral Wiley has had a similar although not as broad an experience.

Mr. Mullenbach, a former member of the board of education of Chicago, is a member of the petroleum labor policy board and was appointed to the steel labor board. He has been active as a labor arbiter in the clothing trades in Chicago, where he began such work in 1912.

Gorman Charges Discrimination.

Immediate work for the new board was forecast by Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, who charged that some mill owners intended to ignore President Roosevelt's request that strikers be returned to work without discrimination. He said that "discrimination" could be proved.

Mr. Gorman, in announcing his complaint on behalf of strikers, charged that George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile institute, indicated that individual mill operators mean to re-employ strikers according to their own dictates. He said that telegrams had been received from eight scattered sections asserting that mill owners were refusing to re-employ strikers.

Special Investigations Ordered.

In the same order which set up this board as arbitrator of all labor disputes in the far-flung textile business, Mr. Roosevelt ordered two investigations recommended by the Winant board.

The first is a study of wages and working conditions by the bureau of labor statistics. The second is a survey by the federal trade commission to determine "whether wage increases based upon reduction in hours or otherwise can, under prevailing economic conditions, be sustained."

Powers Are Granted Board.

Like the board appointed for the steel industry, the textile board is ordered to certify the results of elections conducted by workers for collective bargaining.

Not even the president, under the terms of the order, may interfere with acts or decisions of the board except where decisions involve Section 7 (a) of the national recovery act. Such cases may be taken before the national labor relations board either at the request of the textile board or at the instance of the national board.

Roosevelt Accepts Majority Rule.

In the executive order creating the textile labor relations board and outlining its powers and duties, President Roosevelt came out definitely, for what is believed to be the first time, in favor of majority rule in elections held under Section 7 (a) of the national industrial recovery act. Section 5 of the order states:

"The board shall certify the results of all elections conducted by it or by its agents to parties concerned, and the person, persons or organization certified as the choice of the majority of those voting shall be accepted, for the purpose of collective bargaining, as the representative or representatives of the employes eligible to participate in the election, without thereby denying to any individual or employes or group of employes the right to present grievances, to confer with their employers, or otherwise to associate themselves and act for mutual aid or protection."

Organized Labor Wins Long Battle For Board Member

George Forbes Named to County Body—Replaces D. M. Raulston.

Organized labor won a battle which has lasted for years when the Hamilton county court on last Monday named George Forbes, for many years active in labor affairs, as a member of the county school board. The local labor movement, through Central Body, had on several previous occasions made efforts to secure membership on the board, but each succeeding effort met with failure until Monday.

Mr. Forbes' election was the result of displacement of Mr. Raulston, who, incidentally, was reported as having been 100 per cent. friendly to labor during his membership on the board. Officers and members of the Hamilton County Federation of Teachers were high in their praises of the retiring board member, and it was considered fortunate that another friend was named in his stead.

Squire Kelso Rice, in nominating Mr. Forbes, called attention to the latter's long record of labor and civic activities. He recalled that Forbes has served as general chairman of the Memorial day committee for several years; member advisory committee of the county court for some time; was on the board of directors of the chamber of commerce; past commander of the Spanish-American War Veterans; past president Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and Tennessee Federation of Postoffice Clerks; former member of the executive council of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and other civic and labor activities.

Mr. Forbes' election was unanimous. The term is for seven years.

UNION DELAYS STRIKE UNTIL PRESIDENT ACTS

New York City.—Following word from Washington that President Roosevelt had granted a stay until Oct. 15 of his order increasing wages 10 per cent and cutting hours to 36 a week in the cotton garment industry, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union canceled plans for a general strike for the present.

The strike had been scheduled for Oct. 1, in support of the president's order, which was defied by the employers. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union had completed arrangements for a general strike in the women's branch of the industry. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the United Garment Workers were expected to co-operate, increasing the number of workers affected to approximately 100,000.

After receipt of the news from Washington that the president had delayed his order and had directed the creation of a committee of three to hear protests, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union decided to await final action on the order before issuing the strike call.

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PATRONIZE
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H-C GASOLINE
SINCLAIR OPALINE and
SINCLAIR PENNSYLVANIA
MOTOR OILS

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

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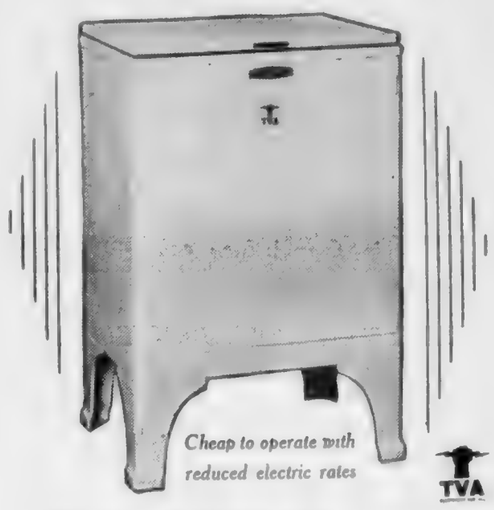

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An innovation in electric refrigeration . . . ideal for families that require a small refrigerator. Just like the larger models it provides a uniform low temperature for safe preservation of food . . . freezes two trays of ice quickly. It has an all-porcelain table-type top and a seamless porcelain interior. It opens conveniently from the top and has a most compact and easily accessible food compartment. Outside it's finished in gleaming white stain-proof Dulux. We invite you to visit any of our stores and see this new Frigidaire.

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OTHER ELECTRICAL DEALERS AND STORES ARE ALSO DISPLAYING TVA MODELS

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ON ALL TAXES PAID BY OCTOBER 15th
By taking advantage of this you will help yourselves and also your State and County.
WILEY COUCH, Trustee

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Texas Lady Tells How Black-Draught Laxative Helps All Her Family

Here's how Black-Draught fills the needs of a family laxative in the home of Mrs. J. S. Stoker, Fort Worth, Texas: "The grown-ups in my family," she writes, "have always taken powdered Thedford's Black-Draught for biliousness, headaches and other ailments (due to constipation) and found it a reliable remedy. I was very pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I bought it and gave it to my little daughters, ages 6 and 4. They needed something to cleanse their systems and Syrup of Black-Draught acted well." . . . Your druggist sells this reliable laxative in both forms. "Children like the Syrup."

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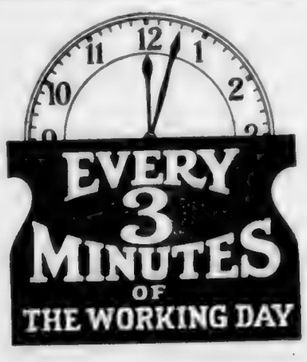

The PROVIDENT

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

PAYS A CLAIM

TO

Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

MORE ABOUT CONVENTION

(Continued from First Page)

The report finds that there has been failure to bring three principal benefits expected by labor under the recovery act: Increased employment through the establishment of a shorter work week; increased purchasing power through the establishment of higher wages; the right to organize and bargain collectively without interference by the employers.

In the elimination of child labor, the codes, with few exceptions, have fulfilled expectations, the report says. Likewise, the codes are declared to have fulfilled expectations by largely eliminating industrial homework.

Hours Must Be Cut.

Of the failure of the codes to bring expected re-employment, the report says:

"It was hoped that when codes were adopted covering the majority of workers, hours would be so shortened that the millions of workers would be absorbed. This hope has not been fully realized.

"A survey of the codes adopted shows that industry has failed completely to realize the necessity for a shorter work week."

The report points out that the vast majority fix a 40-hour week or longer and that as the average work week is considerably lower, the codes have failed to solve the problem of unemployment. "It has been the constant demand of labor that hours of work be reduced to the point where the unemployed can be absorbed. It is estimated that between two and three million workers have found jobs in industry through the NRA. This is something, but it is not enough. Hours of work must be greatly reduced."

Wages Reduced to Minimum.

Codes have failed to bring the expected increase in purchasing power, the report declares, because no protection has been extended to skilled workers and the tendency of employers has been to make the minimum wage the maximum. All kinds of subterfuges have been resorted to, to reduce all wages to the minimum, it is charged.

"It seems obvious," the report says, "that codes must be revised to increase minimum wages, to eliminate groups of workers now below the minimum rates, and to protect wages of higher paid groups of employes."

Labor must be given a place in code enforcement and administration, the report declares. "Labor," the convention was told, "is one of the three elements of the new deal. As such, it has responsibilities which it is eager and able to assume. This it can only do by securing a place in all administrative and enforcement agencies set up under the codes. . . . Labor must be made an active partner in the supposed partnership of government, industry and labor."

MORE PAY FOR PRINTERS.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo newspapers have signed a contract with printers providing for an increase of 50 cents a day for all composing-room scales. The increase restores the 1929 pay level.

CONTRACTORS TO COMPLAIN OF GOVERNMENT COMPETITION

Annual Fall Meeting of Associated General Contractors in Chicago, October 22 and 23, Expected to Consider Labor Matters.

Washington, Oct. 4.—According to information secured from sources believed to be reliable here, labor matters will be the chief subject of consideration at the forthcoming annual fall meeting of the Associated General Contractors of America, in Chicago, when the delegates convene Oct. 22 and 23.

Charging that the federal government has deliberately and unfairly encouraged day labor competition and the consequent undermining of the contract system through the issuance of an executive order permitting governmental agencies to receive preferential discounts up to 15 per cent below posted minimum code prices in the direct purchase of materials, the association's board is expected to make a formal demand that the order be rescinded.

Evidence will be presented to the board showing that, in the three months since the order was issued, thousands of dollars worth of construction work which ordinarily would be offered to general contractors for competitive bids, has been diverted to the day labor system on the pretense that the governmental agencies could, with preferential purchasing power, do the work more cheaply with their own forces.

Officials of the association charge that the preferential price order constitutes out-and-out "chiseling" on the part of the government, and its own prostitution of the NRA codes which it is forcing private industry to observe. They point out that posted minimum code prices are supposed to represent the lowest prices at which producers can do business with a fair profit, and that when the government seeks for itself a preferential discount up to 15 per cent below these minimum prices it is deliberately inviting "cut-throat" and ruinous competition among producers.

MAINE JUSTICE URGES LABOR TO KILL COMPANY UNIONISM

Bangor, Me., Oct. 4.—In an address at a demonstration held by the Woodland, Me., Central Labor union, Justice Herbert E. Holmes, of the Maine superior court, urged organized labor to work for increased membership in the regular unions and to destroy "that foul travesty of unionism called the company union."

That the NRA had been "sabotaged by big business, and in many cases with the tacit consent of the NRA," declared Justice Holmes. "But I do not agree," he added, "with those labor men, who in their righteous anger, say, 'let us scrap the NRA.' If you scrap it, you will be playing into the hands of the reactionaries, who have always opposed all progressive legislation.

"Rugged individualism next time will mean the dictatorship by big business. In Europe, they call it fascism, and its first step will be to outlaw the labor unions and make it a penitentiary crime to belong to a union."

Justice Holmes advised labor to "Capture the NRA, throw out the enemies and fill their places with union labor men. Your most powerful weapon for this purpose is the strike. Labor ought not to surrender the right to strike under any consideration."

Justice Holmes, who before his appointment to the bench had been active in state politics as a liberal democrat, said his statements and opinions could not be construed as partisan politics, but principles assented in even more vigorous language by the supreme court of the United States. He declared that the scrapping of the NRA would send organized labor into the control of the "rugged individualists," and there is no hope for labor there, he asserted.

BIG PROFITS FLOW TO MOST SWEATED INDUSTRY

Washington, Sept. 20.—"The textile strike is the protest of a half million workers against intolerable conditions," said Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee of the United Textile Workers of America. In outlining the basic causes behind the strike, he added:

"Concretely, it is a protest against the 'stretch-out,' which makes the textile worker old before his or her time, as did the 12-hour day in the steel mills. It is a protest against working hours so irregular and erratic that no worker in this industry can plan for the future.

"The textile industry is over-built and over-capitalized. It admitted the first charge when it curtailed production this summer to let the market catch up. The textile workers did not do this over-building. They are not responsible for surplus mills. Yet they are asked to bear the load and the cost caused by this surplus.

"Stretch-Out" Dividends.

"No small part of the stretch-out is due to the effort to pay dividends on watered stock. In 1914 the industry was capitalized at $899,765,000, and used in that year 6,087,338 bales of cotton. In 1919 the industry was capitalized at $1,914,920,000, and used 6,807,817 bales of cotton. Capitalization had increased 112 per cent while cotton used had increased 11 per cent. Water in almost unlimited quantities had been pumped in—to be paid for by consumers and workers.

"As a sample, the Bibb company, of Georgia, in 1916 declared a stock dividend of 66 2/3 per cent. Not a dollar of new capital was invested. The next year the Bibb company declared a 20 per cent stock dividend, this making the total capitalization just double what it was when the process began. In 1918 it declared another stock dividend of 100 per cent; in 1923 one of 33 1/3 per cent, and in 1927 another 100 per cent dividend was made.

"Until the depression came, the textile industry, in spite of this stock watering, paid handsome profits. During the war years thirty cotton manufacturers netted from 24 to 212 per cent a year on their capital stock. The mills of Fall River and New Bedford ran for years with profits of from 12 to 32 per cent.

"In the seven years ending in 1924 the Botany Worsted mills, at Passaic, averaged $98 a year profit on their common stock.

Inflation and Profits.

"Then the company made a huge inflation of capital; and to get returns on this wind and water, they proclaimed a wage cut. The desperate textile strike in Passaic, in 1926, was the direct and logical result of this preposterous inflation.

"The textile industry has had its large profits by maintaining the worst sweated industry in America, with the most ingenious devices for crowding workers to the utmost limit.

"'Spinners used to tend ten sides—now they tend twenty-four. Weavers used to tend eight to twenty looms—now they tend up to 100 looms each.

"'Wages are too high in any individual textile mill unless that mill, on the basis of full time, is today operating its equipment with a little more than 50 per cent of the same number of operatives that it had on the payroll ten years ago,' says a textile trade paper.

"'Two men now do the work formerly done by nine,' one mill reports. 'Our labor cost for this department (spooling and warping) was reduced about 40 per cent . . . We were able to cut out five weavers on each shift.'

"And another mill reports that the labor cost on a given amount of cloth had been cut from 100 to $30."

Labor Hater Wants Members of Unions Personally Liable

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4.—John E. Edgerton, president of the Southern States Industrial council, widely known among organized labor as a "labor hater," is reported as urging upon members of congress the passage of a law to "make labor unions legally responsible for their acts" and members personally responsible for individual conduct. In short, he would seek to prevent workers from organizing.

Calling the American Federation of Labor a "lawless organization, and one that has little respect for the rights of others," Edgerton added that "if the next congress has as much courage as sense, it will stop this business of coddling that aristocracy of labor by enacting such legislation as will reduce it to the level of the common citizenry of this country."

Further, the council president said "let there be equal laws honestly enforced and employers and employes can, and will, solve their own problems."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50214
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Frank Tyner vs. Julia Tyner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Julia Tyner is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Bean & Bean, Attys. 10-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50232
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Helen V. Stone vs. Herman L. Stone

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Herman L. Stone is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

John R. Scott, Atty. 10-12

No. 50305
NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

W. O. Leverton vs. Jennie May Leverton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jennie May Leverton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of October, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

B. W. Hargraves, Atty. 10-26

No. 50297
NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Bertha Bell vs. James M. Bell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James M. Bell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of October, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

J. F. Atchley, Atty. 10-26

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 18th day of June, 1930, by W. T. YARNELL and wife, ALMIRA YARNELL, to secure R. T. WRIGHT a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book F, Vol. 25, Page 218 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: Beginning on the East side of Valley Road and being a corner of the tract of ground conveyed by W. J. Springfield and others to Walter M. Springfield, by deed dated 12th November, 1908, and registered 11th December, 1908, in Book O, Vol. 9, page 423, of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee; thence North 60 degrees 14 minutes East along the East side of said road 345 feet to a stake on East side of said road; thence North 52 degrees 16 minutes East 97.5 feet to the Southwest corner of the tract of ground assigned to W. T. Yarnell and wife, Almira Yarnell, in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield dated 28th June, 1912, and registered 12th September, 1912, in Book O, Vol. 11, page 473; thence South 44 degrees 37 minutes East 5010 feet, more or less, to the West line of the right-of-way of the Cincinnati Southern Railway; thence southwardly along said line 994 feet, more or less, to a corner in the division between H. J. Springfield and wife and H. B. Springfield, as shown by deed of partition between said Springfields dated 30th June, 1881, and registered 1st November, 1881, in Book K, Vol. 2, page 483; thence North 49 degrees 25 minutes West (old bearing North 50 degrees West) along said division line 2283 feet, more or less, to the Southeast corner of the tract of ground conveyed to Walter M. Springfield above recited; thence North 40 degrees 25 minutes East 653 feet to the South line of the right-of-way of the Chattanooga and Montlake Railroad, as set out and described in deed of W. J. Springfield and others to Montlake Coal Company, registered 31st October, 1904, in Book W, Vol. 7, page 534; thence North 49 degrees 30 minutes West along South line of said right-of-way 2436 feet to a stake; thence North 28 degrees 50 minutes West 399 feet to a stake on the East side of Valley Road and the point of beginning, the last three calls being along the line of the property deeded to said Walter M. Springfield above recited, containing 80 acres, more or less.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning on the East side of Valley Road at the Northwest corner of the tract assigned to Mrs. Almira Yarnell in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield above recited; thence North 52 degrees 16 minutes East along the East side of said road 12.5 feet to a stake on the East side of said road; thence North 44 degrees 50 minutes East along said road 425.6 feet to the Southwest corner of the tract of ground assigned to Willard J. Springfield in the deed of division among the heirs of said H. J. Springfield herein recited; thence south 47 degrees East along said line 4959.6 feet, more or less, to the West line of the property heretofore conveyed to Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railway; thence southwardly along the West line of said right-of-way 475.54 feet to a curve in said right-of-way; thence at right angles eastwardly, crossing the right-of-way of the Cincinnati Southern Railway conveyed by W. J. Springfield and others to the Trustees of said railway by deed dated 27th December, 1911, and recorded 29th December, 1911, in Book F, Vol. 11, page 5, to the West line of the right-of-way of said railway conveyed by W. A. Richman; thence southwardly with said right-of-way to the North line of the tract of land assigned to Almira Yarnell in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield, herein recited, thence North 44 degrees 37 minutes West along the North line of said Almira Yarnell's property 5,010 feet, more or less to the beginning, containing 61.17 acres, more or less.

Said sale will be made subject to a balance of a debt amounting to about TWENTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND NO/100 ($2700.00) Dollars, due the Chickamauga Trust Company, and to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 13th day of September, 1934.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee.

By W. S. BECK, President.

10-12

LABOR AIDS COMMUNITY CHEST

New Orleans.—A. P. Harvey, president of the Central Trades and Labor assembly, has been appointed chairman of the labor committee of the Community, which will make a drive for a million dollars this fall.

Boarding Expert Training
Instructions in Riding

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T. B. WALKER, Owner

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PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c

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Trades Unionist

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The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 12, 1934 — Number 25

TIMES MAINTAINS POLICY IS CORRECT IN LABOR MATTERS

Manager Replies to Council's Resolution.

HOLDS PAPER NOT UNFAIR TO ANYONE

Workers' Charges of Misrepresentation Indicate Bitter Resentment Against Attitude in Textile and Other Local Strikes.

The Chattanooga Times has "nothing to retract," according to the answer of that paper to a resolution adopted following a warm discussion by delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in session last Monday night and which condemned the attitude of both daily papers in general for their handling of the textile strike, and the Times in particular for sentiments expressed in an editorial described as "for viciousness and utter disregard for the welfare of our city and its people has perhaps never been equaled in a Chattanooga newspaper."

The resolution condemned the morning paper also for a statement that "Chattanooga has achieved a national reputation as a place where law and order cannot be maintained in industrial disputes," and for its closing paragraph, which was described as a "vicious, unjustified and totally uncalled-for slander of an official of an international union who had taken part in the efforts to secure peace."

The Times' editorial was published on the very day when various shop committees were attempting to work out details of an agreement negotiated by Commissioner of Police Eugene J. Bryan and Mr. T. R. Preston, acting as mediators, and was declared in the resolution to have been "calculated to further inflame and array employer against employe, "and to nullify many days' strenuous labor "on the part of these two gentlemen to effect a peaceful and harmonious ending of the distressing condition."

The resolution asked the Times to state whether it is "definitely committed to a policy of unfairness and misrepresentation against the working people of Chattanooga."

A committee consisting of some thirty representatives of various craft unions called upon Mr. Adolph Shelby Ochs, general manager of the Times, Tuesday night, read the resolution and amplified the protest of the workers. The resolution was published on the front page of the morning paper Wednesday, and in an editorial reference the Times maintained its position and declared it had nothing to retract."

However, Mr. Ochs Thursday offered The Labor World a prepared statement, which is published below in full in keeping with The Labor World's traditional policy of trying to be fair:

"In a resolution recently adopted by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, condemning Chattanooga's two daily newspapers, the manager of the Chattanooga Times was called upon to state 'whether or not his paper is definitely committed to a policy of unfairness and misrepresentation against the working people of Chattanooga.'

"This is his answer:

"The Times was established in 1869. On July 3, 1878, when the newspaper came under its present ownership, an editorial announced the paper's dedication to the public welfare—'a paper primarily devoted to the material, educational and moral growth of our progressive city and its surrounding territory.' Through the years that have passed since 1878 the Times has not swerved from its purpose to advance the best interests of all of the

(Continued on Last Page)

Scripps-Howard Asked to Enter Local Daily Field

Letter States Neither Chattanooga Newspaper Performs Proper Functions.

Because "neither Chattanooga newspaper performs the functions of a good metropolitan newspaper, i. e., to print news truthfully and impartially," the Scripps-Howard newspaper syndicate was asked in letter approved by Central Body Monday night to enter the local publication field. "We feel your policy is to report news truthfully and without regard to effect on large private interests," the letter states, "and that your editorial policies have always been for the so-called common class of people."

The letter follows:

Oct. 9, 1934.

Scripps-Howard Syndicate, Inc.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

The city of Chattanooga has one morning paper, the Times, and one afternoon paper, the News. These are the only daily papers in this territory. Neither of them perform the functions of a good metropolitan newspaper, i. e., to print news truthfully and impartially.

Both papers are particularly venomous in editorial attacks on the working class of our citizens, such attacks reaching the point of vituperation and attempts to arouse sectional hatred among a peaceful populace. Their news-gathering forces, whether the fault of the reporters or the effect of blue-penciling by the copy desk, are seeping with obvious surrender to dictation of monied interests of the community.

Your system of papers has a gap in its continuity of southern representation in this locality, and we are formally requesting you to send your representative into this city and investigate the advisability of putting one of your papers in Chattanooga. We feel your policy is to report news truthfully and without regard to effect on large private interests, and that your editorial policies have always been for the so-called common class of people.

Yours truly,
Secretary.

Police Stop Meeting Of Book Workers

New York.—Police interruption of a meeting of striking employes of the Macauley company, book publishers, has been emphatically protested to Mayor LaGuardia. The meeting, scheduled for Monday, Sept. 24, in front of the company's offices, got under way but was not completed.

Although the committee said it had permission to hold the meeting at the corner at noon, the police halted the demonstration. The strike committee asserted that Lauren Gilfillan, author of "I Went to Pit College," was pulled down as she stepped into a chair to speak. Eventually the meeting was held across the street.

Election Ordered At Kohler Plant

Washington.—Ruling that the Kohler company, of Kohler, Wis., had violated Section 7-A of the recovery act, the national labor reltions board ordered an election by secret ballot to determine representatives for collective bargaining. The election is to be based on the company payroll of Sept. 7, 1933.

The board also ruled that unless the Kohler company co-operated in the holding of the election the case would be referred to the compliance division of the NRA and to other government agencies for action.

The decision held that the company had interfered with the self-organization of its employes and had taken active part in promoting the Kohler Workers' association, a company union.

Home Stores and Colonial Bakery Rapped by Labor

Delegates Indicate Publicity Campaigns Should Be Continued Indefinitely.

Roy McDonald's so-called Home Stores and the Colonial Bakery came in for an unusual share of the discussions by delegates to Central Body Monday night, and the members present, roused to "fighting pitch" by attacks from various sources during the past few weeks, expressed themselves in no uncertain terms with reference to the attitude of these two concerns.

The Colonial, whose headquarters are said to be at Kansas City, has been charged with responsibility for the fact that, although workers employed there were first to organize a local union of their craft, they suddenly and without exception withdrew from the organization. No member of the Bakers' or Salesmen's unions is employed at the local plant of the Colonial.

Roy McDonald's attitude toward the workers is well known, the grocer, baker, dairyman, printer, publisher, druggist, tire dealer, restaurateur, etc., having stated to a committee that he believed wages should be cut 50 per cent., and having only recently been charged with discharging a store manager for contributing a pound of coffee to striking textile workers.

It was the unanimous opinion of delegates present Monday night that publicity campaigns which have been carried on with respect to the two concerns be continued, and representatives of various unions pledged weekly contributions to pay pickets at the various McDonald units. These pickets, it was decided, will be maintained indefinitely.

Shoe Repairers In 'Best Session' Since Organized

Local 620, Shoe Repairers, Thursday night held the "best session since the organization was formed," according to D. R. Massey, financial secretary. "We had the largest attendance yet," Mr. Massey said, "and some constructive plans were made for the future of the local.

"Several applications for membership were acted on, and a vote of appreciation was extended Manager Moore, of Lovemans, for his assistance in assuring a 100 per cent. shop for the new department of that store.

"We are progressing nicely, and appreciate the interest our friends have taken in our organization."

Bijou and Bonita Settle Dispute With Signwriters

Bijou and Bonita theaters have settled their dispute with Local 226, Signwriters, according to a statement issued on behalf of the union Friday morning. Peace has not been made with the State and Rialto, the statement declares, although pickets have been withdrawn at the request of international officers of the theater unions and the painters, who will be in Chattanooga this week.

The statement follows:

"The Bijou and Bonita theaters have settled their differences with Local 226, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and are now fair to this organization.

"The trouble with the State and Rialto has not been settled. The pickets have been withdrawn by request of international officers of the Stage Employes, Motion Picture Operators and Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, who will be in Chattanooga Oct. 18."

WORKERS THROWN OUT.

Forest City, N. C. — Alexander Manufacturing company, making bed sheeting, on Sept. 17, mailed the following notice to all striking employes: "You are hereby notified to vacate the house you are now living in, which is owned by Alexander Manufacturing company, on or before Monday, Sept. 24. This demand is made necessary because you have voluntarily left our employ and the house is needed to take care of our regular employes."

WORKERS WON'T PATRONIZE STORES FAVORING BOSSES

Gaffney, S. C.—The comparatively few local merchants who recently formed the Gaffney Merchants' association and who have refused to sign a pledge to support striking textile workers as yet unemployed, will not be patronized by organized labor.

R. J. McClellan, union official, stated names of non-co-operating stores that allegedly favor the mill bosses will be made known to all workers by handbills and otherwise.

"We have found out how the merchants stand and every union member will stand by those who stood with us," he said.

FRUITS OF BIG TEXTILE STRIKE TAKING FORM

Government Forces Start Hunt for Facts.

THREE AGENCIES BEGIN THEIR LABORS

Importance of Union Victory Becomes Clearer to Everyone.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Bringing the fruits of the great textile strike victory to a head in the fastest action on record, the United States government is this week converging on the industry in the biggest fact-hunting expedition in American industrial history.

The three agencies now at work and well on the way are:

1—The textile labor relations board, headed by Judge Walter P. Stacy.

2—The bureau of labor statistics, directed by Isidor Lubin.

3—The federal trade commission, under chairmanship of Garland S. Ferguson, Jr.

The textile labor relations board is driving hard in the battle against discrimination. On Monday the first cases were filed by the union. Action was started at once and before night an agent of the board was en route to Columbus, Ga., scene of the six mills involved in the first complaints. The union has followed up rapidly with new complaints each day, the total running into thousands.

Meanwhile the bureau of labor statistics started its forces into the field. On one day this week 100 workers were sent into the field. These forces will get from employers' books a full set of facts on wages, hours and working conditions. This report will form the basis for wage readjustments.

At the same time the federal trade commission began its investigation of the financial condition of mills, throwing an enormous force into the job.

No such undertaking to find the inside facts of a single industry in so short a time has ever been undertaken. The textile victory was a real and smashing victory and these movements are its immediate result. Their fruit will come in adjustment of hours, wages and work load, while through the textile labor relations board the right to organize and bargain through unions will be established.

That the industry will fight the textile labor relations board to the last ditch is clear, but victory is not doubted by union officials.

Meanwhile the union has launched an intensive organizing campaign on every front, using new and effective methods to bring together the entire strength of the workers in one compact, solid organization under the banner of the United Textile Workers.

The fact-hunting expeditions now under way will, the government agencies announce, be pushed with all possible speed and the results will be in hand, ready for use, within an incredibly short time.

As these powerful agencies move on with their job the tremendous scope and importance of the union victory becomes clearer to everyone.

"The modern girl darns her own stockings," says a writer. She often expresses herself in far stronger terms on discovering a ladder in a new pair.

Textile Workers Accept Roosevelt Truce in Trial

But Renewal of Conflict Impends Unless Peaceful Methods Urged by President Are Speedily Effective.

Washington, Oct. 11.—In a letter to President Roosevelt, the United Textile Workers of America formally agreed for a period of six months to the president's proposed truce in industry. During the trial period, the union agreed to accept the findings of the national textile labor relations board and the national labor relations board. The letter was signed by Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president and chairman of the union's organizing committee.

"It is our hope that textile manufacturers will agree to like terms in order that there may be peace in the textile industry and a full use of the machinery created for that purpose in harmony with truly democratic American principles," the letter said.

After referring to the terms of the president's proposal, Gorman wrote:

"I am empowered to say to you that the United Textile Workers of America accept your proposal. You did not set a period, but we are prepared to enter into such a truce for six months, in the hope that it may be extended and that we may work rapidly toward permanent peace with the use of democratic methods in this industry.

"As we read your proposal you feel that such a truce is possible because machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes has been created. That, it seems to us, predicates peace upon the use of these peaceful methods of adjudication. There is a requirement, clearly implied if not specifically stated, that the findings of the tribunals of peace must be accepted by disputants. We accept that implication.

"To state the matter clearly and to define our acceptance, we declare that for the period of the truce we shall accept the findings of the national textile labor relations board and of the national labor relations board and we shall permit no stoppage of work in protest against any findings of those bodies. We shall accept in full the provisions of the Winant board's report.

"We shall understand that acceptance of this truce does not infringe in any manner upon the freedom of action which you described as a constitutional right written into statute law in Section 7-A of the recovery act and which has been clarified by the rulings of the national labor relations board created under public resolution 44.

"We believe sincerely that every major contention made by our union in the recent strike was sustained in the report of the Winant board and that these contentions will be further sustained through the governmental machinery which now is in action.

"However, we are compelled at this hour to face the fact that in literally thousands of cases employes are being denied re-employment because they were on strike.

"Furthermore, evictions are taking place in a number of communities. Employers, apparently, are resorting to every possible variety of tactics to tear our unions to pieces and the fact is renewal of conflict actually impends, unless the peaceful methods described by you can be brought into swift and effective action. We know that this machinery is doing everything in its power to act quickly and effectively and we know that we are using every effort at our command to exercise restraint until that machinery can bring issues to a conclusion."

Textile Workers Thank Merchants

A letter expressing appreciation to some merchants not named in previous communications was received this week by The Labor World from Miss Edith Nuckolls, publicity chairman for Local 1785, Textile Workers.

"We want the business people of this community to know that we appreciate their interest in our struggle," Miss Nuckolls' letter said. "Among those who contributed and who have not been named before were the Hill Stores, A. & P. Stores and J. M. Horton's grocery, which served hot coffee and cakes to the pickets on the day shifts.

"We should not forget who our friends were in times of trouble."

TWO HOSIERY MILLS BLOCK COMPLETION STRIKE PEACE PLANS

Chides Kiwanis Club for Speech Made by Member

Resolution Kicks Back at "Mr. Kickover" for Criticism of Textile Strikers.

Resolution recently introduced at a Kiwanis club meeting and a Constitution day speech made by Mr. Estes Kefauver, junior member of the firm of Chambliss, Sizer, Chambliss & Kefauver, textile mill attorneys, taking to task alleged "infringements of rights" on the part of textile strikers, found a kickback at Monday night's session of Central Body, when a resolution was passed calling attention to an incident which occurred in a Kiwanis session where one of the members is alleged to have used obscene language in the presence of ladies and gentlemen attending the meeting.

The resolution decries the "breakdown of observance of unwritten laws of decorum in public meetings which cause ladies assembled to be invited to leave rather than be embarrassed by obscene jokes," and suggests that the Kiwanians eliminate such affairs in future and place themselves in position to lead further crusades against the shortcomings of others.

It follows:

Whereas, a civic club recently commemorated Constitution week in the form of a resolution, publicly drawn up, and through a public speaker, deploring "the infringing of rights established by law" of employes of textile mills who were said to have been deprived of certain privileges to work in certain mills; and,

Whereas, in the same resolution it was specifically stated that the controversy between the textile employes of Chattanooga and their employers was a matter of their own concern, nevertheless a legal representative of the principal law firm representing textile owners, and members of which firm are now under a federal indictment, was allowed to drape the American flag about himself and picture the strikers as law-breakers; and,

Whereas, such uncalled for and unjust chiding of labor for alleged law-breaking activities from such civic organization has caused us to reflect on our shortcomings, and in reflecting, to observe the shortcomings of our critics who are so quick to leap to the front with wild cries of virtue; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, in regular session, that we, as decent citizens, parents, and respecters of American womanhood, do decry the breakdown of observance of unwritten laws of decorum in public meetings which cause ladies assembled to be invited to leave rather than be embarrassed by obscene jokes; and be it further

Resolved, That we call on all civic clubs to rally around the flag of decorum and decency, and in this way put themselves in a position to lead further crusades against shortcomings of others;

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to civic clubs of Chattanooga, to the Pastors' association, to the commissioners of the city of Chattanooga, to the sheriff of Hamilton county, to Gov. Hill McAlister, and to Mr. Estes Kickover.

HE'LL "BUST" UNION, TARBORO BOSS BOASTS

Tarboro, N. C.—Employes of the Hart and Fountain mills here have the option of joining a company union, promoted by Supt. George Smith, and giving up their connection with the United Textile Workers of America, or being discharged from their jobs. This is the ultimatum circulated among them as they have returned to work after striking. Smith's declaration is that he "will bust the union" and that no union member will be given employment in his mills.

Davenport and Champion Rulers Unmoved.

LATTER IS AGAIN 'MOVED TO GEORGIA'

Miller-Smith Signed — Boilermakers and Molders Mark Time as Local Plants Remain Closed—Police Arrest Negroes Who Fire on Pickets.

Agreement with the Miller-Smith company Wednesday, ratified by a special session of Branch 53, Hosiery Workers, left but two local mills which have refused to accept the terms under which a great majority of the strikers in that branch of the industry have returned to work.

Davenport and Champion managements were reported at presstime to be unyielding in their apparent purpose to refuse to deal with their striking employes, and the situation at these two mills was declared to be unchanged. It was understood that efforts of Commissioner of Police Eugene Bryan and Mr. T. R. Preston, president of the Hamilton National bank, to induce the managements to carry out the agreement which was supposedly acceded to by all will be continued, and a successful culmination of these efforts was hoped for.

A feature of the week was renewal of the old "stall" of moving the mill," perpetrated at the Champion. Local unionists recalled that in the early stages of the strike five machines were removed from the plant, which had never been uncrated, and that the incident drew a three-column front-page headline in the Times, "Champion Moves to Georgia." One striker Friday morning recalled the old second-reader story of "The Wolf, the Wolf," and stated that the threat to move the mill died a-borning.

BOILER STRIKERS MARKING TIME.

Some 550 boilermakers and other craftsmen on strike at the local plants of the International Combustion Engineering company were reported Friday morning as "marking time" while the local management communicates with superiors in New York City. A proposed basis of settlement was presented local company officials this week by a committee of workers headed by Sam C. Godfrey, representative of the Boilermakers' International union, and the local manager agreed to refer it to his home office.

TENNESSEE PLANT CLOSES DOORS.

After attempting to make a show of operating with a small number of colored workers, the plant of the Tennessee Stove Works closed this week following the arrest of twenty-two of these "loyal workers" by police, who are reported to have found guns, ice picks and other weapons on them. Searching of the negroes followed firing on a picket by one of their number. Trials of the crew were scheduled to come up in police court Friday morning.

The workers are maintaining the lines, and the plant remains closed. Past experiences with the management of the stove plant are declared to be in no small way responsible for an unusual determination on the part of the workers to gain recognition and improved working conditions at this time.

THE LABOR WORLD
810 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE ..... Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 28, 1914 at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized ... 21, 1918.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does labor benefit when the workers are denied an opportunity to work long hours?

A.—The A. F. of L. Executive Council said in its report to the San Francisco convention: "The entire experience under legislation that we have had with which to compare it proves conclusively that we cannot progress in dealing with this problem by reducing the maximum hours per week of employment of the individual workers without a proportionate increase in the hourly wage rate. Any reduction of the maximum hours per week without a proportionate increase in the hourly wage rate means a reduction in the weekly wage and a consequent reduction in the purchasing power of the worker and his family."

Q.—How much will union men benefit from the N. R. A. if at all?

A.—It will be little more than a year before any definite and reliable answer can be given to this question. Much depends upon the attitude of employers and the willingness of workers to organize. Some authorities on the question believe that the benefits will be considerable. The answer is to be found in the degree to which the act is enforced.

Q.—Are union workers under any obligation to help organize?

A.—I do. They have now all the benefits of union and should be interested in seeing that others

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Lady Went Back To Taking CARDUI and Was Helped

For several periodic pains cramps or nervousness my doctor would at times advise me to take CARDUI. So some fifty years ago Mrs. Dora Duncan, of Salyers Mill, Ky., writes: "Several years ago when I was teaching school, I got run-down and suffered intensely during menstruation periods. I took Cardui and was all right again. After I was married, when I felt all run-down and was irregular, I always resorted to Cardui and was helped." ... It may be just what you need. Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit you, consult a physician. Sold in E. dollars.

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2% DISCOUNT ON ALL TAXES PAID BY OCTOBER 15th

By taking advantage of this you will help yourselves and also your State and County.

WILEY COUCH, Trustee

LABOR PLEDGES CO-OPERATION WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

"Hostile Attitude" of Manufacturers Is Soundly Condemned by President William Green, Who Will Hurry to Washington for Conference, Following Close of A. F. of L. Convention.

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—The "fireside" talk of President Franklin D. Roosevelt over the radio, in which he stated he would ask the co-operation of both employers and employes in a proposed labor-capital truce, met with immediate acceptance in principle by delegates attending the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here.

President William Green, in announcing plans for immediate departure for Washington for a conference with President Roosevelt, following the close of the convention, probably Oct. 13, said.

"Labor has always pursued the policy of arbitration of its disputes and we will gladly co-operate with the president."

Manufacturers Hostile.

"The manufacturers' associations have taken the attitude that the decisions of federal mediation boards should not be obeyed and respected," he charged. "They must change their hostile attitude."

Federation officers indicated they considered the challenge of the National Association of Manufacturers a closed incident.

Remodeling of NRA Is Started By New Seven-Man Policy Board

Lloyd Garrison Resigns as Labor Board Chairman; S. Clay Williams, Head of Policy Set-Up and Criticized by Labor, Indicates No Early Decisions.

Washington, Oct. 11.—As the dynamic Gen. Hugh S. Johnson passes out of the NRA picture, the new policy board, composed of seven men, has undertaken the huge task of remodeling the national recovery administration.

Meantime, Lloyd Garrison, able head of the national labor relations board, has definitely decided to quit and return to his duties at Wisconsin university, from which he had obtained a leave of absence for only three months.

Big Task Ahead.

The seven-man board selected to replace Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, resigned, began a searching investigation of the rambling NRA structure. Their task is to revise the recovery unit to make it more acceptable to congress, industry, labor and the consumer.

It was the board's first meeting and its members made a diplomatic approach to the multiple problems awaiting attention. They posed with Johnson, who was busy cleaning out his desk.

S. Clay Williams, chairman of the new agency, said Richberg outlined "our mission" and that the entire code structure of NRA had been reviewed. No decisions will be made for several days.

Richberg, Johnson Confer.

Donald R. Richberg, director of the industrial emergency committee and second only to President Roosevelt as the most powerful figure in the government today, conferred at length with the retiring administrator. Richberg, who clashed repeatedly with Johnson over matters of NRA policy and personnel when he was active as chief counsel of the recovery agency, intimated if there had been wounds they were now healed.

"We have had no quarrel," Richberg said with a smile. "The talk about that is all the bunk."

Arthur D. Whiteside, another member of the board, denied reports that he quit his job as division administrator six months ago because of the NRA price-fixing policy.

Some Features Permanent.

Taking a hint from President Roosevelt's "fireside" talk, however, observers felt the board's first decision would remove any code restrictions from small businesses and revise present price-fixing and production-control code provisions.

At the same time it was indicated that regulations bearing on child labor prohibitions; combinations to force fair trade practices and provisions designed to raise wages and reduce working hours, would be earmarked as "permanent."

Many Issues Developing.

Recovery officials are anxious to forestall a showdown between capital and labor at this time. President Roosevelt is leading the battle to avert such a crisis by proposing an era of industrial peace.

Simultaneously, developments over the issued piled up on many fronts. They include:

American Federation of Labor's demand for a 30-hour week.

Court fight over the national labor relations board decision that majority representatives have exclusive right to bargain with employers.

Test of the legality of Section 7-A of the NRA (the collective bargaining provision) in Wilmington, Del., led by the Weirton Steel company.

Demand by industry that Section 7-A be revised and made less restrictive in any permanent NRA move recommended by congress.

The White House said that Secretary of Labor Perkins, who is to address the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco, was not dispatched to the meeting by Mr. Roosevelt. She is carrying out a promise made to organized labor leaders several weeks ago, it was stated.

WORKERS MUST HAVE O. K. OF GUARDS TO GET JOBS

Caroleen, N. C.—Workers in the Caroleen and Henrietta mills are being hired on the approval of deputy sheriffs and armed guards who surround the mills. The workers had a parade when the strike ended, and every worker who took part in this demonstration is being weeded out by the armed guards and denied employment. Mill officials deny discrimination on the ground of union membership and assert they cannot control the actions of the mill guards.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 18th day of June, 1930, by W. T. YARNELL and wife, ALMIRA YARNELL, to secure R. T. WRIGHT a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book F, Vol. 25, Page 213 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: Beginning on the East side of Valley Road and being a corner of the tract of ground conveyed by W. J. Springfield and others to Walter M. Springfield, by deed dated 12th November, 1908, and registered 11th December, 1908, in Book O, Vol. 9, page 423, of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee; thence North 60 degrees 14 minutes East along the East side of said road 345 feet to a stake on East side of said road; thence North 52 degrees 16 minutes East 97.5 feet to the Southwest corner of the tract of ground assigned to W. T. Yarnell and wife, Almira Yarnell, in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield dated 28th June, 1912, and registered 12th September, 1912, in Book O, Vol. 11, page 473; thence South 44 degrees 37 minutes East 5010 feet, more or less, to the West line of the right-of-way of the Cincinnati Southern Railway; thence southwardly along said line 994 feet, more or less, to a corner in the division between H. J. Springfield and wife and H. B. Springfield, as shown by deed of partition between said Springfields dated 30th June, 1881, and registered 1st November, 1881, in Book K, Vol. 2, page 483; thence North 49 degrees 25 minutes West (old bearing North 50 degrees West) along said division line 2283 feet, more or less, to the Southeast corner of the tract of ground conveyed to Walter M. Springfield above recited; thence North 40 degrees 25 minutes East 653 feet to the South line of the right-of-way of the Chattanooga and Montlake Railroad, as set out and described in deed of W. J. Springfield and others to Montlake Coal Company, registered 31st October, 1904, in Book W, Vol. 7, page 534; thence North 49 degrees 30 minutes West along South line of said right-of-way 2436 feet to a stake; thence North 28 degrees 50 minutes West 399 feet to a stake on the East side of Valley Road and the point of beginning, the last three calls being along the line of the property deeded to said Walter M. Springfield above recited, containing 80 acres, more or less.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning on the East side of Valley Road at the Northwest corner of the tract assigned to Mrs. Almira Yarnell in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield above recited; thence North 52 degrees 16 minutes East along the East side of said road 12.5 feet to a stake on the East side of said road; thence North 44 degrees 50 minutes East along said road 425.6 feet to the Southwest corner of the tract of ground assigned to Willard J. Springfield in the deed of division among the heirs of said H. J. Springfield herein recited; thence south 47 degrees East along said line 4959.6 feet, more or less, to the West line of the property heretofore conveyed to Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railway; thence southwardly along the West line of said right-of-way 475.54 feet to a curve in said right-of-way; thence at right angles eastwardly, crossing the right-of-way of the Cincinnati Southern Railway conveyed by W. J. Springfield and others to the Trustees of said railway by deed dated 27th December, 1911, and registered 29th December, 1911, in Book F, Vol. 11, page 5, to the West line of the right-of-way of said railway conveyed by W. A. Hickman; thence southwardly with said right-of-way to the North line of the tract of land assigned to Almira Yarnell in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield, herein recited, thence North 44 degrees 37 minutes West along the North line of said Almira Yarnell's property 5,010 feet, more or less to the beginning, containing 61.17 acres, more or less.

Said sale will be made subject to a balance of a debt amounting to about TWENTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND NO/100 ($2700.00) Dollars, due the Chickamauga Trust Company, and to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 18th day of September, 1934.

THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. BECK, President.

10-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50233
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Helen V. Stone vs. Herman L. Stone

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Herman L. Stone is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

John R. Scott, Atty. 10-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

W. O. Leverton vs. Jennie May Leverton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jennie May Leverton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of October, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

D. W. Hargraves, Atty. 10-26

No. 50297
NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Bertha Bell vs. James M. Bell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James M. Bell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of October, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

J. F. Atchley, Atty. 10-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50214
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Frank Tyner vs. Julia Tyner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Julia Tyner is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Bean & Bean, Attys. 10-12

Boarding Expert Training Instructions in Riding

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Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

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PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c

Sandwiches of All Kinds

Bottler or Draught Beer

909 Georgia Ave.

Exquisite "Budget" chiffons in

PHOENIX HOSIERY

WITH CUSTOM-FIT TOP AND DUO-HEEL

79c

They have everything! Sheer beauty that Certified Silk gives. Custom-Fit Top that stretches both ways—for greater comfort and neater fit. Duo-heel and all-over Tipt-toe that wear so well. And smart new colors. Real economy plus style and service. Also "Budget" service sheers.

Other Phoenix styles $1.00 and $1.25

Also a complete selection of Socks for Infants, Girls and Boys at Popular Prices.

Remember—Phoenix Hosiery is 100% Union Made

THE Vogue

...A Great Store...In a Great City

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Week-End Bargains in Our **59TH ANNIVERSARY Sale**

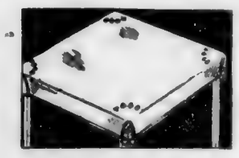
39c Value Fringed

Rag Rugs

Anniversary Sale Price

3 for $1.00

Full 24x48-inch size in Hit and Miss designs for bedroom or bathroom; washable; with crowfoot borders.



$1.39 Value Folding

Card Tables

Anniversary Sale Price

$1.00

Standard 30x30-inch size with fabricoid tops; two heavy underbraces; strong metal corners.

Fine Sewing

Thread

Anniversary Sale Price

800-Yard Spools of

10c

May be had in either white or black shades. Come early Tuesday for this great value!

Tuesday---Sale of Wash Goods

10c yd.

Take Your Choice From the Following:

39c Value 36-Inch Fine Plain Color Satines, yard ..... 10¢
15c Value 27-Inch Plain and White Color Outings, yard .... 10¢
15c Value 18-Inch Ruffled Curtain Marquisette, yard ..... 10¢
19c Value 27-Inch Vat Dye Printed Cretonnes, yard ..... 10¢
19c Value 36-Inch Marquisette in plain and self figures and ecru, yard ..... 10¢

Giant Size 5c "P & G" Soap 26 for $1

The world's largest selling white naphtha laundry soap. Get a supply now at this low price.

Mt. Mist Quilt or Comfort Batts 2 for 85c

The Mt. Mist batts are glazed for easier handling. Size 81x96. Comfort batts are size 72x90. Regular 59c each.

HOUSECLEANING SPECIAL

5-POUND PAIL

WIGG'S WATERLESS CLEANSER

Regular Price $1.00 **69c**

This 5-pound pail will completely clean kitchen walls and all the woodwork in a six-room home or apartment, or it will completely clean two 9x12 rugs. Don't miss this labor-saving cleanser! It does the work in less time!

LOVEMANS ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE

Black-Draught For Dizziness, Headache Due To Constipation

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught several years and find it splendid," writes Mr. G. W. Holley, of St. Paul, Va. "I take it for dizziness or headache (due to constipation). I have never found anything better. A short while ago, we began giving our children Syrup of Black-Draught as a laxative for colds and little stomach ailments, and have found it very satisfactory." . . . Millions of packages of Thedford's Black-Draught are required to satisfy the demand for this popular, old reliable, purely vegetable laxative. 25¢ a package. "Children like the Syrup."

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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Goodness and purity are sealed in.

Buy by the case

Patronize our Advertisers.

Quick Action! for Colds "FLU"

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200,000 people can't be wrong.

Bottles, 25c up.

At Your Nearest Dealer!

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UNION MADE

Work Shoes

We have just received a large shipment of sturdy, extra well-made, work shoes. They're unlined for comfort, strictly water-proof. Some have composition soles. They're "knockout" values at

$1.95 and $2.45

Contor Bros.

529 Market Street

EVERY 3 MINUTES OF THE WORKING DAY

The PROVIDENT

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

PAYS A CLAIM

TO

Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

MORE ABOUT THE TIMES

(Continued from First Page)

people of the community. The Times is not the servant of 'special interests.' Its independence, fortunately, is not hampered by special obligation to either Capital or Labor. It is a newspaper seeking to serve all the readers of the community, without social and economic class distinction, without prejudice—and without fear.

"The Chattanooga Times never has been, is not now and never shall be 'committed to a policy of unfairness and misrepresentation' against anybody or anything. The newspaper stands on its half-century record of striving for fairness and accuracy. At the outset of the textile strike the instructions of the management to the reporters assigned to the story were a repetition of standing instructions in the reportorial department: 'Get the facts and write the facts. When opinion is quoted in controversies, get both sides of the argument and quote both sides.'

"The files of the Times, available to anyone who wishes to examine them, furnish ample proof that throughout the strike, the columns of the newspaper have been open to both mill owners and strike leaders for free expression of their versions of events and their interpretation of the facts. Literally hundreds of interviews with strike leaders have been published from day to day. Column after column has been given by the Times to Organizer Fred Held and other labor leaders for expression of their opinions; the Times will not be denied the right to express its own opinions in its own editorials.

"Following is a paragraph from the labor council resolution:

"On Monday morning, Oct. 8, when it appeared that a complete settlement of the difficulty was imminent, and, in fact, various committees were working out details of an agreement providing for a return to work, the Chattanooga Times published an editorial which for viciousness and utter disregard for the welfare of our city and its people has perhaps never been equaled by a Chattanooga newspaper; this editorial proclaimed to the world that 'Chattanooga has achieved a national reputation as a place where law and order cannot be maintained in industrial disputes,' recited the alleged failure of the workers to gain anything by the settlement; took a sarcastic fling at the national recovery administration; in general expressing opinions calculated to further inflame and array employer against employe, and to nullify many days' strenuous labor on the part of Eugene J. Bryan, commissioner of police; T. R. Preston, president of the Hamilton National bank, and the above-mentioned representative of the United States government to effect a peaceful and harmonious ending to the distressing condition; and closing with a vicious, unjustified and totally uncalled-for slander of an official of an international union, who had taken part in the efforts to secure peace.

"The Times asks all fair-minded persons to read the editorial complained of before jumping at conclusions as to its 'viciousness' and 'utter disregard for the welfare of our city and its people.' It was written following announcement that a basis of settlement of the strike had been reached. In view of the following paragraph in the editorial, it seems absurd to charge that it was an effort to 'nullify' the peace efforts of Commissioner Bryan and Mr. Preston:

"But peace has come at last, and a brighter day dawns for all. And those who might be inclined to criticize our police commissioner for not taking more drastic action in the early stages of the strike should remember that it was largely through the efforts of Commissioner Bryan and Mr. T. R. Preston, as mediators, that a basis of settlement has finally been reached.

"Again on Oct. 9, the Times said in an editorial:

"Attention has been called to the fact that an editorial discussing the hosiery strike, published in yesterday's Times, has been interpreted by some readers as a criticism of Commissioner Eugene Bryan. No such criticism was intended. On the contrary, the police commissioner is entitled to the gratitude of the community for his valuable services as a mediator in bringing about a settlement under which the hosiery workers agreed to return to their jobs.

"The Times editorial of Oct. 8 was an effort to convince all concerned that neither mill owner, nor striker nor the public had been the gainer by reason of the strike. The Times was of that opinion and is still of that opinion. A high regard for the public welfare—not 'utter disregard of the public welfare'—prompted the expression of that opinion.

"The Labor council resolution declares that 'except on one insignificant occasion,' not a single blow has been struck during the strike. The Times cannot dismiss as an 'insignificant occasion' the recent rioting at the Bryan Hosiery mills. Nor can it be admitted that picketing is peaceful if there are threats of violence, even if no blow is struck.

"The Times does not deny the right to strike. But it upholds the right to work for those who want to work.

"The Times does not believe that violence and intimidation and ruthless disregard for property rights and personal rights are proper methods for the settlement of industrial disputes. It has always condemned and always shall condemn lawlessness. And in so doing, it believes it has the sympathetic support of all right-thinking workingmen and working-women in the community.

"A. SHELBY OCHS,
"General Manager
"The Chattanooga Times."

The resolution expressing labor's opinion of the Times' attitude in the strike follows, in full:

Whereas, during the past several weeks a walkout of textile and hosiery workers closed practically every mill in the Chattanooga territory, a result of increasing burdens placed upon the workers which became at last too great to bear; and,

Whereas, although some 10,000 workers were involved, the strikers conducted themselves as honorable, law-abiding citizens, and, except upon one insignificant occasion, not a single blow was struck during the entire period; and,

Whereas, the two daily newspapers of Chattanooga, voicing, obviously, the sentiment of a few selfish and arrogant industrial leaders, repeatedly published biased news stories and editorials condemning the strikers and picturing the strike as the creation of a few agitators, representing that the great majority of workers were forced from their jobs against their will; condemning the local law-enforcement officials for not using their forces as strikebreakers; and, by inference, the governor of Tennessee for his failure to call out the state militia for the same purpose; and,

Whereas, earnest efforts of a group of public-spirited Chattanoogans and a representative of the United States government, working between labor officials and mill owners, has been endeavoring for some days to effect a settlement of the strike, and has been hampered by articles and editorials appearing in said daily papers; and,

Whereas, on Monday morning, Oct. 8, when it appeared that a complete settlement of the difficulty was imminent, and, in fact, various committees were working out details of an agreement providing for a return to work, the Chattanooga Times published an editorial which for viciousness and utter disregard for the welfare of our city and its people has perhaps never been equaled by a Chattanooga newspaper; this editorial proclaimed to the world that "Chattanooga has achieved a national reputation as a place where law and order cannot be maintained in industrial disputes," recited the alleged failure of the workers to gain anything by the settlement; took a sarcastic fling at the national recovery administration; in general expressing opinions calculated to further inflame and array employer against employe, and to nullify many days' strenuous labor on the part of Eugene J. Bryan, commissioner of police; Mr. T. R. Preston, president of the Hamilton National bank, and the above-mentioned representatives of the United States government to effect a peaceful and harmonious ending to the distressing condition; and closing with a vicious, unjustified and totally uncalled-for slander of an official of an international union, who had taken part in the efforts to secure peace; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, representing many thousand working people of this city, That we deplore the attitude in general of both daily papers, and denounce the Times editorial of Monday as a slap in the face of the national recovery administration, an unjustified interference with the fine civic spirit shown by Messrs. Bryan and Preston, an insult to thousands of Chattanooga working people, a veiled libel on a representative of an international union, a reflection on the law-enforcement officers of the state of Tennessee, Hamilton county and the city of Chattanooga; and as a whole calculated to retard recovery and to menace the peace, happiness and tranquillity of a people which that paper is supposed to serve; be it further

Resolved, That a committee from this organization be named to call on the manager of the Chattanooga Times and ask that he retract the implied charge against said international union officer, or explain just what was meant by the insinuations; that he state whether or not his paper is definitely committed to a policy of unfairness and misrepresentation against the working people of Chattanooga, and that he publish this resolution in a conspicuous place in his paper; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be also furnished to Mr. W. C. Johnson, of the Chattanooga News; to Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, owner of the New York Times and the Chattanooga Times; to the governor of Tennessee; to the sheriff of Hamilton county; to the mayor of Chattanooga; to the president of the United States; to Mr. Donald Richberg, director of the national recovery administration; to Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation, and to Mr. Francis Gorman, director of the national textile strike.

ILLINOIS VOTERS OUST STRIKEBREAKER FROM SCHOOL JOB

Gillespie, Ill.—David Tallman, a school teacher here, is said to have worked as a strikebreaker at the Laclede Steel company, in Alton, during the summer.

Rehired as a teacher at the beginning of the school term, the students called a strike, refusing to attend his classes.

A special election of the Gillespie High school district was called and the result, just announced, shows the taxpayers voted 1,660 to 1,015 against rehiring the strikebreaker as a teacher.

MILL OWNERS DODGING MEETING WITH WORKERS

Patton, Pa.—Workers in the textile mills here can have a conference with the mill owners relative to discrimination against them—if they go to New York City for it. The mill owners decline to come to Patton.

This is the statement given to them by the mill superintendent and overseers, who insist they are without authority to adjust any charge of discrimination or re-employ workers who were on strike.

Since the strike mill operations have been subjected to further "stretch-out" methods, and doffers, floor women and mechanics have been eliminated. The mill management says that the mill will run with a smaller force of employes hereafter.

ON NRA CODE BOARD.

Hartford, Conn.—Otto J. Schuetz, of Hartford, a veteran labor union official, has been appointed to the first regional board in charge of administration of the brewers' NRA code in the six New England states. Schuetz is business agent and secretary of the Brewers' Union of Hartford and senior vice-president of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor. His new position will involve considerable traveling through Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Offer Sympathy For Bereavements

Following resolutions were adopted by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in regular session last Monday night:

Whereas, the Angel of Death has entered the home of the Misses Munsey, active members of Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, and delegates to this body, taking therefrom their mother, Mrs. Cora Lee Munsey, who passed away on Sunday, Sept. 8, 1934, at Bellebuckle, Tenn.; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, in regular session assembled, That we mourn with these good ladies in their great bereavement, and the sympathy of this body, individually and collectively, goes out to them; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, and furnished the bereaved relatives of Mrs. Munsey.

Whereas, Mr. John G. Dobbs, citizen of Chattanooga for many years and uncle of Brother Joe G. Dobbs, a delegate to this body, passed away suddenly after a life of usefulness to his city, state and nation, a life which was a credit to the baseball profession which he loved and honored; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, in regular session assembled, That we extend to Brother Joe Dobbs and other surviving relatives of the late citizen our sincerest condolences in their loss; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be made a part of our record and furnished the survivors of Mr. Dobbs.

Q.—What is a short definition of a trade union?

A.—An organized association of workmen formed for the protection and promotion of their common interests.

CITIZENS PROTEST ABUSE HEAPED ON MILL WORKERS

Spartanburg, S. C.—More than 1,000 citizens in the school district and community surrounding the Powell Knitting mills have signed a protest to the textile labor relations board against the discrimination and abuses heaped upon the mill employes who engaged in the strike. The protest says:

"We do hereby protest the unfair and humiliating treatment to which some of the best citizens of the Powell Knitting mill community have been subjected because of their union affiliations. We ask a speedy investigation of conditions at this place in behalf of these law-abiding and peaceful citizens."

Charges made against the workers are asserted to be faked and without justification other than to deny re-employment to the workers.

Friend—Was you ever kissed?

Old Maid—Well, if I should die tomorrow it would not be from curiosity.

NOTICE

Of Supplemental Registration

Notice is hereby given to the voters of Hamilton County that supplemental registration will be held on October 15th, 16th and 17th, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 9 p.m., in the various Precincts and Wards of Hamilton County, in order to qualify the unregistered voters for the General Election to be held on November 6, 1934.

Please note that if you have lost your registration certificate, or moved even to another house in the same Precinct, you are compelled to register again.

Following is a list of those appointed to hold the registration, and the places where registration will be held:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward—First Precinct. (Courthouse)
Mrs. Robert Carraway.
Mrs. S. R. Hipp.

First Ward—Second Precinct. (Courthouse)
Mrs. Mary L. Hunter.
Mrs. E. H. Knowling.

Second Ward. (Sixth Street Pharmacy)
Miss Frances Brennan.
Miss Florence Fryar.

Third Ward. (No. 1 Fire Hall)
Miss Pearl Contor.
Lee Hogue.

Fourth Ward. (Newton Normal School)
Ben Cash.
Walter Robinson.

Fifth Ward. (No. 2 Fire Hall)
Mrs. Edith Worthy.
Mrs. Charles Sively.

Sixth Ward. (City Hall)
Mrs. Liba B. Kelly.
John Childress.

Seventh Ward—First Precinct. (McCallie Avenue Pharmacy)
Miss Clarissa Voss.
Miss Rachel Wassman.

Seventh Ward—Second Precinct. (Central Avenue Pharmacy)
E. E. Howell.
Mrs. George Gresham.

Eighth Ward. (Lee Pharmacy)
Mrs. Bessie Cummings.
Miss Mary A. Benedict.

Ninth Ward—First Precinct. (Little Grocery)
Mrs. John O'Brien.
Mrs. Cy Brown.

Ninth Ward—Second Precinct. (No. 5 Fire Hall)
Mrs. T. M. Marrett.
Mrs. Harriet M. Marshall.

Tenth Ward. (No. 7 Fire Hall)
Mrs. George W. Fletcher.
J. S. Kirby.

Eleventh Ward—First Precinct. (No. 8 Fire Hall)
Mrs. Roy Clinton.
Mrs. Bessie White.

Eleventh Ward—Second Precinct. (Willow Street Pharmacy)
Mrs. J. L. O'Rear.
Mrs. L. L. Mueller.

Twelfth Ward—First Precinct. (Bacon's Pharmacy)
Mrs. C. L. Bradford.
Mrs. John Richards.

Twelfth Ward—Second Precinct. (Brown's Pharmacy.)
Mrs. Walter Cain.
Mrs. Jack Wolfe.

Twelfth Ward—Third Precinct. (Bacon Pharmacy, Dodson Avenue and Monroe Street.)
Mrs. J. Atlee Lane.
T. E. Thurman.

Twelfth Ward—Fourth Precinct. (1714 East Third Street.)
J. F. Williams.
Jettie James.

Twelfth Ward—First Precinct. (Jone's Garage.)
Mrs. Clarence T. Jones.
Mrs. R. L. Ridge.

Thirteenth Ward—First Precinct. (Maxwell's Store.)
Mrs. George Cooper.
W. R. Anderson.

Thirteenth Ward—Second Precinct. (East Lake Pharmacy.)
Mrs. R. K. Hollingsworth.
John Fouche.

Thirteenth Ward—Third Precinct. (V. Clark Shop.)
Mrs. Charles W. Clark.
O. E. Tobey.

Fourteenth Ward. (No. 11 Fire Hall.)
Miss Ruth Shipp.
Mrs. Ross McNabb.

Fifteenth Ward. (Brainerd Pharmacy.)
Mrs. Ida Gillespie.
Mrs. John Crox.

Sixteenth Ward. (1418 Hixson Pike.)
Mrs. May Buford.
Mrs. Hayden Bell.

Seventeenth Ward—First Precinct. (131 Frazier Avenue.)
Mrs. J. R. Sweets.
Mrs. J. W. Wheeler.

Seventeenth Ward—Second Precinct. (Tomlinson's Pharmacy.)
Mrs. Frank Dugger.
Mrs. W. L. Wergin.

Seventeenth Ward—Third Precinct. (Riverview Pharmacy.)
Mrs. Fred C. Schneider.
Mrs. E. E. Farris.

Eighteenth Ward—First Precinct. (No. 14 Fire Hall)
Mrs. J. F. Lowry.
Mrs. C. M. Slaughter.

Eighteenth Ward—Second Precinct. (Prater Building)
Mrs. Burt Elliott.
Mrs. Grace Hester.

Nineteenth Ward—First Precinct. (Fire Hall)
Mrs. O. T. Alexander.
Ed Heider.

Nineteenth Ward—Second Precinct. (1016 West Thirty-third Street)
Mrs. Joe Shipp.
James F. Searcy.

SECOND DISTRICT

Amnicola. Amnicola School House.
Mrs. W. M. Delzell.
Nellie Davis.

Bartlebaugh—Champion tSore.
Alta M. Hawkins.
Mrs. Luther Leamon.

Chickamauga—Price's Store.
Mrs. Pearl C. Netherland.
W. P. Price.

Eastdale—Varnell's Store.
Mrs. Mary Kate Morgan.
Mrs. Georgia Carruthers.

East Ridge—Town Hall.
Mrs. Dan M. Jones, Sr.
Mrs. J. P. Wolfe.

King's Point—Potter's Store.
Mrs. B. H. Potter.
Mrs. W. A. Roy.

Tyner—Hundley's Store.
Mrs. Richard Moore.
George Wilson.

Worley—E. Brainerd School House.
Miss Mabel Worley.
Wells Carmichael.

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell—Barnes Store.
Miss Blanche Clift.
Mrs. E. W. Gray.

Daisy—Hensley Station.
Mrs. Ernest Eldridge.
George Hensley.

Fairmount—Old Academy.
Mrs. Elsie Marie Brown.
Miss Ethel Lusk.

Falling Water—Selcer's Store.
Mrs. Fred Clarke.
Frank Jackson.

Flat Top—Postoffice.
Bill Young.
Gilbert McWilliams.

Ganns—Community House.
Mrs. Vera Hixson.
Bill Bonine.

Gold Point—Roberson's Store.
Mrs. I. H. Bailey.
George Varner.

Grand View—1836 Old Washatchie Pike.
Mrs. William A. Banks.
Mrs. P. J. Allen.

Hixson—Hixson's Store.
Mrs. Charles Hixson.
George Ashley.

Jones Store—Jones Store.
Mrs. George Hixson.
J. W. Horn.

Mowbray—Millsap's Store.
Wayne Headrick.
Russell Davis.

Lookout Mountain—Incline.
Mrs. Agnes Robinson.
Mrs. Gus Woods, Jr.

Lupton City—Company Store.
Mrs. H. O. Sebastian.
L. H. Weatherford.

Midvale Park—Midvale Pharmacy.
Mrs. Emma Lingenfelter.
Mrs. W. Hobart Martin.

Red Bank—Red Bank Pharmacy.
Mrs. H. D. Porter.
Mrs. S. S. Gilbert.

Sale Creek—Coppinger's Store.
Grover C. Jones.
Ed Gann.

Signal Mountain—Palisades Office.
Mrs. C. B. Adams.
Miss Dayve Walker.

Sivley—Standifer's Store.
Mrs. Minnie Standifer.
Roxie Baker.

Soddy—Lynch's Store.
Mrs. R. F. Skillern.
Henry Nelson.

Wauhatchie—Fryar's Sotre.
Mrs. H. B. Massey.
Mrs. Ed Boydston.

Woodland Station—Wilder's Store.
Mrs. Jennie Wilder.
Helen McPhail.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison—Wilson's Store.
Mrs. Tennie Knauff.
Virgil Wilson.

Birchwood—White Building.
Mrs. R. L. Standifer.
W. R. Randolph.

Howardville—Marshall's Store.
Mr. Geo. C. Tankersley.
Mrs. H. E. Smedley.

Maddox—Lowe's Store.
Miss Chassie Lowe.
Mrs. George Ramsey.

New Union—Schoolhouse.
Mrs. Joe Goodner.
Mrs. John T. Howard.

Ooltewah—Squire Robinson's Office.
Mrs. May Shearard.
Miss Mabel Hamby.

Salem—Baptist Church.
Mrs. Mattie Roark.
T. W. Allison.

Snow Hill—Lee Brothers Store.
Mrs. J. B. Shirley.
Tom Lee.

Summit—Felton's Store.
Ed Felton.
Lottie Henderson.

White Oak (West View)—Schoolhouse.
Mrs. Leonard Heaton.
Clyde Tallent.

Work—Friendship Schoolhouse.
Mrs. J. W. Davis.
Mrs. G. F. Stump.

Respectfully,

Hamilton County Election Commission

I. B. MERRIAM, Chairman.

J. MITT PAYNE, Secretary.

FOSTER JOHNSON.

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 19, 1934 — Number 26

"BENIGHTED EMPLOYERS THINK ORGANIZED LABOR IS BAD," SAYS GREAT INDUSTRIAL LEADER

Colonel Wood F. Axton Thrills Delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention With Memorable Address—Has Operated Closed Shop Thirty-five Years.

Capitalist For Greater Farm Returns

Col. Wood F. Axton, noted Kentucky industrialist, speaking at the American Federation of Labor convention. William Green, labor president, seated.

Among the many memorable addresses delivered at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco, that of Col. Wood F. Axton, president of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco company, of Louisville, was outstanding.

Col. Axton called attention to the fact that he has operated a union shop for thirty-five years, and stated significantly that officers of the Tobacco Workers' union are still his friends.

"This is not the first time that I have been honored by the American Federation of Labor," he said. "When you held your convention in Cincinnati some years ago, your great president, Samuel Gompers, whom I considered a personal friend, honored me with an invitation to address your convention. Today your great president, William Green, has repeated that honor. As I look at the pictures of Sam Gompers and Will Green above this platform and the wonderful picture of our great president of the United States, I feel highly commented to be here.

"Here in this audience I see E. Lewis Evans, president of the Tobacco Workers' International Union of America. It was over thirty-five years ago that Mr. Evans came to my factory to organize it. I can say to the benighted employers of labor who think organized labor is bad, that after operating a union factory for thirty-five years, Mr. Evans and I are still friends.

"In looking over this gathering of delegates who have been selected to come to this convention to help work out our economic problems, I see here who can remember when the man on the farm cut his wheat with a scythe and cradle and trailed it out on the barn floor. When the threshing mill, if any, was a very crude affair, a sanding belt unknown. When we had no telephones, electric lights, electric generators or steam hoists, no passenger elevators and a thousand other labor-saving machines we now have are unknown in the memory of many men here.

"Today in our factory we have machines that can make as many cigarettes in a minute as a skilled workman can make by hand in a day. I think I am understating when I say that a million men working in the different branches of industry can produce as much as ten million men could fifty years ago, which is an percentage of profit was enough. Therefore, if men are producing ten times as much as they did fifty years ago, or way of saying that the average man can produce ten times as much as he could then, at which time the men they must have ten times as much purchasing power, for if labor produces ten times as much, and can only buy back five times as much, we are going to have so-called overproduction, and unemployment is sure to result. Then purchasing power vanishes, which means more unemployment. This soon produces the vicious circle we found ourselves in two years ago.

"Patents on labor-saving machinery were not granted to throw men out of employment, but rather to lighten their labors and give them more comforts and luxuries. I do not believe that a man should do the work of a horse, or do that which can be done by machinery. We must go forward and not backward. I do know that a bigger share of what labor produces should go to the producer. When I say producer, I refer to the farmer as well as the industrial worker.

"I am not so much interested in the money wages paid for labor today as I am in the real wages paid. What I mean by real wages is the amount of products you can buy back with the wages received. After all, if we are ever to have a return of prosperity in this country, the producer must have enough to buy back the products of his labor.

"I am referred to as an employer of labor. I am not an employer of labor. The people who buy the products of our factory are the real employers of labor. When people cease to buy our products, or the products of any other factory, employment ceases in the same proportion as purchasing power ceases. After all labor is the largest employer of labor we have in this or any other country.

"I only manage the factory—if I am unable to manage that factory without taking our profits out of the pay envelopes of the workers, or chiseling the consumer, then the sooner I get out of business the better. That's what brought on this depression. There has been too much 'takeout' in business. Some of you have been in poker games and know that when the keeper of the 'kitty' has too long an arm and keeps reaching for the yellow chips, the game soon breaks up. Monopolies have too long been the keeper of the 'kitty'—their long arms raking in the chips.

"The problem we are facing today is not one of over-production, but rather one of under-consumption. There can be no over-production of food when people are hungry, no over-production of clothing with people in rags. The coal miners, hungry and underfed, sit in idleness upon untold millions of tons of coal, while people in the cities suffer from cold.

"No, my friends, it is not a question of over-production, but one of under-consumption. I honestly and sincerely believe the best solution yet offered is the one advanced by your worthy president—reduce the hours of labor to the point where all who desire to work shall have that opportunity, to which I most heartily subscribe."

COLONIAL BAKING COMPANY PETITIONS FEDERAL COURT TO ENJOIN ORGANIZED LABOR

Seeks Relief From "Irreparable Damage" Inflicted on It Because Organized Labor and Its Friends Have Reduced Profits By Thousands of Dollars.

WASSON'S "FAIRNESS"

State of Tennessee,
County of Hamilton.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, a notary public, Oliver Wheeler, who makes oath and states that prior to ....., 1933, he was employed at the Colonial Bakery in Chattanooga, Tennessee. That along about this time a bakers' union was organized, and he, together with fourteen others, made application for membership. Shortly thereafter Manager Hugh Wasson called a meeting of employes, and in a talk of some hour and one-half explained to them that if they desired to form a company union, or club, that would be all right, but if they joined an American Federation of Labor Union he would be forced to install machinery which would displace half of them, and the other half would then be too slow and he would have to get faster men from up north. He said the Union would get them nowhere, and if they wanted to get ahead they should work long hours for low pay. He said that he had once quit a $35 a week job and took a $15 a week job, and that when he quit working for a salary he was making $350 per week. Wheeler states that he was warned by a foreman not to associate with the employes of other bakeries, and not to go around said bakeries. Some few days later he was discharged for "unsatisfactory service," although he had been given assurance his services were entirely satisfactory. He was then given a recommendation stating that his work was satisfactory. He believes that his activity in the organization of a union was the sole cause for his discharge.

OLIVER WHEELER.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1934.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Sept. 28, 1934.

H. G. CAULKINS,
Notary Public.

My commission expires April 24, 1935.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1933.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The bearer, Oliver Wheeler, has worked for us as a Baker for two months. We have found his work to be satisfactory and would be glad to recommend him for a similar position.

COLONIAL BAKING COMPANY.
C. O. Peterson.

Mr. Hugh Wasson, president of Colonial Baking company, now declared by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council as "Unfair to Organized Labor," has pulled another one out of his bag of tricks. Officers of Central Body and of the two local unions in the baking industry, and "agents and representatives of said organizations" have been served with 24-hour notice that application for injunction in federal court has been made. Gist of the plea asks that defendants be enjoined from picketing stores, making oral or written statements concerning same, or from "interfering" in any way with the Colonial sales.

Hearing is to be held in Knoxville before Judge George C. Taylor, United States district judge, in Knoxville on Saturday, Oct. 20, at 9 a.m. Language of the plea, in five sections, follow:

(a) Standing in front or walking in front of, either on the sidewalk or the street, any place of business in the jurisdiction of this court where the said Colonial Baking company sells or has for sale its product, and restraining all of said associations and persons from carrying placards or signs, or anything in print to the effect that the said Colonial Baking company is unfair to labor.

(b) From further picketing any store, restaurant, hotel or other place of business within the jurisdiction of this court where the product of plaintiff is sold or offered for sale.

(c) From publishing in any newspaper or from circulating any poster or anything in writing or in print to the effect that the Colonial Baking company is unfair to labor.

(d) From going to any merchant, any operator or representative of any restaurant or hotel or other place of business that purchases the bread or rolls of the Colonial Baking company of Chattanooga, and from representing to such operators that the Colonial Baking company is not paying fair wages, is not furnishing proper working conditions for its employes and from making any representation or statement, either oral or in writing, that if such customer does not desist from purchasing plaintiff's product that union labor will picket the place of said operators and will brand them as unfair to union labor.

(e) That the said associations and persons, and their associates and representatives, all of whom will be made defendants in plaintiff's bill of complaint, be restrained from doing any act prejudicial to the operation and to the conduct of plaintiff's business within the jurisdiction of this court.

You, and all of you are further notified that at said time and place the Colonial Baking company will request that the court fix an hour and day and date at which it may apply for a permanent injunction herein. On demand Colonial Baking company will furnish to either of said parties a copy of its bill of complaint.

COLONIAL BAKING COMPANY
OF CHATTANOOGA.
By H. P. Wasson,
President.

Secretary Perkins Says President Does Not Seek Forced Agreements

Voluntary Arbitration of Labor Disputes Is Goal; "Section 7-A Is Law of the Land;" Cites Figures to Prove 60% Less Strikes This Year Than in 1919.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—In a brilliant address delivered before the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, Secretary Frances Perkins, of the U. S. department of labor, laid especial emphasis upon President Roosevelt's recent appeal for a truce between capital and labor, declaring that the Roosevelt administration is opposed to compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

"Compulsory arbitration would effect no useful purpose, for while coercion might avert impending trouble it would not prevent outbreaks in the future," she asserted.

After referring to the agencies of the various labor boards as constituting a pattern that might well be followed when collective bargaining breaks down, Miss Perkins said that when employers and workers were unable to reach agreements and then voluntarily submitted to arbitration these government boards would be available to them.

"But submission to these agencies should not take the form of compulsion," she said.

Commends Section 7-A.

Stating that while some employers were still reluctant to engage in collective bargaining, they were finding it convenient to do so, she predicted that these employers would come to see that, in negotiation with employes is to be found a method of cooperating for future prosperity.

"Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act is the law of the land," Secretary Perkins declared, adding that it was not surprising that, in a year and a half, there should be a difference of opinion as to the meaning of that section. While complete compliance could not be expected in a year and a half, compliance had been fairly effective by a large number of employers and would improve.

Proposed Social Security Program Praised.

Miss Perkins described the administration's social security program which is to include unemployment insurance, old age pensions and provisions for the ill and disabled, and maintained that the plan for social insurance "will not retard recovery but will mean the development of a more stable income which should not put a bottom to any future depression.

Disproves "Epidemic of Strikes."

After high praise of the work of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in NRA, indicating definitely that she does not wish to be in the position of being pleased with his retirement, Secretary Perkins submitted statements and figures to disprove the current cry of "an epidemic of strikes."

In 1919, she said, there were an average of 292 strikes a month, and in 1934 an average of 121 strikes a month. In the first half of 1919, 1,301,000 men were involved, and the first half of 1934 523,000 men were involved.

In the first six months of 1934 1,500,000 man days had been lost by strikes, compared with 8,250,000 man days lost in the first six months of 1919.

In 1924, she said, the average strike lasted fifty-one days, as compared to twenty-seven days in 1934.

Referring to the general policies of the new deal, Miss Perkins said that the Roosevelt administration "could not be expected to give us the millennium on a silver platter." However, she spoke of the marked recovery of the last year and of the increase in employment and payrolls since she last addressed the convention twelve months ago.

Bakery Local No. 25 Calls Special Meet

There will be a special meeting of Bakery and Confectionery Workers union, Local No. 25, at the labor hall. The time has been set at 4 o'clock Saturday, Oct. 20. Important developments will be discussed concerning the craft.

CURTIS SIMS, Pres.
R. J. GENTRY, Secy.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION VOTES FOR ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

International Charters Will Be Issued to Mass-Production Industries, Including Aluminum, Cement and Automobile; Also Decide on New Drive to Organize Iron and Steel Workers.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—Determined to meet squarely the changing industrial situation accompanying the development of mass-production industries, the American Federation of Labor, at its fifty-fourth annual convention here, made labor history and adopted one of the most far-reaching changes in its structural policy, when a report of the resolutions committee was adopted directing the granting of charters to workers in mass-production industries and calling for the immediate and effective organization of others.

Announcement of approval of the resolution by President Green brought forth prolonged hand-clapping and lusty cheers from 450 enthusiastic delegates, who recognized the occasion as a memorable one in the progress of the great American labor movement.

Craft Unions Fully Protected.

Adoption of the resolution directing that industrial, or "vertical" charters be issued, does not very materially affect the 106 existing craft or "horizontal" unions now affiliated with the A. F. of L. Protection of craft organizations in their own sphere is definitely assured.

Those who discussed the resolution predicted that it would bring to the trade unions hundreds of thousands who would learn and understand the struggles of labor.

The move was also hailed as organized labor's answer to the growth of company-fostered unions in the automobile, steel and other mass-production industries as well as to the competition of independent and communist unions.

The Resolution.

The resolution as reported by the committee and adopted by the convention reviews at length the changing industrial conditions and developments in industry and labor organizations, together with the vast amount of evidence presented to the committee at several hearings, and concludes with the following paragraphs:

"The American Federation of Labor is desirous of meeting this demand. We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction.

"Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry, such as the lines of demarkation between crafts, are distinguishable.

"However, it is also realized that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective.

"To meet this new condition the executive council is directed to issue charters for national or international unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum and such other mass-production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the executive council may be necessary to meet the situation.

"That the executive council shall at the earliest practical date inaugurate, manage, promote and conduct a campaign of organization in the iron and steel industry.

"That, in order to protect and safeguard the members of such national and international unions as are chartered, the American Federation of Labor shall for a provisional period direct the policies, administer the business and designate the administrative and financial officers of such newly organized unions."

Rosenblatt Says NRA Codes Can Be Changed When Proven Unsatisfactory

Divisional Administrator Addresses A. F. of L. Convention in San Francisco on Code Progress.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—Sol A. Rosenblatt, divisional administrator for the national recovery administration, speaking before the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here, declared that various codes might be changed if found unsatisfactory, and explained to eagerly interested delegates the experimental nature of some of the work.

"With respect to the labor provisions of any code," he said, "even though such provisions constitute advances for the maintenance and raising of the labor standards present in the industry affected, nevertheless under the ever-present concept of flexibility, if such code provisions do not at once accomplish the end for which they are intended, appropriate changes can and will be promptly and effectively made."

'Opportunity to Work Constructively.'

Mr. Rosenblatt further stated:

"The miracle President Roosevelt has wrought is not that he can accomplish at one stroke the cure for all economic aches and pains of the United States, but that as opposed to the inertia and lack of effort of those who preceded him he has given us all an opportunity to work constructively in achieving the goal which he has set before us."

Hundreds of Thousands Benefited.

Mr. Rosenblatt said he would defend anybody's right to criticize the codes, but he asked the critics to bear in mind that in spite of ineffective enforcement there were hundreds of thousands of people who have benefited to a tremendous extent because of the NRA.

NRA Forces Chiseling Employers To Pay $2,000,000 in Back Wages

Washington, Oct. 18.—Efforts of NRA compliance and enforcement agencies have resulted in restitution of $788,422 in back wages to workmen between June 16 and Sept. 29, 1934, the NRA compliance division reports. This brings to approximately $2,000,000 the amount of back-wage restitution obtained through intervention of administration agencies since the recovery act was passed.

This sum represents the amount repaid workers through intervention of NRA's own agencies, and does not include the wages restored through efforts of various industries' code authorities. It is the difference between the amounts actually paid workers as wages and what should have been paid them under their codes.

During the period surveyed, restitution of back wages was made through NRA intervention in 8,786 cases, involving 35,148 employes. The total during the first year of NRA has been estimated at more than $1,000,000.

The compliance division pointed out that its figure for restitution of back wages does not include the amounts of wage increases brought about under code clauses providing for "equitable adjustment of wages above the minimum." An effort is being made to collect this information.

Preliminary statistics from a survey in Indiann, covering nine firms in four industries, showed wage increases as high as 45 cents an hour under the "equitable adjustment" clause.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE ..... Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3 1917, authorized January 18, 1921.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1934.

Injunctions

The use of injunctions by unfair employers to beat down organized labor in its struggle for existence has always been a powerful weapon and in the past has been used with deadly effect. Recently, certain laws have been passed which has curbed to a certain extent the ability of such employers to rush into court with a plea to prohibit workers to even speak to other workers. In the last six weeks, however, the injunction process papers have fallen on all and sundry like snowflakes. Pleas have been made to prohibit workers from doing illegal things that were never contemplated by those enjoined, and therefore were really harmless. Enjoining a group of individuals from doing illegal acts mean nothing with organized labor. It is only when they are enjoined from doing acts which are inherent rights of American citizens that one wonders what seekers of such suppression are thinking of.

Organized labor of this country, represented by the American Federation of labor, has always been upheld in courts that it has a right to say who are its friends and who are not its friends. Organized labor, represented in Chattanooga by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, has always exercised the right to designate its choice of friends, and also to say who are not its friends. This right has never been successfully challenged. Many times, of course, the wisdom of such choice has been questioned, but never has its right to make such choice been destroyed.

This principle of freedom of choice in selecting our friends is being attacked by the action just taken by Mr. Hugh Wasson, president of Colonial Baking company, in petitioning a federal court to enjoin organized labor from committing, not illegal acts, but from exercise of the right to advise members and friends of organized labor that, in its opinion, the Colonial Baking company is "Unfair to Organized Labor."

Careful scrutiny of the case, which has been dragging along for over a year, reveals that there is not one union baker in the Colonial plant. The other two bakeries sell products that are made by union bakers. The question of why the Colonial has no union bakers while the other plants do have union employes, is not material at this time.

Even though Mr. Wasson appealed to the Atlanta regional board, the records show that the board did not question the right of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council to designate the Colonial as "Unfair to Organized Labor." Although Mr. Wasson is apparently suffering excruciating pains from his actions toward forestalling organization of his employes over a year ago, we think that he will find the federal court will tell him in clear terms what are the rights of organized labor in the selection of its friends.

Even if the court, or any other agency or individual, should honestly believe that the action of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in declaring Colonial "Unfair to Organized Labor" was not just, we believe they would say, with Voltaire, "I abhor utterly what you say, but I shall defend to the death your right to say it."

Lady Went Back To Taking CARDUI and Was Helped

For severe periodic pains, cramps or nervousness, try Cardui which so many women have praised, for over fifty years. Mrs. Dora Dungan, of Science Hill, Ky., writes: "Several years ago, when I was teaching school, I got run-down and suffered intensely during menstruation periods. I took Cardui and was all right again. After I was married, when I felt all run-down and was irregular, I always resorted to Cardui and was helped." ... It may be just what you need. Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.
Sold in $1 bottles.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Social Crime of Unemployment

The determination of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to make a nationwide drive on both the economic and political fronts for the inauguration of the 30-hour week as a partial remedy for unemployment should receive the whole-hearted support of every patriotic citizen.

The necessity for militant action by organized labor to secure the shorter work week is emphasized by the terrible toll levied on the millions of unemployed and their families in other ways than the direct suffering caused by hunger and lack of sufficient clothing and shelter and the failure of federal, state and local authorities adequately to provide for those who are jobless through no fault of their own.

The extent of this untold suffering is tersely and poignantly recited by Newton D. Baker, chairman of the National Citizens committee of the 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs. In discussing the effects of prolonged unemployment on the health of the unemployed and their families, Mr. Baker says:

> Unemployment increases sickness. A study made by the Milbank Fund in eight industrial cities reveals that there is 48 per cent more illness in families of the unemployed than in families having full-time workers. * * * One-half of all the care administered in the voluntary hospitals today is given free—an increase of 46 per cent over 1929. Hospital facilities are overcrowded by the needy who come empty-handed and cannot pay. The wards overflow, and patients lie on cots in the corridors. At the same time the earnings of the hospitals from pay patients have fallen off, as have the contributions and the endowment incomes.

Turning to the millions of jobless who are not yet registered on relief rolls, but whose needs are desperate, Mr. Baker adds:

> **The relief rolls include millions, but there are perhaps as many needy off the rolls as on, people near the end of their resources and still struggling unaided. They have no margin left for health protection when sickness comes. They are too poor and too distraught to give their children proper care, or to keep their own minds and spirits dauntless in their years of trial. * * * Normal childhood is peculiarly a prey to the ills of the depression. Today more children by 30 per cent are cared for outside their homes than five years ago, and the number who should be taken away from homes demoralized and brutalized by the unexampled poverty of the time is legion.**
>
> **In homes subsisting on public relief allowances are 7,000,000 boys and girls. * * * Surveys show that one-fifth of all pre-school children are undernourished; that one-third of all children are physically or mentally handicapped, and that only 20 per cent of handicapped children receive adequate care.**

How are the various governments—federal, state and local—measuring up to these emergencies? According to Mr. Baker, "public relief of unemployment falls far short of meeting the need" created by the 48 per cent more illness in families of the jobless than in families where the workers have full-time jobs. "It cannot," he says, "pay for medical care" for these sick people.

With regard to hospitals whose "wards overflow" and whose "patients lie on cots in the corridors," he declares the "hospitals and nursing associations that are supported by taxes cannot meet the emergency" because public appropriations for their support have been cut down.

When it comes to the 7,000,000 children in homes depending on public allowances for their living, Mr. Baker states "they get little from relief expenditures but the barest means of keeping the spark of life in the body."

This is the picture of existing nationwide distress imposed on millions of workers and their dependents by those who own and control industry. They stolidly refuse to reduce the length of the work week and open the doors of their factories to the jobless working men and women, unless they are assured the extortionate profits which they extracted from the workers under the Old Deal.

Still animated with the never-satisfied greed of Shylock, too many industrial leaders seek to apply now the same business policies which brought about the devastating depression and which have prevented recovery.

With hearts hardened to the suffering of the unemployed army so poignantly described by Mr. Baker, these industrial bourbons lock their mills, close the opportunities of employment, and brazenly say to the jobless army: We will not permit you to make the things you require for yourselves and your dependents unless we draw fat dividend checks from all the necessities of life you produce. We take this Shylock position despite the fact that every one of the factories which are now our private property was built from the surplus wealth which you workers, yourselves, produced in the years of prosperity, and which we, under an industrial system operated solely for maximum profits, supported by the letter of the law and the dictum of the courts, appropriated to be used for your further exploitation.

It is time for America to end this anti-social policy of these blatant business reactionaries by making the 30-hour week, demanded by the American Federation of Labor, compulsory for all industries throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

When that is done, and hundreds of thousands of the jobless put to work at good wages, much of the suffering cited by Mr. Baker will automatically cease.

Until the 30-hour week is made compulsory the suffering will continue and will constitute an outstanding disgrace to our American civilization.

The Popular CCC

One New Deal measure which seems to have universal approval is the CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps. President Roosevelt's statement recently that the work of the corps must be continued will bring no protest worth mentioning from any quarter. Everybody's for it.

The corps has a present authorized strength of just under 370,000; and its main work has been cleaning up, policing, and making roads in national parks and national forests. Robert Fechner, director of the corps, reports to the president that in his long inspection trip last summer:

"I did not meet one individual who expressed an unfavorable opinion of the organization or its accomplishments. On the contrary, everyone with whom I came in contact made an urgent plea for more CCC camps."

Mr. Fechner says that the work of these boys has advanced the forestry program of this country from five to fifteen years. On guard during the greatest drouth recorded in our history, they probably prevented devastating forest fires; and some of them paid for their service with their lives.

Best of all, young men from more than half a million families on relief have been revitalized, encouraged, turned from hopelessness to confidence. At the present time, about 10,000 of them are quitting each month to go to private jobs; and that means much for the training they have had, as well as for improving industrial conditions.

It is well to remember, too, that the director of this successful enterprise is vice president of the International Association of Machinists.

CENTRAL BODY REGULAR MEETING MONDAY, OCT. 22

Regular session of Chattanooga trades and Labor council will be held Monday night, Oct. 22, at 7:30 p.m., in Roosevelt hall. Most recent maneuvering of the Colonial Bakery will be a center of interest, along with reports from other "battle fronts." President Kamin requests that delegates from all locals attend 100 per cent.

NOTICE

Reports have been coming in to our office that lead us to believe some merchants are being imposed upon by unauthorized committees who solicit supplies for relief of destitute workers.

We ask all merchants who are solicited to scan closely credentials which legitimate committees should have, and see that such credentials bear the seal of the organization asking for aid, and the proper signatures of officials of the organization with it.

Editor R. M. Cooke Ill at His Home

Thousands of friends of R. M. Cooke, editor of The Labor World, will regret to hear that he was forced to remain at home today because of illness. Although advised by his physician some months ago to "slow down," the veteran unionist stuck it out as long as possible. Although there is no cause for serious alarm at present, it is hoped that a rest of several days will find him back in harness at his old post of duty.

Most particularly is it hoped by his substitute, who was called on with no warning to take over the "sitchuation" in the emergency.

MILL PROPAGANDA FLOODS NEWSPAPERS

Greensboro, N. C.—Advertisements are appearing in the newspapers of North Carolina addressed to the textile workers, and labeled "What Has Been Gained" in the strike? While these advertisements are signed by the local Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' association, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, Mill Owners' association and other organizations, they are identical in their wording.

The advertisements are said here to be the result of the huge slush fund raised by the mill owners and being expended from Charlotte to defeat the aims of the textile workers to put an end to the wage cutting and "stretch-out" practices of the mills, which brought on the strike.

Every method of intimidation that can be devised is being used to frighten the workers into again accepting the conditions which caused the strike. Workers who took part in the strike are called "rioters and hoodlums." Officials of the international textile workers' union are declared to be trying to save their faces, or the recipients of "large salaries," and the union described as a lot of "agitators," carrying on their purpose by "ruinous warfare, flying squadrons, intimidation, terrorism or communistic agitators."

Seldom before has such a campaign of villification, misrepresentation and terrorism been engaged in by employers in a southern state and with such determination to keep their workers on a basis of absolute starvation, and working conditions not to be found in any other industry of the country.

MADISON NEWS WRITERS WIN UNION SHOP

Madison, Wis., Oct. 18.—The Madison Newspaper Guild, having a 100 per cent membership of news department employes of the Wisconsin State Journal and the Capital Times, has begun operation under a union shop contract negotiated with employers.

The contract provides a 48-hour week for reporters and desk men, with cash or time off for overtime.

What Next!

German postal authorities are reported planning to institute soon a "television telephone" service between principal cities, such as Berlin and Munich. The system will be based on a successful television telephone device shown at the recent Berlin radio exposition. The device includes a desk apparatus showing a clear picture of the person at the other end of the line. Those conversing see each other plainly as they speak.

LABOR BRIEFS

Lieut. Kilnourne Johnston (and please note the "t"), son of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, has been named as acting administrator of the manufacturing division of NRA.

Communists were reported as especially active during the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco, in devious ways. On one occasion, three agitators were removed from the Civic auditorium by detectives.

In a speech at Ogden, Utah, prior to the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco, William Green stated that any organization of NRA should include three fundamentals: (1) The principle of collective bargaining, (2) abolition of child labor and (3) maintenance of minimum rates of pay.

The North Carolina Granite corporation has been ordered by the national labor relations board to abandon its "company union," held to have been fostered through duress and bribery, and deal only with the local of the Granite Cutters' International association, or the firm will lose its NRA Blue Eagle.

A proposal to permit increasing the number of performances by road shows from eight to twelve or fourteen per week, without increase in wages, has been rejected by the Actors' Equity association.

Madame Secretary Perkins has a new hat. A union-made hat, presented to her while attending the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco, by millinery workers affiliated with the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International union. Furthermore, she said she'd wear it "as an example of the good will of a great and growing union."

Higher Wages, Shorter Hours

The NRA Labor Advisory Board is more firmly than ever convinced of the validity of organized labor's claims that code hours must be shorter and wages higher in order to provide jobs for millions of the unemployed and increase the ability of the workers to expand their buying power of commodities and services.

Before the staff of the National Recovery Administration four members of the advisory board informed the officials of labor's reasoned conclusion that a year's experience with the Blue Eagle had proved the imperative need of higher wages and shorter hours than those in existing codes. The advisory board members who addressed the NRA officials were Dr. Gustav Peck, Miss Rose Schneidermann, Father Francis J. Haas and Sidney Hillman.

Mr. Hillman's contention was that the work week should be reduced to at least 35 or 36 hours, contending a year's experience had proved labor right and industry wrong about working hours and wages as a means of fostering recovery.

Father Haas claimed the purposes of the recovery law, pointing especially to its declaration in favor of increasing purchasing power. He said this could be done by boosting wages and shortening hours.

It would be a fine thing for the stabilization of economic relations if those who own and control industry would recognize once and for all the inevitability of shorter hours and higher pay and adjust their businesses to this permanent plan. One important element in the problem of industrial relations would be settled if they would do this, and tell consumers, stockholders, bond owners, and every other interested party that the policy of higher wages and the shorter work week will be the permanent policy upon which every other policy must rest.

Industrial Leaders Oppose Labor "Truce"

New York.—According to a special article appearing in the New York Journal of Commerce, presumably following an extensive inquiry, industry will not submit voluntarily to arbitration by the various new labor relation boards. Neither will industry enter into a truce with labor on the terms proposed by President Roosevelt.

Corporation executives in charge of industrial relations, it was learned, have become convinced that the administration is more than ever "committed to the cause of organized labor" and "industry will not write a blank check."

Because industrial leaders are opposed to the proposed truce, failure of the president's efforts in this respect is predicted.

On the other hand, organized labor through President William Green, of the A. F. of L., has announced complette willingness to confer with President Roosevelt regarding the proposed truce and to continue its established policy of co-operating in every possible way with the government.

Climber—But what if the rope breaks?

Guide—Now don't worry about that. I have plenty more at home.

LOUISIANA CITY INCREASES MUNICIPAL WORKERS' PAY

Monroe, La.—Declaring the action was made necessary by the increasing cost of living and was in accordance with the national recovery program, Mayor Arnold Bernstein announced that the Monroe municipal council had increased the pay of all city employes approximately 10 per cent. Members of the police and fire departments were given flat raises of 10 per cent, while in some individual cases the increase in salaries and wages varied. Of the opinion that the financial condition of the municipality justified the pay raises, the mayor expressed the hope that all Monroe firms that have experienced increased profits under the recovery act would follow the lead of the city.

HAVE YOUR
STOVE REPAIRED by UNION MEN
Guaranteed Best Work — Lowest Prices
WE MAKE OUR OWN CASTINGS
W. Blaylock, J. W. Gibson
Members Local 35
PHONE: Day 7-3328; Night 8-0714

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Eskenazi
CREATORS OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-1761

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Women Urged by President Green To Aid Union Labeled Products

Addresses Union Label Trades Department on Label Support; Says Labor's Own People Should Be More "Label-Minded."

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—The women of America were called upon by William Green, President of the A. F. of L. to co-operate in the promotion of union-labeled products, during a stirring address delivered at the convention of the Union Label Trades Department here.

His plan, in brief, would be to form auxiliaries in every city, hamlet and village of the country, with centrally located storing depots, where in times of peace large supplies of clothing, shoes and foodstuffs could be accumulated to aid when and if industrial strife should come.

Coal Strike Cited.

He cited an 18-months' Ohio coal strike a few years ago, which he said was brought to a successful conclusion mainly because of the co-operation of the women in the coal districts who sewed, worked and collected supplies for the families of the unemployed workers.

"It's just an idea of mine. I haven't gone ahead with it so far, but I believe it a good plan and know that I will have your help when needed," he declared.

President Green previously told the delegates that he believed that the country was gradually becoming label-minded and that the NRA movement with its Blue Eagle had helped make Americans label-minded.

Label-Minded.

"We can further this great cause," he said, "by making our own people label-minded. Nothing more than the success of this movement would go further to bring to union labor proper sanitary conditions, decent wages and American standards of living."

Other distinguished leaders to speak to the union label members were Charles P. Howard, international president of the Typographical union, and William McHugh, vice-president of the Pressmen, who is representing President Major George L. Berry, unavoidably detained in Washington.

LABOR BOARD SAYS AGREEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE IN WRITING

Washington, Oct. 11.—An oral agreement between employers and employes might be regarded as legal, but such an agreement might be impracticable in satisfying the collective bargaining provisions of the national industrial recovery act.

A ruling to this effect has been handed down here by the national labor relations board, in a decision on the complaint of the Allied Chemical workers against the National Aniline and Chemical company, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Refusing to sign an agreement may be taken as a denial of the right of collective bargaining, the board held.

In the case at hand, the union and the company held several conferences, and the company conceded some of the union's demands. The company then posted its concessions in the shop but refused to draw up a usual union contract.

Before condemning a writer's work because it is not original, just think how much worse it would be if it were.

He—Will you marry me?

She—No.

And they lived happily ever after. Really.

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!

Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!

Why not . . .

YOU?

EASY WAY

SELF-SERVICE GROCERY

SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

BEST GRADE OF

Furnace and Heater COAL

80% Nut and Lump, Delivered, 2 Tons or More, at $4.00

Gamble Coal Co. - - 8-2515

LYLE STOVALL

INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:

MARTIN L. HARTMAN,

Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

Weirton Employe Threatened With Exile, He Says

Witness One of Many in Government's Suit Who Says Coercion Was Used in Support of Company Union Plan.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 18.—Edward Dickey, employe of the Weirton Steel company at Weirton, W. Va., testified in the government's suit here against the company that he was told by a plant superintendent that he would have to get out of town unless he voted at a workers' election under the company union plan.

Dickey also testified that J. C. Williams, president of the company, had told a meeting of workers that he would not recognize the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, or any other "outside" union.

The government is asking an injunction to prevent the steel company from interfering in an employes' election to select representatives for collective bargaining.

Dickey named Barney West, tin house superintendent at the Weirton plant, as the man who said the worker's vote would have to be cast in the election or "you can get your suitcase and get out of town."

His testimony followed an assertion by another Weirton worker, Emil Walter, an employe representative in the company union at the Clarksburg, W. Va., plant, that under the company union plan, workers could not bargain collectively with the management.

"The company union system was not collective bargaining," Walter declared, relating that when he asked a plant official if the Clarksburg workers' pay could be raised to equal that of employees in the company's other two plants, he was told it was impossible.

Walter also testified that employe representative elections, although supposed to be secret, were not because the workers were ordered to place their "check numbers" on the ballots.

Dickey testified that a plant superintendent had told him: "You must remember you're getting your bread and meat from the Weirton Steel company and you got to vote in the general election."

Under cross-examination Dickey said he was still in the company's employ, and in reply to a question, if he had noticed any change of attitude, he said, "Well, they're kind of slow in worrying me any more."

Following the testimony of Dickey and Walter, the government sent a parade of minor employes of the steel company to the witness stand to support by mass testimony a charge that the company practiced wholesale coercion in seeking to force adoption of its employe representative plan.

In each instance, the employe called was a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which, it is contended, the workers would have chosen for collective bargaining hay they been allowed a free choice.

CONFERENCE TO TELL WORLD ABOUT SAFETY

Chicago.—With "Let's Tell the World About Safety" as their battle cry and official slogan, some 6,000 to 8,000 delegates will convene in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 1 to 5, for the twenty-third annual safety congress and exposition. They will represent industrial, educational, civic and official bodies from all parts of the nation and several foreign countries.

The official program, just issued by the National Safety council here, shows a total of 120 sessions and more than 350 speakers. Separate programs have been prepared for almost every branch of industry, thus making the congress in effect a joint safety convention of some thirty different groups. In addition, sessions have been planned for school executives, street traffic authorities, and those interested in safety in the home. To complete this vast program in the short space of five days the facilities of three hotels will be taxed to the utmost, and it will be necessary at times to run as many as fourteen sessions concurrently.

Brewery Workers' Old Jurisdictional Claims Stand as Decided in 1933

San Francisco—A report by the committee on claims of the brewery workers respecting engineers, firemen and teamsters, was referred by vote of the A. F. of L. back to the Executive Council.

The report pledged the council to see to it that the decision of last year's convention on this dispute be observed. The decision grants jurisdiction over the teamsters, engineers and firemen in breweries to the respective unions, compelling brewery workers to relinquish these members.

The vote on this question was taken as a preliminary skirmish but not a decisive one in the struggle of the proponents of industrial unionism versus craft unionism.

On a roll call the vote was 15,558 for the report and 9,305 against. One vote is allowed for every 100 members.

President Green Sounds Warning Against All War

San Francisco.—Speaking at a session of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here, while formally introducing fraternal delegates from Canada and England, President William Green sounded a sharp warning against war talk and all war.

Especially interesting paragraphs of his statement on the subject included the following:

"Workers of the world must unite solidly to prevent what seems to be an approaching war!

"We believe that the purpose and spirit of the workers of the world is to see that war will never occur again.

"We cannot allow those with a mad lust for power to have their way. They must not be allowed to command masses of people to march out on the battlefield and destroy each other."

The interest of the common people, Green said, is to preserve peace, for "we abhor war in any form."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50357
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Amanda Patton vs. James Patton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Patton, defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to defendant.

This 15th day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Harry F. Newton, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No 50352
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lois Kelly Ousts vs Goode Allen Ousts

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Goode Allen Ousts, who now resides at Atlanta, Georgia, is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 13th day of February, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Joe Frassrand, Atty. 11-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 18th day of June, 1930, by W. T. YARNELL and wife, ALMIRA YARNELL, to secure R. T. WRIGHT a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book F, Vol. 25, Page 213 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West Door of the Court House on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: Beginning on the East side of Valley Road and being a corner of the tract of ground conveyed by W. J. Springfield and others to Walter M. Springfield, by deed dated 12th November, 1908, and registered 11th December, 1908, in Book O, Vol. 9, page 423, of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee; thence North 60 degrees 14 minutes East along the East side of said road 345 feet to a stake on East side of said road; thence North 52 degrees 16 minutes East 97.5 feet to the Southwest corner of the tract of ground assigned to W. T. Yarnell and wife, Almira Yarnell, in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield dated 28th June, 1912, and registered 12th September, 1912, in Book O, Vol. 11, page 473; thence South 44 degrees 37 minutes East 5010 feet, more or less, to the West line of the right-of-way of the Cincinnati Southern Railway; thence southwardly along said line 994 feet, more or less, to a corner in the division between H. J. Springfield and wife and H. B. Springfield, as shown by deed of partition between said Springfields dated 30th June, 1881, and registered 1st November, 1881, in Book K, Vol. 2, page 483; thence North 49 degrees 25 minutes West (old bearing North 50 degrees West) along said division line 2283 feet, more or less, to the Southeast corner of the tract of ground conveyed to Walter M. Springfield above recited; thence North 40 degrees 24 minutes East 653 feet to the South line of the right-of-way of the Chattanooga and Montlake Railroad, as set out and described in deed of W. J. Springfield and others to Montlake Coal Company, registered 31st October, 1904, in Book W, Vol. 7, page 534; thence North 49 degrees 30 minutes West along South line of said right-of-way 2486 feet to a stake; thence North 28 degrees 50 minutes West 339 feet to a stake on the East side of Valley Road and the point of beginning, the last three calls being along the line of the property deeded to said Walter M. Springfield above recited, containing 80 acres, more or less.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning on the East side of Valley Road at the Northwest corner of the tract assigned to Mrs. Almira Yarnell in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield above recited; thence North 52 degrees 16 minutes East along the East side of said road 12.5 feet to a stake on the East side of said road; thence North 44 degrees 50 minutes East along said road 425.6 feet to the Southwest corner of the tract of ground assigned to Willard J. Springfield in the deed of division among the heirs of said H. J. Springfield herein recited; thence south 47 degrees East along said line 4959.6 feet, more or less, to the West line of the property heretofore conveyed to Trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Railway; thence southwardly along the West line of said right-of-way 475.54 feet to a curve in said right-of-way; thence at right angles eastwardly, crossing the right-of-way of the Cincinnati Southern Railway conveyed by W. J. Springfield and others to the Trustees of said railway by deed dated 27th December, 1911, and registered 29th December, 1911, in Book F, Vol. 11, page 5, to the West line of the right-of-way of said railway conveyed by W. A. Hickman; thence southwardly with said right-of-way to the North line of the tract of land assigned to Almira Yarnell in the deed of division among the heirs of H. J. Springfield, herein recited, thence North 44 degrees 37 minutes West along the North line of said Almira Yarnell's property 5,010 feet, more or less to the beginning, containing 61.17 acres, more or less.

Said sale will be made subject to a balance of a debt amounting to about TWENTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND NO/100 ($2700.00) Dollars, due the Chickamauga Trust Company, and to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 18th day of September, 1934.
THE TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY of Chattanooga, Trustee.
10-12 By W. S. BECK, President.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50223
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Helen V. Stone vs. Herman L. Stone

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Herman L. Stone is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
John R. Scott, Atty. 10-12

COAL PROBE CONTINUED

Labor Relations Board Orders Gorman to Complete Task.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The national labor relations board authorized James A. Gorman, umpire of the Anthracite board of conciliation, to complete the inquiry into the anthracite industry, sponsored by its predecessor, the national labor board. The investigation was begun after a series of strikes in the northern field that threatened to disrupt the entire industry last winter.

The national labor board passed out of existence through an act of the last congress.

In requesting Mr. Gorman to continue the investigation under the auspices of the new board, Lloyd E. Garrison, its chairman, expressed the hope that the undertaking would be completed Oct. 1.

The taking of testimony was completed before Umpire Gorman last month, but there was a setback in filing some of the briefs. The cases are being forwarded to the umpire for decision as rapidly as the evidence is transcribed.

Charges Made Against Clark Thread Company

Clarksdale, Ga. — Discrimination through refusal to re-employ any worker on strike has resulted in charges being sent to the textile labor relations board against the Clark Thread company. Circulars are being distributed to the effect that "advices reaching here from widely scattered mill centers in the south tell of a revulsion among mill workers against union leadership." Francis J. Gorman is charged with having a "Napoleonic complex." The company has indicated its intention to defy the agencies of the federal government in connection with the discrimination charges.

Student—And what do you charge for your rooms?

Boarding House Mistress—Five dollars up.

* * *

A girl is funny. She would be ashamed to marry the fellow, yet she feels proud because he asked her.

* * *

Carl—I saw Jane kissing her history professor last night.

Betty Co-Ed—Yes, that is her weak point.

Carl—Kissing?

Betty Co-Ed—No, history.

No. 50305
NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. O. Leverton vs. Jennie May Leverton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jennie May Leverton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
B. W. Hargraves, Atty. 10-26

No. 50297
NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Bertha Bell vs. James M. Bell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James M. Bell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. F. Atchley, Atty. 10-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50214
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Frank Tyner vs. Julia Tyner

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Julia Tyner is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Bean & Bean, Attys. 10-12

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West Virginia State Policemen Attack Strikers' Prayer Meeting

Martinsburg, W. Va., Oct. 18.—The peaceful character of the strike here at the Interwoven Hosiery mills was suddenly shattered when state constabulary attacked with clubs and tear gas a prayer meeting led by a woman striker.

A group of workers had assembled at a railroad siding near the plant when the company moved out merchandise in a closed freight car.

Prayers were offered pleading that the company alter its adamant policy towards the union of its employes.

Many of the workers were still on their knees in prayer as the police attacked. Strikers were beaten with riot sticks and American flags were torn from the hands of those who carried them.

Five men and two women were injured by police during this attack.

Not content with that outrage, state cops next day clubbed two men sitting quietly in a parked car near the mill. Later it was discovered one of the men is a local ice dealer not connected with the strike at all.

Local police arrested a petty boss at the mill for pulling a gun on strikers who sought to talk to him.

The local labor movement has retained a firm of lawyers to prosecute the state police for unprovoked clubbing of peaceful strikers.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

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Black-Draught For Dizziness, Headache Due To Constipation

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught several years and find it splendid," writes Mr. G. W. Holley, of St. Paul, Va. "I take it for dizziness or headache (due to constipation). I have never found anything better. A short while ago, we began giving our children Syrup of Black-Draught as a laxative for colds and little stomach ailments, and have found it very satisfactory." . . . Millions of packages of Thedford's Black-Draught are required to satisfy the demand for this popular, old reliable, purely vegetable laxative. 25¢ a package. "Children like the Syrup."

LABOR ASKS ALL CANDIDATES TO SUPPORT THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

Washington.—A major labor effort to win the 30-hour week for American industry was forecast as the American Federation of Labor sent out a questionnaire to all candidates nominated in the primaries, seeking their views on extension of the recovery act and a broad social justice program. It was indicated labor will oppose candidates who will not agree to support the program.

Candidates are asked to say whether they will favor the 30-hour week for inclusion in all codes, whether they favor old-age pensions, unemployment insurance legislation, work security and health protection, outlawing of company unions and a big-scale program of public works.

President William Green, of the federation, who sent out the questionnaire, wrote the candidates that the replies will be turned over to the national and international unions, state and city branches and local unions. Failure to reply will be taken as an indication that the candidates were opposed to labor's legislative proposals.

In the letter sent with questionnaire, President Green said:

"The national recovery act has been of great benefit and its extension is necessary. It should retain, however, Section 7-A, providing for the right to organize and bargain collectively; the prohibition of child labor and the elimination of unfair trade practices. We believe that all codes should contain a clause establishing the six-hour day and five-day week.

"Then there will be a social justice legislative program presented to congress which will provide for old age pensions, unemployment insurance, work security and health insurance. There is pressing necessity for further appropriations for public works. The horrors of previous winters should not be permitted to continue. Such appropriations will be a partial remedy at least for unemployment and for the relief of the dependent unemployed workers and their families."

BIBB COMPANY CHARGED WITH DISCRIMINATION

Macon, Ga.—Workers of the Bibb Manufacturing company who were on strike will be required to sign as new employes, and to be examined by the company doctor, social worker and personnel director, before they are given employment, according to a company announcement. The action is regarded as intended to weed out all employes who may be affiliated with unions, and a form of discrimination. he matter has been referred to the textile labor relations board.

PAY ENVELOPES SHOW LOW WAGES

Biddeford, Me. — Pay envelopes handed to workers from the mill of the Pepperell company here in recent weeks show their compensation at the lowest point in more than two decades. These envelopes are the basis of allegations to the textile labor relations board that terms of the textile code have not been carried out.

Workers who are employed for 8, 16 or 24 hours a week are not paid in all instances for these hours, but one hour a week has been deducted. The mill does not set up wage schedules in any of its work rooms, and workers have no knowledge of how they are being paid. Some workers are paid less on the same work than others. Motors have been speeded up and looms are running at a faster clip.

Many of the workers complain they are not given time to eat their lunches; the bosses insist they keep at their work. Workers are watched, timed, retimed, and told to hurry on their jobs—that they are falling down on production and sometimes laid off for this reason.

Since the strike the workers have been told by their bosses that if they are seen with union cards they will be fired. Cases of rank discrimination as a result of the strike are found, and complaints have been made to the textile labor relations board. Outside workers are being hired, and workers who are active in union matters or attend union meetings are being discharged.

MAX WINTER AT CONVENTION.

San Francisco.—Among the many notables attending the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here is Max Winter, exiled mayor of Vienna, Austria.

In a brilliant address before the convention, Mayor Winter declared: "The unhappy workers of Austria stand as the innocent victims of the world's most vicious dictatorship." President Green made a very sympathetic response to the speech.

Public Officials Praise Action Of Textile Workers

Acceptance of President's Proposal Brnigs Strong Condemnation from Nation's Leaders of Public Affairs.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Action of officials of the United Textile Workers of America in being the first group to accept the proposal of President Roosevelt that for a period of six months all industrial controversies shall be settled by boards appointed by the president has brought strong praise from members of congress, editors of leading publications and men interested in public affairs.

Under this proposal questions of difference between employers and employes would be placed directly in the hands of boards created by the president for study and adjustment.

One of the strongest recommendations of the action of the United Textile Workers in accepting the president's proposal came from Senator James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina. In his letter, Senator Byrnes said:

"You are quoted in the newspapers as stating, in behalf of the United Textile Workers, that you will comply with the request of the president and agree that during the period of six months, all controversies arising between your organization or its members and the employers, be settled by the commissions and boards appointed by the president, and that for such period the strike will not be resorted to. If you are correctly quoted, I wish to congratulate you upon your attitude in this matter and upon your willingness to co-operate with the president.

"I recognize that during this period of six months the commissions and boards appointed by the president will have under consideration complaints of discrimination against employes because of their affiliation with unions, the very controversial subject of the stretch-out system, and other questions, and if your organization is willing during such period to agree to the president's request, it is an exhibition of an exceedingly fine spirit on your part which ought to be appreciated by all who desire to promote amicable relations between employers and employes. I hope that the manufacturers will in the same spirit comply with the request of the president."

PRESIDENT ORDERS WEEK CUT IN COTTON GARMENT INDUSTRY

Reissues Order for 36-Hour Week with Present Pay Rates at Recommendation of Impartial Investigators.

Washington, Oct. 18. — President Roosevelt has reissued an executive order requiring the cotton garment industry to reduce hours of work from forty to thirty-six a week, while maintaining weekly wages. The order is effective Dec. 1.

The president's action was taken on recommendation of an impartial investigating committee which had been created under an agreement with the industry that the findings would be accepted as final.

The order, in addition to directing that the regular weekly wages shall remain at present figures, provides for an increase of 10 per cent in the piece rate so that these workers will suffer no loss. The order also provides that the NRA board shall appoint a committee of three to investigate and report by Dec. 1. on the competition faced by the industry from prison labor and sheltered workshops.

It was estimated here that about 10,000 new workers would be required in the cotton garment manufacturing industry under the shortened work week required by the president's order.

The original order cutting the work week and raising wages was issued in August. Representatives of 100 leading cotton garment manufacturers, meeting in New York a few days later, announced their intention not to abide by the order. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union and other unions in the industry decided to strike in support of the order, on Oct. 1, when it was to become effective. Strike action was delayed when the president directed a postponement of his original order until Oct. 15, at the same time directing that an investigation be made by a committee of three neutral persons to be named by the national industrial recovery board.

Following hearing, the committee recently reported in favor of the hour cut order, pointing out that the 36-hour week is already in effect with industries competing with the cotton garment industry.

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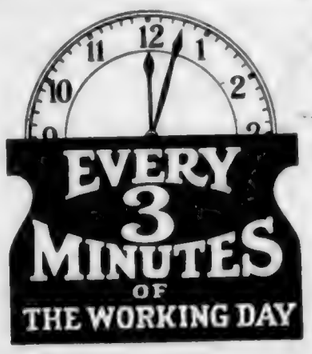

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DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 26, 1934 — Number 27

PRESIDENT ACTS TO END TEXTILE STRETCH-OUT EVIL

U. T. W. Is Given Recognition by Roosevelt Order—Code Authorities Tacitly Recognize Union — Provision Is Made for Stretch-Out Investigations at Labor's Request.

Washington, Oct. 25.—More complete justification could hardly be asked for the textile strike, and for the calling off of that great protest action by the textile workers, than is contained in the four executive orders from the White House this week, which strike at the heart of the textile stretch-out system.

Two of these executive orders constitute code amendments to the codes of the cotton industry and of the silk industry. The third order recognizes the provisions already embodied in the code for the wool industry for a method of freezing the intensity of the stretch-out, and puts these provisions into effect along lines parallel to those in the code amendments for the cotton and silk divisions. The fourth order contains a carefully constructed set of rules and regulations governing the control of the stretch-out in all of the textile divisions up to February 1, 1935.

The effect of these four orders is, to create the textile work assignment board, with functions of investigating and controlling the whole field of the stretch-out (or specialization), with a common impartial chairman presiding over the proceedings of the three special panels of the board appointed for each division of the textile industry, representing the industry and the workers.

In general, the orders provide that there shall be no change in the work assignment burden in any machine textile process, except when there is a change in the character of the material or product, or in the nature of the machinery used. In the latter case, there shall be no increase of the work burden over that which controlled during the period prior to September, 1934, except upon fulfillment of conditions laid down. Burden of proof is placed upon management.

Employers may petition for modification, but the changes may not be made until the lapse of a six-weeks' period, during which there may be petition of the workers for investigation and correction of hardships in the changes proposed.

Petitions may be filed at any time by the workers for investigation of existing stretch-out conditions, and these may be modified upon order of the board if the conditions are found to involve excessive effort on the part of workers.

Thus that part of the textile industry where the workers have felt most keenly the impact of the mass production process, comes under the immediate and authoritative scrutiny of the representatives of the collective bargaining power of the workers, as embodied in the United Textile Workers of America.

Implicit in this situation is the recognition by the three code authorities of the United Textile Workers as the representatives of the employes in the industry. The selection of the plants to be scrutinized, for the study of the stretch-out system as practiced in the industry, is to include plants named by the United Textile Workers. This provision has been tacitly accepted by the code authorities of the cotton, silk and wool industries, respectively. Their action upon this program cannot be taken otherwise than as an industry-wide recognition of the United Textile Workers as the authorized representatives of the workers in the industry.

These results will long stand as the fruition of a strike which was the most complete demonstration in the history of American labor, of an organized capacity for united action under self-imposed discipline. When half a million men and women can make the showing made by the United Textile Workers, they have merited all that can be gained by the carrying out of this program.

RADIO PRIEST TO CONTINUE "ROOSEVELT OR RUIN" TALKS

Royal Oak, Mich. — The Rev. Fr. Charles E. Coughlin, famed "radio priest," will continue his "Roosevelt or Ruin" theme in his series of 26 radio broadcasts which begin Oct. 28, he announced today.

Some of his addresses, he said, will seek to prepare the people for "An Age of Leisure." He declared that he would urge his listeners to support the present administration.

Union Employer Heads Chest Drive

The annual drive to raise funds for the Community Chest will start during the early part of November. Trades unionists of this section will have particular interest in the drive, due to the fact that Mr. O. B. Andrews has been chosen to act as general chairman for the drive.

It will be remembered that Mr. Andrews is head of the O. B. Andrews company, manufacturers of paper boxes and containers. His employes are members of Papermakers union, Local 219, and they testify frequently that their boss is one of the rare examples in this city of a manufacturer who has not chiseled and cheated on them to the limit of his ingenuity.

The labor movement congratulates the Community Chest on selecting Mr. Andrews, and The Labor World extends to him its co-operation and good-will.

Building Contractors Fight Seven-Hour Day

New York City Employers Notify Unions They Will Not Agree to Shorter Day with Eight Hours Pay.

New York. — General contractors and subcontractors said to represent the bulk of the building trades here have notified the building trades unions they would not grant demands for a seven-hour day at eight hours' pay.

Building trades unions generally are reported to be planning such a demand. The inception of the movement came from Electrical Workers' union, No. 3, which on Oct. 3 made an agreement with a group of Brooklyn electrical contractors for the seven-hour day, with eight hours' pay. Later a similar agreement was made with a group of electrical fixture manufacturers in Manhattan. The union followed up its action by asking the Electrical Contractors' association to make the same kind of agreement.

It is pointed out here that the Electrical Workers' union has several times led in movements for higher wages and shorter work hours by setting precedents afterward followed by other trade unions in the building industry.

Public School Welfare Topic for Open Meeting

The associated public school committee will have a general meeting Wednesday night, Nov. 7, at 7:30, in Winona hall, 813½ Market street. At this meeting speakers who are public school minded have been invited to appear.

Members of organized labor, their wives and friends have been given an invitation to attend and participate in the meeting.

Hosiery Workers Locals Open District Office

The district office of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers has been established in Room 210, Temple Court building, Seventh and Cherry streets. Anyone having business to transact should call between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. daily. The telephone number is 6-0438.

TRUCKING INDUSTRY BOARD LABOR MEMBERS APPOINTED

Washington.—The national recovery administration has announced recognition of the temporary membership and the plan of procedure for the trucking industry's national industrial relations board. The members are:

Allen W. Wilson, Boston; William G. Fitzpatrick, Detroit, and S. J. Cashel, St. Louis, temporary industry representatives; Edward J. Tracy, of the NRA labor advisory board; Fred Tobin and Thomas O'Brien, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Washington, temporary employe representatives.

COLONIAL BAKING COMPANY UPHELD IN FEDERAL COURT TO ENJOIN ORGANIZED LABOR

Temporary Injunction Granted Colonial Company by Judge Taylor Which Bars Union From Branding Concern Unfair or Hurting Its Sales.

Knoxville, Oct. 25.—United States District Judge George Taylor today granted the Colonial Baking company, of Chattanooga, a temporary injunction restraining members of the Bakers' union from "making any representation tending to brand the company as unfair to organized labor" or "making any threats or representations" that would prevent customers from buying the company's products.

H. P. Wasson, president of the company, said employes of his bakery were not unionized, but "I told them they had a right to join a union."

He claimed that members of the Bakers' union and the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council had charged him with being unfair to labor and through publicity and picketing of stores and restaurants using his products had injured his business.

Four Chattanooga merchants, A. C. Robertson, manager of A. & A. stores; M. Sherrill, grocer at 1725 Dodson avenue; S. W. McPherson, grocer at 2646 Broad street, and T. G. Parham, manager Hill Stores, testified that the defendants had told them if they continued to use products of the Colonial Baking company in their stores they would be picketed.

He charged by this method organized labor had tried to force his employes to join a union.

"In this case," Judge Taylor said, "the defense is that the complainant was unfriendly to organized labor in the sense that he preferred that his employes not be affiliated with organized labor.

"The proof shows that the employer told his employes the results that would follow from economic laws if his employes joined the union. He would have to resort to more modern machinery, thereby laying off employes, and employ men who could keep up with the speeded processes.

"Aside from that, there is no proof of coercion on the employer's part.

Can't See "Coercion."

"The court is asked to reach the conclusion that those facts are sufficiently strong enough circumstances that such acts amounted to coercion or want of freedom of employes to affiliate with organized labor. I cannot so find."

Defendants in the suit were George H. Hattenbach, C. R. Bales, J. E. Payne, C. R. Sims, R. J. Gentry, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union 25, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers' union, and Arthur C. Kamin, president, and T. R. Cuthbert, secretary, and the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

Judge Taylor said further:

"There is some controversy as to whether there would be picketing if the plaintiff did not enter into an agreement

"The defendants have made no representations in this case except in the light of the zeal they have in organizing the employes of the complainant. There has been no violence nor threats of violence on their part.

"Certain representations were made by the local labor organizations to merchants using the complainant's products. There is no other possible construction but that these representations were threats that other merchants would be picketed if they handled the complaiant's products.

"Any fair-minded man would have to agree that this is coercion. The whole movement was to force or make the complainant make his employes become members of organized labor."

Judge Taylor added that "statements made (in circulars and posters) are false and fraudulent, but I do not brand the defendants as making false statements. I give them full faith and credit that they believed something unfair was being done by the complainant against organized labor.

Oliver Wheeler, who said he was discharged by the baking company in August, 1933, after a few months' employment, told of a meeting of employes called by Mr. Wasson.

"Mr. Wasson," he testified, "told us about organizers who made a living by being slick tongued, who collected the initiation fee and took it off some place else.

"He said if we organized a union he would be forced to buy a molder which one man could run, cutting off four hands, and he could get an even faster machine that would cut about half the force there. He said then if we were not fast enough he would have to get men somewhere else."

Testifying about the meeting, Mr. Wasson said he told his employes they had a right to join a union and that "I belonged to one myself one time."

"Some one," he said, 'asked why we couldn't pay wages in the south as they did in the north. I told them if we were equipped to make bread at a higher speed we could pay higher wages."

He told of the loss of business his company had sustained as a result of the campaign charging his firm with being "unfair to organized labor."

"Grocers say they have been threatened with picketing if they handle our bread," Wasson declared.

Judge Taylor said that final hearing on the merits of the case will be set for the Chattanooga term of court. He pointed out that provisions of the Norris act giving the complainant five days in which to move for a permanent injunction did not apply in this case, as both sides had had notice.

James H. Anderson represented the defendants and Joe V. Williams the baking company.

Pacific Mills Payroll Shows Low Wages of Skilled Workers

Washington, Oct. 25.—Wage conditions existing in southern cotton mills, where the maximum wage prescribed under the cotton textile code is more and more becoming the maximum, are reflected in an examination of the pay envelopes of the employes of the four mills of the Pacific Mills, Inc., at Columbia, S. C., for a recent pay day.

These mills, with the Pacific mills at Lyman, S. C., are branches of the Pacific Mills corporation of Boston and Lawrence, Mass. They are owned by New England interests and are among the handsome dividend payers in the textile field. These mills, like many others, were attracted to the south by "cheap labor," and earn profits for stockholders in distant parts of the country at the expense of the buying and consuming power of the southern mill towns.

The Pacific mills in Columbia employed 2,000 persons, and are among the largest in the south. With the exception of the highly skilled workers who cannot be easily replaced, the wages of practically all of these workers are within two or three dollars of the $12 minimum wage fixed under the cotton textile code for the 40-hour week in the south.

Before the code was promulgated some of these highly skilled workers were earning $20 and $25 a week. Wages of the unskilled workers were raised to the $12 minimum at the expense of cuts in the wages of the skilled workers.

Buying Plan Proposed To Aid Idle Miners

Pottsville, Pa.—About 36,000 idle miners would be given jobs under a government coal purchasing program proposed by James A. Gorman, umpire of the Anthracite Conciliation board.

Under the program, the government would purchase 5,000,000 tons of coal and distribute it to the unemployed and needy. Minimum weekly wages would be $13.86 for three days' work.

Gorman revealed the plan in a letter which characterized it as an "application of the New Deal to a too long forgotten army of unemployed mine workers."

Gorman proposed to have the authorities at Washington distribute the coal among the destitute, so that it would not be in competition with the regular output.

The orders would be limited to the larger companies and larger independent operators. The entire field would share in the production, the workers to be employed three days a week for five months at a minimum rate of $4.62 daily. Where higher wages are called for, the miners would be paid accordingly.

AMENDED CODE RAISES THEATER MINIMUM PAY

Washington.—The national labor relations board has approved an amended legitimate theatrical industry code superceding the code approved Aug. 16, 1933.

The amended code revises minimum wages upward and has maximum hour provisions for employes not heretofore covered.

NRA Violators to Get Publicity.

It is reported that the future policy of the NRA will be to give publicity to deliberate violations of the national industrial recovery act. It has been the policy of the compliance division heretofore to keep confidential the handling of complaints of code violations and facts as to specific cases adjusted.

IN MEMORIAM

Following poem was written in memory of Mrs. Compton, mother of Mrs. Monica McDaniels, a member of Textile Local 1785. Mrs. Compton died on Oct. 4. It is submitted by Miss Anna Compton.

A little old lady,
So small and quiet,
Had lain in her bed
From morning till night.

For five long years
She harbored the pain
At knowing she'd never
Be able again

To do the things
She liked to do—
Washing the dishes
And cooking, too.

She had made a home
And liked to work—
She never was known
A duty to shirk.

But she wasn't strong—
God must have known—
For only last week
He called her home.

A resting place
Near her home was made
For the little old lady
Who was known as Babe.

CAR SERVICE CUT.

Pittsburgh.—In an apparent endeavor to offset the award of a five-day week to employes of the Pittsburgh Railways, with about the same pay as for six days, the railway company announced that seventy-three runs in the daily service would be cut off. This curtailment of service means that inauguration of the five-day week will result in the employment of only thirty more street car men, although the board which made the award said the principal change "for the better" sought by its decision was to "produce employment."

Former Manager Home Store Opens Store in East Lake

McDonald Reported Steadily Losing Business as Weeks Go By.

One of the Home Store managers, W. A. Armour, was summarily fired by Roy McDonald some weeks ago when said manager donated a pound of coffee to textile strikers and former customers, it has been reported previously to this paper. Report comes now that this manager has just opened up a first-class store at Twelfth and Thirty-fourth streets, and asks that his friends and customers of former days pay a visit with him. Opening day was Saturday, Oct. 20, and large crowds were in attendance all day. Prizes were awarded to lucky customers.

Serving with Mr. Armour is Mr. Whit Akin, who was one of the casualties when he refused to take Mr. Armour's job. Therefore, his head went off, it is reported, and residents of that section of the city have a gleam of satisfaction in their eyes when they realize that their protest against Roy McDonald's actions can be registered in still another way.

Workers of Chattanooga, at regular session of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night, grimly rolled up their sleeves, took a fresh hold, and voted to carry on the fight against the "man of all trades"—Roy McDonald — and fresh impetus was given to the picketing of Home Stores in the city. These pickets carry banners telling the world that Roy McDonald is "Unfair to Organized Labor."

Home Store Pickets Thank Friendly Cafes

General manager of the Home Stores picket squads, Jimmie Adkins, reports to The Labor World that many proprietors of restaurants and cafes are expressing their approval of the fight on Roy McDonald's unfair ways of doing business. Walking the picket lines six hours a day is a hungry job, and when the boss puts his head out the door and rings the dinner bell, the response is inevitable.

A letter to The Labor World, in which thanks are formally expressed, follows:

Editor of The Labor World,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Dear Sir:

We wish to express our thanks to the cafes in Chattanooga and vicinity for their splendid co-operation in giving Home Store pickets their dinners each day while on picket duty.

We know there are quite a few cafes that have been giving Home Store pickets their dinners, but we haven't their names, so if you should be among those not advertised, kindly turn your business address in to some Home Store picket, requesting them to turn it over to Jimmie Adkins.

The list we have now that has not been thanked in the past is as follows:

Reece's Cafe, 2518 Broad street.

Almo Chili Parlor, 2507 Broad street.

E. F. Freeland's Cafe, 2515 Broad street.

John C. Ross Beer Garden, 3509 Rossville boulevard.

JIMMIE ADKINS,
Local 1785.

Mr. Adkins is a member of Peerless Woolen Mills Local Union No. 1751, and he has done fine work in trying to keep as many Home Stores picketed as his resources permit.

CONVENTION CITY FOR 1935 WILL BE NAMED BY COUNCIL

By unanimous vote of the delegates attending the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in San Francisco, the matter of selecting a city in which the fifty-fifth annual convention will be held, next year, was left in the hands of the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

The matter came before the convention in the usual manner, and Atlantic City, N. J., was nominated. Strenuous objection to this city arose, when it was brought out that the mayor of Atlantic City is reported to have forbidden city employes, particularly city firemen, to organize. No other city had been nominated when the motion to refer the matter to the Executive Council carried.

U. S. EMPLOYES WILL CELEBRATE ON HALLOWE'EN

TVA and Rest of Alphabet to Caper.

Letter Carriers' Band, Goblins and Supper Feature of Evening.

Big doings are scheduled for Tuesday night, Oct. 30, in the K. of C. hall. Government employes, consisting of TVA, EFHA, TERA, HOLC, letter carriers and postal clerks, will throw a halloween party that is a party, says W. A. Myers, general chairman.

The program will start at 6:45 p.m. with a band concert by the Letter Carriers' band. A supper will be served at 7 o'clock. From then on there will be novelty acts, solos, quartets, masquerade contests and prizes. Tickets will be 50 cents each.

The following candidates have been entered in the popularity contest subject to the following rules: 1. Contestants may wear any costume desired. 2. Prizes will be awarded by applause for the most popular entry. TVA and EFHA, Miss Jonnie Louise Abbott; TERA, Mrs. Sue S. Watson; postal supervisors, Miss Leona M. Park: Postoffice Clerks' auxiliary, Mrs. J. H. Daugherty; Carriers' auxiliary, Mrs. W. M. Jones; Letter Carriers' band, "Mystery Girl;" HOLC, Miss Almarie White.

The complete program follows:

Band concert, 6:45 p.m., Letter Carriers' band.

Supper, 7 p.m.

Invocation, Rev. R. E. Early.

Welcome address, Ernest Dennis, postmaster.

Dance of the imps by Miss Beatrice Smythe: Miss Wanda Daugherty, Miss Katherine Langley, Miss Martha Sue Carter, Master James Daugherty, Master Billy Carter, Master Carl Myers, Master Mickey Myers.

Vocal selection, Miss Kitty Bolton, accompanied by Mrs. O. C. Dillow.

Magician, the Masked Marvel and assistant, alias "Herman the Great."

Tap dancing, Master John Park, accompanied by Miss Mary Louise Summers.

Quartet, Postal Clerks, accompanied by Mrs. Wesley Phillips.

Violin solo, Mrs. Dorothea Phillips, accompanied by Miss Mary Nell Whitman.

Popularity contest: J. L. Park, director.

Novelty act, a wedding in the band. "George White's Scrambles."

Clown act, Letter Carriers' band.

Selection, Letter Carriers' band.

Supper will be prepared and served by Clerks' and Carriers' auxiliaries. A good time is assured all who attend. Come and let's get acquainted.

Roosevelt Hits Voting Bar Against Persons on Relief

Washington, D. C. — President Roosevelt regards as un-American any movement or suggestion that would classify as paupers and bar from voting in some states persons on relief rolls who wish to work but are unable to do so.

His views came in reply to a statement that at least twelve states had laws prohibiting paupers from voting.

Under no possible decent conception could a person willing to work but unable to find work be classified as a pauper, Roosevelt said. He explained he thought no court would classify such an individual as a pauper.

TOBIN RAPS EFFORTS OF RADICAL ELEMENTS

San Francisco, Cal. — Communists and other radical elements in the ranks of organized labor were deplored in a resounding pre-convention statement statement made here by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers of America.

"We must have a more militant spirit—more fighting blood in the labor movement," said Mr. Tobin.

"Labor must fight the communist. We do not want this element in organized labor."

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Where will the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held?

A.—No choice was made by the recent San Francisco convention, the decision being left to the Executive Council.

* * *

Q.—What is the new name of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance?

A.—The organization has changed its name to the old name of Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

* * *

Q.—Who recently said: "There is no force that can stay the trend to the establishment of the shorter work-day and the shorter work-week?

A.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

What Next!

A new flexible, waterproof wrapping material called parafilm has been produced and is about to be marketed. The new material resembles heavy waxed paper and feels like a thin sheet of wax. It stretches but does not snap back. It can be sealed with heat and pressure and comes in colors and patterns. It is remarkably resistent to water and humidity and it is expected to win wide use as a packaging material.

Wisdom

A little group of wise hearts is better than a wilderness of fools.—John Ruskin.

He is a stubborn ass or a man of strong will, depending on whether he's on your side or the other.

Lady Says She Took CARDUI for Cramps; Was Soon Relieved

Women who suffer as she did will be interested in the experience of Mrs. Maude Crafton, of Belleville, Ill., who writes: "For several years, I suffered from irregular trouble and cramping. There would be days when I would have to stay in bed. I would get so nervous, I was miserable. My aunt told me to try Cardui. She believed it would build me up, regulate me and help the nervous trouble. I knew after taking half a bottle of Cardui that I was better. I kept on taking Cardui and found it was doing me a world of good. I am in good health, which means a lot to me." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. . . . Price $1.

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909 Georgia Ave.

Birds of a Feather

The United States Chamber of Commerce, in a statement issued from its Washington headquarters, declared that business places "high confidence" in S. Clay Williams, newly appointed chairman of the administrative division of the national recovery administration. Mr. Williams is chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company, officiates as chairman of the code committee for the cigarette and smoking tobacco manufacturing industry, and has been an official of the national recovery administration for the past fifteen months.

In a resolution presented to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, declared that Mr. Williams, when finally forced to present a cigarette and smoking tobacco code, submitted one which would have permitted the payment of wages as low as 12 cents per hour, and which deprived the president of the United States of the mandatory power contained in other codes to amend or modify them.

Mr. Ornburn also declared that "since Aug. 21, 1934, when a public hearing was held on the code, Mr. Williams has refused to participate in any hearing or meeting with representatives of the workers of the cigarette and smoking tobacco industry and officials of the NRA, and has stated that 40 cents per hour is an excessive minimum wage to be made effective for skilled workers."

When these anti-labor and subversive actions of Mr. Williams were presented to the A. F. of L. convention, that body unanimously instructed the Executive Council of the Federation to call the attention of President Roosevelt to the biased and unfair attitude of Mr. Williams toward labor and to suggest an impartial investigation of his activities as an officer of the national recovery administration.

In justification of its action, the convention called attention to the "impropriety of appointing individuals to positions under the industrial recovery act whose public record has been one of opposition to trade unionism, collective bargaining, and the principles and definite provisions embodied in Section 7-A and 7-B of the national industrial recovery act. The convention added:

> "It is difficult, if not impossible, for trade unionists to co-operate satisfactorily with individuals whose public statements and personal policy have been at variance with the intent and the provisions of legislation which declares that the right of labor to voluntarily organize is equal in every respect to that of all other groups of citizens."

Despite this unsavory record of Mr. Williams, the United States Chamber of Commerce, well known for its own hostility to the reasonable demands of organized labor and higher living standards for the workers generally, declared that the chamber, as representative of business places "high confidence" in the anti-union, low-wage chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company in his capacity as chairman of the administrative division of the national recovery administration.

Verily, birds of a feather flock together!

Labor Representation on Code Authorities

President Roosevelt's reported plan for industry to do its own policing under NRA codes and discipline its own chiselers emphasizes the paramount importance of having labor representatives on all code authorities.

All NRA codes contain two major sections: One section sets forth the rights of the workers in their industrial relations with employers. The other section sets forth the rights and duties of employers in their relations with each other.

Code authorities, now made up chiefly of employers, may administer, with a fair degree of justice, the provisions governing the various fair and unfair practices in the manufacture and sale of commodities. But it is not reasonable to expect them to administer justly the labor provisions of the codes.

Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act, incorporated in every code, guarantees the workers the right to organize in bona fide trade unions and elect agencies for collective bargaining without interference by employers or their agents. To expect a code authority made up of anti-union employers to enforce this section is absurd.

Moreover, every code contains numerous provisions relative to maximum hours, minimum wages and various other work conditions, which most employers oppose. To expect a code authority made up exclusively of such employers to administer these provisions with justice to the workers is absurd.

The recent convention of the American Federation of Labor took a rational position on this question. Pointing out that in less than twenty-five out of more than 500 codes so far adopted has labor achieved representation, and that in only five or six of these instances has there been direct union representation on the code authorities, the convention declared:

> "Recommendations have again and again been made to the national recovery administration that labor representatives be placed on all code authorities. These labor representatives must be given on the code authorities equal in power and in privilege to all other members of the code authorities.
>
> "This means that the labor representatives must have full access to all information of the code authority in connection with the administration of the code; they must have the power to attend all meetings of the code authority. In no other way can they have adequate information of the policies adopted by the code authority, and in no other way can they influence those policies.
>
> "The attempt has been made to give the labor representatives on code authorities only advisory powers, and to make it impossible for them to attend meetings of the code authority except when they are specially invited to attend.
>
> "This places them in a position where they can hope to accomplish little, and will entirely defeat the purposes which labor has in mind when it demands representation on the code authorities."

The convention added that months of experience stresses the fact that "strongly organized unions are the most effective agency available for the enforcement of the codes."

The whole scheme of industrial recovery will necessarily be worked out largely through the codes. Labor cannot secure the benefits from the national recovery act, which it of right expects unless it is in a position to participate effectively in the administration of the codes.

To confer upon code authorities the power to police industry under the codes, without giving labor adequate representation on the enforcement bodies, is an anomaly which should not be considered by responsible government officials, supposed to serve all of the people.

NLRB SUPPORTS UNIONS AGAINST CHICAGO PAPER

Washington, Oct. 25. — Charges made by organized labor against the Chicago Defender, a negro weekly paper, were upheld by the national labor relations board, which held that the paper had violated Section 7-A of the recovery act in summarily dismissing all of its skilled union workers, three of whom were colored and sixteen white, and replacing them with non-union negro workers.

The company publishes the Defender, operated under a union shop agreement with the Chicago Typographical union, the Chicago Mailers' union, the Chicago Web Pressmen's union and the Chicago Stereotypers' union. The board found that the company's chief motive in the action which it took was to avoid the payment of the wage rates fixed in the agreement.

The board directed the Defender company to reinstate the discharged employes within ten days, to pay them the wages which they lost and to negotiate with the unions in an endeavor to bring about acceptable modifications of the agreement.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Reaction dies hard.

Business doesn't want to pay higher taxes.

Business doesn't want this; business doesn't want that.

Business can't get it through its thick head yet that business no longer sits upon a throne before which the multitudes must bow and scrape the last nickle out of their pocket and the last patch of skin off their knees—and other places.

And it is whispered that the administration is going to reassure business.

Well, business shouldn't be butchered and made to serve as the sandwich filling for a Roman holiday.

That isn't part of any fair program.

But this returning tendency to stand up and try the dictatorial stunt can only react against business to bring upon it more contempt than ever.

There wasn't any restraint upon business in 1929. It had the world by the tail and the swing was all with the wind. So what happened?

Ten million people are still out of work as a result of a plunge that threw fully fifteen million workers into the streets in one of the most awful calamities of world history.

It takes nevre now to step forth and try to tell the nation how to run itself—nerve on the part of that famous wrecking crew.

Just now southern textile manufacturers are giving an example of piggishness—they're famous for it—by demanding no more government interference, while in the same breath demanding that the government arrange trade agreements for them so they can export more cloth at a profit. All take and no give. It's a great idea!

* * *

Now here's a guess. If the administration starts leaning toward business at the expense of its social justice program, then labor will begin doing some leaning.

But that isn't probable, on the basis of all known facts. The social legislation program is being broadened, rather than contracted.

There is a real possibility that the legislation to go through this winter will make last year's crop seem tame and pale by comparison.

There may be a shocking invasion of the pasture wherein the sacred cows are kept.

All of which leads to just one conclusion: Business will have respect and protection only insofar as it can point the way to re-employment. If it insists upon the old game, which piles up unemployment, then it is clearly going to be too bad for business and very much too bad, at that. If it can show that the business way is the way to decency and jobs and good order, then there will be an accolade for business and many other rewards likewise.

* * *

Business, of and for its own sake, isn't worth very much of a headache. What we call business is simply a method—a way of doing things. There isn't anything holy about any given way of doing things.

If one way doesn't work, then some other way may work and surely some other way must be tried.

The president doesn't accept unemployment as a permanent and necessary thing—neither does labor.

Business, thus far, doesn't accept anything else.

There's a showdown coming 'round the bend, tra la la.

Union Printers Home Per Capita Food Costs Compared With Erlanger

When reactionary bosses tell their victims that all the union does is to get the money and then lose interest in the worker, these comparative costs of operating the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs and Erlanger hospital of Chattanooga might make said bosses' faces red. "Ed" Crump, member of Typographical union, submits that there is no room for "graft" and the big fat cigars the bosses talk about in the cost of 15 cents per meal served in the printers home. And look at the menu!

Mr. Crump says:

"From Erlanger hospital comes a report stating that the cost per meal for food during the month of August was only 11 cents, with 27,674 meals being served. Such a report should be of interest to the taxpayers who contribute largely to the support of the hospital.

"Consider, however, that this cost per meal is for meals of a type largely suitable for sick people. People confined to their bed do not eat so heartily as people who are able to be up and get plenty of exercise.

"Compare this cost of 11 cents per meal with the cost of 15 cents per meal at the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, Colo., where some 445,432 meals were served during the past year. Of these nearly a half million meals, 276,861, were served at tables to residents not confined to their beds, 85,115 were served on trays, 82,125 were served to employes and the rest to visitors—an average of more than 37,000 meals per month.

"Erlanger reports dietary department expenses for August as being $4,549.72. The average cost per month of the culinary department of the Union Printers Home during the past year was $5,947.26. Erlanger is supported partly by taxes and partly by pay patients. The Union Printers Home is supported solely by members of the International Typographical union, each of whom pay 40 cents per month into the home fund.

"Meals at the home are served cafeteria style, enabling the resident to select what he desires and as much as he desires. It is surprising what enormous appetites can be worked up by a group of old-timers whose time is all their own.

"It is to be wondered if Erlanger can prepare a meal for 11 cents which can compare with the following menu selected at random from a list of menus served at the home:

"Breakfast: Orange juice, oatmeal, fried mush with syrup, eggs as desired, bran muffins and jam.

"Dinner: Clam chowder, salmon croquettes or fricassee of chicken, baked sweet or creamed potatoes, peas or cauliflower au gratin, apple Betty with vanilla sauce.

"Supper: Oyster stew, tuna fish salad or country sausage and gravy, mashed or country fried potatoes, buttered string beans, pickled beets, boiled rice and raisins, hot rolls, sliced bananas, oatmeal cookies.

"The Home's cost of 15 cents per meal compares favorably with Erlanger's cost of 11 cents when it is considered that the home serves largely residents who are able to be out in the open and get plenty of exercise, while the majority of Erlanger's meals are served to people who are confined to their beds.

Neighbor—So your son got his B. A. and his M. A.?

Proud Dad—Yes, indeed, but his P. A. still supports him.

Nu-Way Grocery Store Thanked for Its Help

Don Maguire, chairman of the Signal Knitting mills textile union, requests that the labor movement be informed of the splendid co-operation given to the workers when they were on strike by the Nu-Way Grocery at 417 Market street. Mr. Maguire states:

"Mr. Humphries, of the Nu-Way Food stores, has always been fair to organized labor, particularly during our strike. His store kept many of our strikers supplied with food every day. This attitude by Mr. Humphries is nothing new to him. His meat market has the union shop card posted in a conspicuous place, and when the bakery and bakery salesmen were in trouble he voluntarily lent his active support to them in a tangible way. We bespeak for the Nu-Way grocery the patronage of organized labor."

That cellophane stuff just seems to be another thing that people have to go and pick up after some birds drop it just where they open the package it covered.

I WISH I WAS JELT DENIM-STARCH AND FILLER CAN'T TAKE THE PLACE OF EXTRA YARN!
WATCH THOSE Lee OVERALLS GO!
JELT DENIM HOLDS FULL WEARING STRENGTH THROUGH WASHING AFTER WASHING!
1716 EXTRA FEET OF YARN IN EVERY PAIR
UNION-MADE
Lee OVERALLS
NRA CODE

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MAX YUDD, W. NINTH ST.
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THE LEADER, MARKET ST.
BUSH QUALITY STORE, MAIN ST.
MARTIN CLOTHING CO., MAIN ST.
SLAYTON'S, 2516 BROAD
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ZAHND'S, ST. ELMO
BOYD'S, ROSSVILLE BLVD.
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PHONE 6-1183

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

RED TOP BEER
10c per Bottle
Made in a brewery that has always been fair to organized labor.
Cherokee Distributing Co.
Distributors of Red Top and Piel's

NU-WAY FOOD STORES
SELF-SERVICE
417-419 Market St. Phone 6-4626
Shop Here! Ride Home in a De Luxe Cab!
We pay 7c on your cab fare; if you live within one zone (a little over a mile) of our store you only pay 5c. We will have a De Luxe cab call for you and take you and your groceries home. We pay 7c and you pay 5c. Ask any employe to call a De Luxe Cab for you.

Union Packed Coffee, lb.	25c and 32c
10 lbs. Irish Potatoes	15c
10 lbs. Sweet Potatoes	15c
10 lbs. Cabbage	15c
White Navy Beans, lb.	5c
2 lbs. Yellow Onions	5c
No. 2 can Corn	10c
5 lbs. Sand Mountain Syrup	25c
Fresh Country Eggs, doz.	25c
Gilt Edge Butter, lb.	29c
Rex Crackers	10c

UNION MEAT DEPARTMENT

Good Steak, lb.	10c	Beef Stew, lb.	6½c
Beef Roast, lb.	9½c	Lamb Stew, lb.	6c
Lamb Shoulders, lb.	8½c		

We Are Co-operating
With You 100 Per Cent!
Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!
Why not . . .
YOU?
EASY WAY
SELF-SERVICE GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

BEST GRADE OF
Furnace and Heater COAL
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OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

The big difference between bologna and baloney is that you eat the former and absorb the latter.

* * *

Bridegroom (to the bride when they had settled down to housekeeping after their honeymoon trip)—Now, let us have a clear understanding as we settle down to married life. Are you the president or the vice-president of this organization?

Bride (sweetly)—I want to be neither president nor vice-president. I'll be perfectly content with a subordinate position.

Bridegroom—What position is that, my dear?

Bride—Treasurer.

* * *

After a high-pressure salesman has been interrupted by a telephone call, he has to begin his speech all over again.

* * *

Man—I waited two hours for my wife to get ready to go out last night.

Friend—Two hours, eh?

Man—Yes, two hours. She took one hour to make up her face and the second one trying to make up her mind what dress would best go with her complexion after she had put it on.

* * *

So live that if everybody followed your example the blackmailers would starve to death.

* * *

Judy—So your husband wouldn't let you sell kisses for charity?

Rita—No, he said charity begins at home.

* * *

Every time we see a man with a large "bay window" we're tempted to drive headlong into it, just to see if he can take it.

* * *

Disarmament conferences are worth the money than if for no other reason than that they keep the folks so busy there's no time for war.

* * *

Mother—Poor Boy, how did you hurt your finger so?

Little Son—With a hammer.

Mother—When?

Son—A good while ago.

Mother—I didn't hear you cry.

Son—I thought you were out.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50352
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lois Kelly Ousts vs Goode Allen Ousts

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Goode Allen Ousts, who now resides at Atlanta, Georgia, is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 13th day of February, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Joe Frassrand, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50357
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Amanda Patton vs. James Patton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Patton, defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to defendant.

This 15th day of October, 1934
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Harry F. Newton, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50297
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Bertha Bell vs. James M. Bell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James M. Bell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. F. Atchley, Atty. 10-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50305
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. O. Leverton vs. Jennie May Leverton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jennie May Leverton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
B. W. Hargraves, Atty. 10-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50280
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Edna Bennett vs. Charles Bennett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Bennett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
John Hallberg, Atty. 11-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50374
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Gladys Copeland vs. R. M. Copeland

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that R. M. Coneland is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
W. F. Grubb, Atty. 11-23

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given by the Commissioners of Election to the voters of Hamilton County, that an election is called on Tuesday, November 6th, 1934, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing One United States Senator for the long term; One United States Senator for the short term; One Governor for the State; One Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioner for the Middle and One for Western Division; One Congressman for the Third Congressional District; One State Senator for the Eighth Senatorial District; Three direct representatives from Hamilton County to the Lower House. „ ,

Special attention is called to officers, judges, clerks, registrars and assistant registrars who have been appointed to serve in the said election, that the law requires service and the Election Commission will invoke the law against any official named wh oshall fail or refuse to appear at his or her proper precinct for service; exceptions to be made only upon presentation of a physician's certificate of illness or an affidavit certifying that it is imperative for said official to be absent from the County.

The following have been appointed to serve as officers, judges, clerks, registrars and assistant registrars for the said election, with voting places where election will be held also designated.

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct
Place: Courthouse
Officer—W. F. McGaughey.
Judges—R. W. Dugger, Mrs. Fred Eichorn, Col. C. S. Steward.
Clerks—Mrs. E. C. Young, Harry Hite.
Registrars—Mrs. E. W. Burns, Mrs. S. R. Hipp.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Robert Carraway.

First Ward, Second Precinct
Place: Courthouse
Officer—Fred Fox.
Judges—J. J. Wall, John Hallberg, W. T. Gaston.
Clerks—C. E. McCullough, Charles P. Neal.
Registrars—Mrs. E. F. Hagedorn, Albert Hodges.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mary Louise Hunter.

Second Ward
Place: 210 West Sixth Street
Officer—Lee Allen.
Judges—M. L. McLean, Frank Stewart, E. M. Prigmore.
Clerks—J. G. Foster, Ella Dyer.
Registrars—Miss Francis Brennan, Margaret Mermegeo.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. D. Allen.

Third Ward
Place: Fire Hall
Officer—Joe McMahon.
Judges—Dan Garvin, J. M. Aiper, Carlyle Littleton.
Clerks—Charles Contor, J. A. Moore.
Registrars—Pearl Contor, Lee Hogue.
Assistant Registrar—Sarah Gordon.

Fourth Ward
Place: Newton Normal School
Officer—Ben Cash.
Judges—Raleigh Hickman, M. H. Silverman, T. G. Montague.
Clerks—J. A. Brown, Lawrence Griffin.
Registrars—Joe Cash, Andrew Smith.
Assistant Registrar—J. W. Orr.

Fifth Ward
Place: Fire Hall
Officer—James Landis.
Judges—Joe Nolan, Littleton Richardson, Sam McAllester.
Clerks—Neil Lynch, J. D. McCullough.
Registrars—Mrs. Edith Worthy, Mrs. Chas. Sively.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Annie Nolan.

Sixth Ward
Place: City Hall
Officer—Matt L. Robinson.
Judges—Tom McMahon, A. B. Rogers, Joe Roddy.
Clerks—J. H. Ross, Grace Spencer.
Registrars—Harriet F. Crowe, John Childress.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Lila B. Kelly.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct
Place: 735 McCallie Avenue
Officer—W. A. Meyers.
Judges—J. P. Winn, C. C. Moore, Jr., A. Brickel.
Clerks—Mrs. J. J. Ivins, Mrs. Stella Wietsel.
Registrars—Mrs. Clarisa Voss, Mrs. Rachel Wassman.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. C. Padgett, Jr.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct
Place: 765 East Ninth Street
Officer—Chas. Whitcomb.
Judges—D. A. Landress, John Lee, S. Bartow Strang.
Clerks—Mrs. Henderson, H. H. Sellers.
Registrars—Mrs. M. H. Joyce, Mrs. George Martin.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Maude Barrett.

Eighth Ward
Place: 2638 South Broad Street
Officer—Frank Dorsey.
Judges—C. R. Wallace, T. W. Dorsey, W. G. Slaten.
Clerks—Miss Bertyne Wallace, Duncan Doty.
Registrars—Miss Bessie Cummings, Mrs. Mary A. Benedict.
Assistant Registrar—C. C. Cummings.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct
Place: Little's Store
Officer—H. F. Wenning.
Judges—J. Early Smith, J. B. French, Roy Lusk.
Clerks—Miss Etta Rankin, Mrs. G. L. Bressler.
Registrars—Mrs. M. M. Morris, Mrs. C. R. Brown.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Jno. O'Brien.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct
Place: Fire Hall
Officer—Joe oberts.
Judges—Victor DeGeorgis, W. A. Perry, G. O. Crouch.
Clerks—Mrs. J. L. Fox, Miss Hilda Ware.
Registrars—Mrs. Ola B. Spriggs, Miss Harriet Marshall.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. T. M. Marrett.

Tenth Ward
Place: Fire Hall
Officer—Raymond Dobbs.
Judges—F. R. Axmacher, J. H. Harrill, Bill Inman.
Clerks—Mrs. M. E. Hallmark, Mrs. Josephine Edwards.
Registrars—Mrs. J. L. Wyatt, Mrs. Mildred Richie.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. G. W. Fletcher.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct
Place: 1302 Dodds Avenue
Officer—Ed Jett.
Judges—Roy Ritchie, W. W. Gray, H. H. Spitler.
Clerks—Mrs. N. B. Hargraves, Mrs. Truman Hinch.
Registrars—Miss Merle Ashworth, Bessie White.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Carl Wilson.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct
Place: 2107 Main Street
Officer—George D. Laws.
Judges—Alvin Blanchard, A. E. Merriam, W. S. Weatherford.
Clerks—Mrs. Ed Lowe, Ralph Blomgran.
Registrars—Mrs. L. E. Day, Mrs. L. L. Mueller.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. L. O'Rear.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct
Place: Katydid Shop
Officer—L. E. Rowden.
Judges—Roy Payne, John Burns, Chas. M. Eagers.
Clerks—Miss Geneva Heaton, Bobby Burns Crox.
Registrars—Mrs. W. S. Bliss, Mrs. John Richards.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. L. Bradford.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct
Place: 3007 Dodson Avenue
Officer—J. P. Taliaferro.
Judges—C. B. oyal, Jack McDonald, John Lane.
Clerks—Mrs. Walter Cain, Mrs. Grace Hodges.
Registrars—Mrs. Mattie Sturgill, Mrs. Jack Wolfe.
Assistant Registrar—A. V. Sconlf.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct
Place: Cate's Store
Officer—Lee Burns.
Judges—C. W. Heard, P. L. Cate, C. C. Neely.
Clerks—Fred Elder, Mrs. R. E. Lee.
Registrars—Mrs. F. H. Heard, Bill Jones.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Barney Strickland.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct
Officer—Sam Hudlow.
Judges—Bob Ivins, W. H. Wheeler, R. L. Ridge.
Clerks—R. C. O'Rear, Will James.
Registrars—Wolf Shinbaum, Remella McClendon.
Assistant Registrar—E. D. Baker.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct
Officer—C. T. Jones.
Judges—H. L. Cravens, Fred Bitler, Burton Jones.
Clerks—Clarence Jones, Jr., C. F. Rickerd.
Registrars—Mrs. Pearl Chivington, Mrs. R. L. Ridge.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. G. Hause.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct
Place: Maxwell's Store
Officer—Lewis Maxwell.
Judges—J. W. Meadows, Paul Carothers, W. R. Anderson.
Clerks—Miss Juanita Oler, Mrs. Hayden Bell.
Registrars—Mrs. W. C. Kirk, W. H. Delaney.
Assistant Registrar—Ben Bonine.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct
Place: Street Building
Officer—W. W. Baughm.
Judges—Thos. E. Burns, Walter Steel, John S. Fouche.
Clerks—Mrs. D. F. Simpson, W. B. Cummings.
Registrars—Mrs. E. K. Hollingsworth, Mrs. F. C. Fricks.
Assistant Registrar—Dock Street.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct
Place: Clark's Electric Shop
Officer—J. M. Henley.
Judges—J. G. Burks, T. A. Murray, George Cockrane.
Clerks—Mrs. J. E. McLain, Mrs. R. E. Flesgal.
Registrars—Mrs. M. E. Lacewell, Mrs. O. E. Tobey.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. W. Clark.

Fourteenth Ward
Place: Fire Hall
Officer—M. L. Dillard.
Judges—W. A. Wilkerson, Sidney Elmore, M. B. Harris.
Clerks—Mrs. R. C. Melton, Mrs. L. V. Luckadoo.
Registrars—Mrs. Woodall Johnson, Mrs. Ross McNabb.
Assistant Registrar—E. A. Wiegle.

Fifteenth Ward
Place: 117 Brainerd Road
Officer—Fred Ballard.
Judges—R. L. Davis, Mrs. Chas. Weigel, Dave Barker.
Clerks—J. H. Templeton, Mrs. William Mitchell.
Registrars—Mrs. S. R. Roddy, Mrs. John Crox.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ida Gillespie.

Sixteenth Ward
Place: 1413 Hixson Pike
Officer—G. D. Andrews.
Judges—Grant Martin, Ed Crownover, Lupton Patten.
Clerks—Mrs. Joe Dobb, Mary Will Zeigler.
Registrars—Mrs. Georgia Manker, Mrs. Edwin O. Martin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. May Buford.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct
Place: 201 Frazier Avenue
Officer—John H. Allen.
Judges—Will Sherrill, W. Earl Manning, U. S. Garrett.
Clerks—Joe Hunter, Henry Longley.
Registrars—Mrs. B. J. McCullough, Mrs. J. W. Wheeler.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. R. Sweets.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct
Place: 25 Frazier Avenue
Officer—D. L. Brown.
Judges—W. E. Eckenrod, Tom Hagan, W. O. Mitchell.
Clerks—E. D. McDowell, Mrs. L. J. Martin.
Registrars—Ann Dugger, Mrs. W. L. Wergin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Frank Dugger.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct
Place: Riverview Service Station
Officer—G. L. Baker.
Judges—George Gardenhire, C. O. Stephens, H. C. Thompson.
Clerks—Mrs. C. J Pullum, C. W. Elmore.
Registrars—Mrs. F. C. Schneider, Mrs. E. E. Farris.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. T. J. Tullos.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct
Place: Fire Hall
Officer—T. F. Fowler.
Judges—J. G. Prince, J. B. Billingsley, J. S. Sadler.
Clerks—Mrs. B. L. Freeman, Mrs. Cora Ray.
Registrars—Mrs. J. M. Byers, Mrs. C. M. Slaughter.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. F. Lowry.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct
Place: Prater Building
Officer—A. M. Rollins.
Judges—Henry Loeffler, W. F. Ashburn, Harry Briggs.
Clerks—Mrs. Burt Elliott, Mrs. Grace Hester.
Registrars—Mrs. D. L. Coffee, Mrs. Auburn Moore.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. L. S. Greenwood.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct
Place: Gymnasium Building
Officer—Jim May.
Judges—Fred Mosier, Bill Sells, Dave Oliver.
Clerks—Lee Stewart, Lola McCake.
Registrars—Mrs. Alma Alexander, Mrs. C. C. McJunkin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. L. A. Green.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct
Place—1016 West Thirty-third Street
Officer—Harvey Long.
Judges—H. N. Gault, E. H. Gant, J. W. Wheeler.
Clerks—Mrs. Lizzie Spears, James F. Searcy.
Registrars—Mrs. J. H. Penley, J. V. Searcy.
Assistant Registrar—Bernice Benson.

SECOND DISTRICT

Annicola
Place: Schoolhouse
Officer—Joe Delzell.
Judges—W. O. Bankston, H. M. Dodd, Dan Wallace.
Clerks—Mrs. Tom DeSha, Nellie Davis.
Registrars—Tom DeSha, Thankful Oglesby.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Joe Delzell.

Bartlebaugh
Place: Champion's Store
Officer—Frank Conner.
Judges—W. C. Champion, J. G. Shirley, Sam Miller.
Clerks—Edgar Brewster, Daisy Holder.
Registrars—Miss Nannie Farris, Mrs. Luther Leamon.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. T. Davis.

Chickamauga
Place: Depot
Officer—O. P. Worley.
Judges—M. P. Cussick, Mrs. Clifford Fryar, L. H. Quarles.
Clerks—Mrs. Pearl Netherland, Bill Price.
Registrars—Mrs. F. M. Cornelison, Will Ray.
Assistant Registrar—Miss Minnie Hawley.

Eastdale
Place: Garner's Store
Officer—Tom McDowell.
Judges—R. W. Ward, Bernie McDowell, Elwood McElhaney.
Clerks—Mrs. Mary K. Morgan, Mrs. F. E. Genung.
Registrars—Ben Heiskel, Mrs. Georgia Carruthers.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Sarah Elrod.

East Ridge
Place: Town Hall
Officer—Claude Bowling.
Judges—Mike Lerch, R. B. Allen, Sr., Milo Merrill.
Clerks—D. C. Wiley, J. T. Wolfe.
Registrars—Mrs. C. C. Boyd, Mrs. J. T. Wolfe.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Dan Jones, Sa.

Kings Point
Place: Potter's Store
Officer—B. H. Potter.
Judges—J. M. Poe, John Reed, W. A. Roy.
Clerks—Philip O'Neal, Mrs. Henry Milsaps.
Registrars—Lee Lightfoot, A. L. Gamble.
Assistant Registrar—J. P. Webb.

Tyner
Place: Hunley's Store
Officer—R. E. Holbert.
Judges—L. S. Robinson, G. E. Moore, A. H. Alley.
Clerks—Mrs. Lila F. Smith, Mrs. C. D. Clark.
Registrars—C. Durham, Mrs. G. W. Wilson.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ella Moore.

Worley
Place: East Brainerd Schoolhouse
Officer—Sam Julian.
Judges—Mabel Worley, J. F. Bork, William Carmichael.
Clerks—C. E. Rhodes, Mrs. Dennis Corbley.
Registrars—Mrs. Lula Julian, Mrs. W. C. Marmichael.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. R. Ledford.

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell
Place: Bakewell Service Station
Officer—Marion Lee.
Judges—James Varner, Gid Lee, Wm. N. McGill.
Clerks—Waldo Cord, E. W. Gray.
Registrars—Mrs. Blanche Clift, L. A. Green.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Cleo Zeigler.

Daisy
Place: Alexander's Store
Officer—C. L. Poe.
Judges—A. T. Windham, G. B. Martin, George Hensley.
Clerks—Mrs. Sallie cx, Lizzie Carden.
Registrars—Mrs. Robt. Johnston, E. B. Ketchersid, Jr.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. W. Norman.

Fairmount
Place: Old Academy
Officer—T. J. Hartman.
Judges—John Brymer, Will McCrary, Wright Smith.
Clerks—Emily Weatherford, M. K. Hollister.
Registrars—Nettie Conner, Mrs. Ethel Lusk.
Assistant Registrar—T. C. Conner.

Falling Water
Place: Selcer's Store
Officer—Henry Johnson.
Judges—R. E. Pitts, J. W. Rogers, Frank Jackson.
Clerks—Bertha Barker, W. P. Gann.
Registrars—Arthur Levi, Mrs. Minnie Jackson.
Assistant Registrar—J. W. Smith.

Flat Top
Officer—J. F. Young.
Judges—Frankie Welch, Bill Young, Arthur Bowman.
Clerks—Minnie Welch, Mae Hixson.
Registrars—Osco Young, Fanny Hiess.
Assistant Registrar—Mary Young.

Ganns
Place: Community House
Officer—J. F. Hixson.
Judges—Lawrence Dent, Elmer Cox, Henley Shannon.
Clerks—Miss Eva Gregg, Mrs. J. O. Porter.
Registrars—Walter Coffelt, Mrs. Ruby Rogers.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. A. Hart.

Gold Point
Place: Robinson's Store
Officer—Sidney Allison.
Judges—W. W. Bailey, David Hixson, Frank Penny.
Clerks—Mrs. I. H. Bailey, Earl Selvage.
Registrars—C. P. Hixson, O. M. Pendergrass.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Rose Rawlston.

Grand View
Place: 1840 Wauhatchie Pike
Officer—C. F. Raulston.
Judges—K. O. Hicks, Mrs. Ida Perkins, Chas. Hicks.
Clerks—Mrs. Ora Banks, F. E. Gunn.
Registrars—Mrs. L. R. Wilson, Mrs. P. J. Allen.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. B. H. Phillips.

Hixson
Place: Hixson's Store
Officer—T. J. Powell.
Judges—James Barker, Sr., Slater Brown, George Ashley.
Clerks—Timothy Gooden, Mrs. Leula Hixson.
Registrars—Mrs. Maggie Elliott, Mrs. Rebecca Wilson.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Massey Rogers.

Jones Store
Place: Jones Store
Officer—W. S. Jones.
Judges—Joe Masterson, Ben Clift, Jr., J. W. Horne.
Clerks—Corbett Clift, Oscar Nelson.
Registrars—Mrs. Geo. Hixson, Lon Gann.
Assistant Registrar—Joe Davidson.

Lookout Mountain
Place: Incline Station
Officer—J. B. Ragon, Jr.
Judges—Tom Perrin, C. C. Brand, Dyer Butterfield.
Clerks—Mrs. Glen Young, Mrs. Jas. H. Anderson.
Registrars—Mrs. Alice Robinson, Mrs. Gus Wood, Jr.
Assistant Registrar—R. E. Davenport.

Lupton City
Place: Company Store
Officer—Isom McGee.
Judges—J. G. Gentry, Carl Williams, L. H. Weatherford.
Clerks—Mrs. Carl Monde, Lucile Weatherford.
Registrars—Mrs. Max Wilkey, Gussie Mae Weatherford.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. O. Sebastain.

Midvale Park
Place: 2214 Dayton Pike
Officer—J. C. Farris.
Judges—J. C. Bradley, Mrs. A. X. Reffer, Chas. Anderson.
Clerks—Mrs. H. J. Hixson, Helen McPhail.
Registrars—Mrs. E. R. Patty, Mrs. Hobart Martin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. R. L. Lingenfelter.

Mobray
Place: Millsaps Store
Officer—Wayne Headrick.
Judges—Louis Johnson, John Johnson, Frank Porter.
Clerks—Lute Hatfield, Lester Lewis.
Registrars—Forrest Worley, Flem Chancey.
Assistant Registrar—Gordon Hatfield.

Red Bank
Place: Pugh Building
Officer—Ed Moore.
Judges—Lon Jones, Walter Mabry, Robert Vandergriff.
Clerks—Mrs. W. J. Addington, J. H. Creighton.
Registrars—Mrs. H. D. Porter, Mrs. S. S. Gilbert.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. R. P. Eagan.

Sale Creek
Place: I. O. O. F. Hall
Officer—G. C. Eldridge.
Judges—S. G. Hutcheson, J. A. Coppinger, S. E. Gann.
Clerks—W. S. Jones, Mrs. Walter Shipley.
Registrars—Ruby Martin, Drewey Crawley.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. L. Coulter.

Signal Mountain
Place: Palisades Office
Officer—Morgan Dickert.
Judges—Sam Behm, Dawson Hall, Dave Walker.
Clerks—Mrs. Mack Moore, Mrs. Paul Mathis.
Registrars—Arch Faidley, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth Catron.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. B. Adams.

Sivley
Place: Mrs. Standifer's Store
Officer—D. W. Brown.
Judges—L. C. Coulter, J. W. Outlaw, Prof. Poss Smith.
Clerks—Mrs. Minnie Standifer, Arthur Howard.
Registrars—Mrs. Ethel Lively, Roxie Barker.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. R. L. Morris.

Soddy
Place: Clift Building
Officer—C. C. Cross.
Judges—L. E. Denton, Leonard Bowman, George Brannan.
Clerks—A. B. McRee, Paul McGill.
Registrars—Mrs. Lela Varner, Fred Clift.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. John Roberts.

Wauhatchie
Place: Fryar's Store
Officer—J. B. Collins.
Judges—Joe Thompson, Sr., Tom Hall, B. J. Massey.
Clerks—G. A. Manning, Mrs. Carrie Barnes.
Registrars—Mrs. Ed Boydston, Mrs. H. B. Massey.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Earl Gladhill.

Woodland Station
Place: Mrs. Wilder's Store
Officer—W. H. Dyche.
Judges—Mrs. Jennie Wilder, A. F. Cook, Will Reece.
Clerks—Mrs. J. A. Hicks, Mrs. B. E. Pendergrass.
Registrars—Mrs. Ida Dyche, Tom Fine.
Assistant Registrar—May Durham.

Apison
Place: Wilson Store
Officer—A. K. Poe.
Judges—J. C. Parkerson, Cicero Hullender, D. A. Goins.
Clerks—Cecil Chestnut, W. J. Jones.
Registrars—Bonnie Rhinehart, W. O. Riddle.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Arthur Miller.

Birchwood
Place: White Building
Officer—John Hall.
Judges—John Jenkins, B. V. Martin, W. R. Randolph.
Clerks—Bill Dixon, Hart Murray.
Registrars—J. H. Conner, L. A. Selvidge.
Assistant aRgistrar—Mrs. Frank oark.

Howardsville
Place: Marshall's Store
Officer—W. A. Crutchfield.
Judges—A. L. Howard, J. A. Tankersley, J. S. Marshall.
Clerks—Ralph Howell, Mrs. H. E. Smedley.
Registrars—O. N. Wilhoite, J. Sam Marshall.
Assistant Registrar—G. C. Tankersley.

Maddox
Place: Lowe's Store
Officer—Avery Little.
Judges—Ben Crox, Emmett Dill, eGorge McDaniel.
Clerks—Mrs. Chassie Lowe, Champ Ramsey.
Registrars—Mrs. Tom Wilson, George aRmsay.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Avery Little.

New Union
Place: School House
Officer—Will Hale.
Officers—R. E. Stephenson, E. K. Brown, Roscoe Anderson.
Clerks—Herbert Holder, Mrs. J. T. Howard.
Registrars—John Holt, Luther Welch.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Joe Goodner.

Ooltewah
Place: Community House
Officer—J. W. Fitzgerald.
Judges — W. W. Brewster, George Platt, Charles Mullins.
Clerks—Mrs. Floyd Knowlen, Howard Hundley.
Registrars—A. H. Wheeler, Leo Robinson.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. N. Munroe.

Salem
Place: Baptist Church
Officer—J. W. Roark.
Judges—G. O. Fridell, E. J. Smith, R. C. Duncan.
Clerks—Neil Watkins, Mrs. Chas. Hixon.
Registrars—Maude Smith, Thomas Allison.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Mattie Roark.

Snow Hill
Place: Lee Bros. Store
Officer—Herbert Hughes.
Judges—J. B. Shirley, G. A. Davis, M. F. Lewis.
Clerks—James A. Scoggins, Mrs. Bertie Hall.
Registrars—Ebb Fairbanks, Curt Lee, Jr.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. B. Shirley.

Summitt
Place: Felton's Store
Officer—E. M. Felton.
Judges—Mitt Webb, E. H. Evans, K. W. Black.
Clerks—Sheridan Green, Ernest Henderson.
Registrars—Ida Mae Wolft, Lula Lawlor.
Assistant Registrar—Viola Nailor.

White Oak (West View)
Place: School House
Officer—Joe Morris.
Judges—Tom Boyd, Ralph Bennett, H. H. Murphy.
Clerks—Mrs. Fred Fisher, Mrs. C. L. Talent.
Registrars—Mrs. J. O. McSpadden, Mrs. Henry Nauff.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. eGorge Liner.

Work
Place: Friendship School
Officer—J. W. Davis.
Judges—A. G. Noon, G. F. Friddell, G. F. Stump.
Clerks—Mrs. J. W. Davis, C. C. Stulce.
Registrars—Mrs T. E. Thatch, Clay Roark.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. T. Moon.

Respectfully,

Hamilton County Election Commission

I. B. MERRIAM, Chairman
J. MITT PAYNE, Secretary
FOSTER JOHNSON.

Feels a Lot Better When Black-Draught Relieves Constipation

From many states come reports like the following from Mr. W. M. Henderson, of Jasper, Fla: "I have been taking Thedford's Black-Draught twenty years. I take it for constipation that gives me a dull, tired, aching feeling, and I have headache, too. Black-Draught relieves me of this trouble. After a few doses, I feel as good as new. I keep it in my home. I have a big family. When one of us is ailing (from constipation), we take Black-Draught and almost always feel a lot better. It has been worth its weight in gold to my family." . . . Sold in 25¢ packages. "Children like the Syrup."

Gorman Says Bosses Do Best To Provoke New Textile Crisis

Southern Manufaiturers Perilously Near Again Forcing War, Union Leader Charges, Declaring Workers Will Not Shrink from Anything Necessary to Win Justice.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Textile employers are doing everything in their power to provoke a new crisis in the textile industry, Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America and secretary of the organizing committee, charged at union headquarters here.

"The wool section of the industry is making a wholly unwarranted complaint to the president and southern cotton textile interests are coming perilously near flying battle flags," Gorman declared.

"Right now I want to call attention to the fact that while the United Textile Workers of America notified President Roosevelt of acceptance of his truce proposal, the employers did not accept the truce," he continued. "If they withheld acceptance of the truce so as to retain freedom to make war, they will have to accept the consequences. The union will not shrink from anything that is necessary to bring about an end of mediaeval conditions in the textile industry.

"As a result of the textile strike, which up to Sept. 22 had the textile industry absolutely paralyzed, the Winant board brought forth a formula for peace with justice to both sides. The president has agreed to that program and by proclamation has put the program into effect. It provides for changes only after hearing—a system of adjudication on a basis of proof. I feel confident the president intends to see that his orders are obeyed. The union can assure the industry that the union has the intention to do that—and it has the power, as the industry ought to know.

> "It seems high time that this industry, which has always been the beneficiary of subsidy of one kind or another and which has always piled up profits out of exploitation, became civilized enough to accept the ways of peace.

"Mr. Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, has protested to the president, saying the board ordered created by the president will be 'prejudicial' to the interests of employers because it requires employers to prove the necessity for the workday. That is just too bad. Until now the burden of proof has been on the workers and under that system the whole abuse known as the stretch-out grew up. Isn't it possible for Mr. Besse and his organization to submit finally to the same kind of adjudication that almost every American recognizes as traditionally American and the outgrowth of our own experience and sense of justice? I hope so.

Bosses Want "One-Way Street."

"Meanwhile the American Cotton Manufacturers' association, meeting at Greenville, was adopting resolutions, on the one hand asking the government to help them further, while on the other hand demanding that the government get out. The textile industry has been subsidized always and it hasn't yet learned how to get along otherwise, but it wants a one-way street. It wants cessation of government activities 'which set aside the right to self-government,' by which they mean, of course, interference with the power of the mills to exploit the workers to the limit.

"These employers ask the government to hurry negotiation of trade agreements for more export market. If the employers are not willing to abide by the provisions laid down by the president pursuant to the Winant board report, then the United Textile Workers of America will oppose with all possible vigor all trade agreements and we will ask foreign labor movements to join us in that opposition, until the textile manufacturers of America deal fairly with the workers. Life in the textile industry is not a one-way street and it will not be if we can help it.

Union Ready to Co-operate.

"Our great anxiety is that the industry should cease its ancient tabtics and develop a co-operative relationship. We shall be glad to co-operate, but the day of giving our last ounce of strength for textile profit is over and we want that understood."

NEW TEXTILE WORK PLAN.

Joseph Ott, managing director of the Royal Weaving company, Pawtuckett, R. I., is reported to have proposed to President Roosevelt a plan to reduce employment in the textile industry. He advocates abolishment of all overtime work and the two and three-shift system. He proposed that the industry agree that only four looms be assigned to each worker, and asked a standard 40-hour week. With this plan, he said, "In thirty days we will be short of textile workers."

GET 30-HOUR WEEK.

The construction industry's code provides for regional agreements on wages, hours and other conditions of employment, to be reached by collective bargaining. The agreement recently reached by electricians and contractors in the region of Portland, Ore., provided for a minimum of $1.25 an hour for journeymen and $1.50 an hour for foremen, with the 6-hour day and 5-day week.

It is generally a month or two after the efficiency expert leaves that things get to working right again.

Mill Owners Spread Communist Propaganda

Charlotte, N. C.—Reproductions of communist publications in New York City relative to the strike of the textile workers, and bitterly assailing the United Textile Workers of America and its officials, continue to flood the mails in southern mill centers.

These circulars are reported to be printed in a private printing shop in Charlotte reputed to be subsidized by cotton mill owners. They are being shipped direct by express to the cotton mills, where they are mailed in plain envelopes to the names of employes appearing on mill payrolls, and to the names of citizens and farmers appearing in local telephone directories.

In every case that has come to light where a worker has received one of these circulars, his name and initials are spelled in the same identical way that it appears on his pay envelopes from the mill where he is employed.

The envelopes are addressed on typewriters. In some cases typewriters with the peculiar "all capital" letters have been used, and similar in this respect to the communications which in the past have come to employes from the managements of nearby mills.

More than 2,000 of these documents in plain envelopes were dumped in the mails in Abbeville, S. C., on Oct. 12. On the same day more than 1,000 of them were mailed in Greenville, S. C., and others mailed in Greenwood, S. C.; Spartanburg, S. C., and Kings Mountain, N. C.

These circulars are regarded as a part of the campaign of the mill owners throughout the south to discredit the United Textile Workers with mill workers. The mill owners failed in efforts to show that the textile workers' union had affiliations with communist groups. Since then the mill towns have been flooded with circulars anonymously mailed that carried attacks of the communists on the textile workers' union.

Great Man—Yes, I woke up one morning and found myself famous.

The Other—It was slightly different with me. I found myself famous—and then I woke up.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

CHECK THIS

The Mascot Stove Co. and All Mascot Products

Also Fowler Furniture Stores Have Been Declared "Unfair to Organized Labor"

LOCAL 53, MOLDERS

TAYLOR BUCHANAN, Pres.
JAMES O'CONNOR, Secy.

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

THE
RHODES
DECORATING CO.
809 Cherry St.
IS
UNFAIR
To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Union Men Wear Union Made Clothes

• • •

Churchill Suits and Topcoats
•
Emerson and Mallory Hats
•
W. L. Douglas Shoes
•
Kahn's Made-to-Measure Clothes
•
Phillips-Jones Shirts
•
Neckties — Suspenders
• • •
LOOK FOR THE LABEL
• • •
Latest Styles . . Reasonable Prices
Absolute Satisfaction

• • •

HENDERSON COLEMAN
CLOTHIERS HABERDASHERS
MARKET AT TENTH 6-2814

STATE and RIALTO
Theatres are
UNFAIR
to Painters and
Decorators Local 226

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Quick Action! for Colds "FLU"

Gordon's No. 30

200,000 people can't be wrong.
Bottles, 25c up.
At Your Nearest Dealer!
Or Phone 6-3912
GORDON DRUG COMPANY

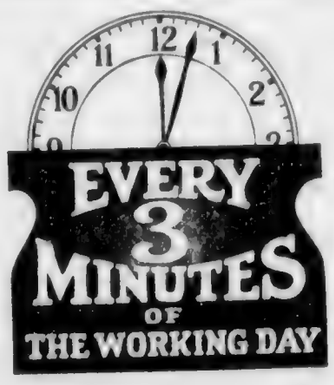
Coca-Cola
IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the-case

UNION MADE
Work Shoes

We have just received a large shipment of sturdy, extra well-made, work shoes. They're unlined for comfort, strictly water-proof. Some have composition soles. They're "knockout" values at $1.95 and $2.45

Contor Bros.
529 Market Street

Patronize our Advertisers.



The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY
PAYS A CLAIM
TO
Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

NRA

Ten tubes stepped-up to 13-tube power. 535 to 48,000 kilocycles. Brings in Europe, South America with the ease of a local station. See it. Hear it.

RHODES JONES
FURNITURE COMPANY

NOW Is the Time to Stand By Your Union

Buy UNION MADE Bread

The following Brands of Bread are the

ONLY

Union Made Bread Sold in Chattanooga

BETSY ROSS
MERITA
McMILLAN'S BREAD
EUBANK'S
SUNNY MAID
TURNER BAKING CO.

Ask Your Merchant for Union Made Bread — Insist On It!

Bakers & Confectionery Workers Union, Local 25

Bakery Salesmen, Local 549

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

MILLER BROS CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS CO.

Miller's Biggest Days

End Saturday Night!

LOOK! . . . Just 300

Suits and Topcoats

In Sports and Regulation Models, at
Don't Miss Yours!

$16.44

Assortments to make selection easy! Without a doubt, one of the most imposing displays of quality clothing ever assembled under one roof. And our price for Miller's Biggest Days, only $16.44!

Sylklyk & Townley
SHIRTS
A Truly Smashing Value!

94c

Not "just shirts" at a special price! Far from it! They're positively the finest shirts this man's town has ever seen at anywhere near 94c in a long, long time . . . The finest you're apt to ever see again! They've got everything! Excellent quality preshrunk broadcloth! 7-button fronts, pleated sleeves, 4-hole buttons, and they're tailored to perfection! White, blue, gray, tan and green, in collar-attached styles! Neckband styles in white! Sizes 13½ to 18.

New Felt Hats

New 1934 Fall Styles! New 1934 Low Price!

$1.84

- Here's Value!
- Quality!
- Variety!
- Style!

Men! You be the jury! Look them over—then you will say they're truly great values! Crisp new Fall styles. Made of genuine fur felt and silk-lined—raw and bound edge, snap brim styles. Medium, small, large shapes in all colors. Light gray, dark dray, brown, tan.

Men's Suits

To Cause a Riot

$13.44

New Suit Styles . . . Single-Breasted, Double-Breasted, Sport Backs! New Topcoat Styles . . . Belted Polos, Raglans, Dress and Conservative! New Fall Colors . . . Blues, Oxfords, Browns, Grays and Tans!

Men's Melton Zipper
Jackets

Sizes 36 to 50

$4.64

Men! Here's a "buy"—Ideal for sport or general outdoor wear! These heavy all-wool navy blue Melton jackets are made in coonsack styles with talon zipper.

Miller Bros Co

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 2, 1934 — Number 28

WALSH-WEIDNER STRIKE IS ENDED

Men to Go Back With Recognition Of Representatives

Five-Week Strike Ends When Various Unions Vote on Peace Pact.

Combustion Engineering Corp. Head Comes to City and Agreement Reached—Permanent Terms to Be Drawn Later.

Chattanooga Times went down swinging once more in their consistent efforts to align themselves against working people of this city in their struggle for their rights when the five-weeks strike of the Hedges-Walsh-Weidner plant was settled last night. Negotiations have been carried on for the past week with President F. A. Schaff, of the Combustion Engineering corporation of New York, of which Hedges-Walsh-Weidner is a subsidiary.

Workers claim the settlement as a victory of their attempts to enforce Section 7-a, and makes possible clearing of differences and misusage of employes which have existed for many years. Terms include return to work of all striking employes as fast as possible, and without discrimination of any kind.

Attorney Gus Wood, who did yeoman service for the union boys throughout the strike, will take immediate steps to secure dissolvement of the federal injunction held against fifteen of the strikers.

As the workers went back through the plant gates this morning there was a spring to their steps and an air of optimism that pervaded which speaks well for prospects of cooperation from both sides and permanent peace for all.

Praise and thanks to the public and sympathizers who helped take care of the strikers were heard on all sides, while labor marches on despite reactionary opposition.

Ortman, Union Hater, Leaves Des Moines

Moving Spirit in Lock-Out of Meredith Printers Will Not Be Missed.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 2.—Hadar Ortman, against whom a fight has been directed by organized labor, by reason of his labor-hating tactics, has departed from Des Moines for Chicago and "The Iowa Unionist" comments that "Des Moines is glad that he is gone, but cannot refrain from feeling a little sorry for Chicago."

Ortman was regarded as the leading spirit in the famous lockout of thirteen union printers at the Meredith Publishing company, and the importing of twenty "rugged individualists" to take their places, contending that a workman could not be loyal to an employer and the union at the same time. Editor Simmons states further:

"Many of the 'rugged individuals' imported to take the places of union men didn't even own a clean shirt when they came there. The union workers, locked out, were home owners of Des Moines, or were buying homes. Today, over two-thirds of them have lost their homes through efficiency' methods in Sweden. To the everlasting credit of these people, it should be mentioned that every one of them refused to 'kneel to the dictator' and remained steadfast to the co-operative principles with which they, and other union workers, in harmony with the late Ed. Meredith, had built the Meredith Publishing company from virtually nothing to one of the greatest farm publications in the middle west."

A. & P. STORES CLIMAX LONG FIGHT ON UNIONS IN CLEVELAND SYSTEM

Big Chain Seeks To Stop National Unionization Drive

Back of Bitter Cleveland Cleveland Controversy is History of Resentment Aroused by Stores' Policies and Tactics.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 1.—The background of the controversy here between labor and the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company reaches back several years when labor sought to organize A. & P. employes and was fought with every resource of the giant store chain. A. & P. executives at that time saw in the unionization campaign here the beginning of a move to organize its employes nationally and left no stone unturned to defeat the unions.

The hostility of the A. & P. organization to labor has continued to this day, coming to a climax in the decision to close its 300 stores and warehouses here, in brazen disregard of the public welfare. Action of the company throws 2,200 workers into the ranks of the unemployed. The company announced that the stores would remain closed and that it was withdrawing permanently from the Cleveland area.

Back of the controversy, too are other factors, including resentment aroused in Cleveland by revelations in years past of sharp practices on the part of A. & P. stores. Contributing also was a tremendous anti-chain store campaign in recent years and the growth of the co-operative movement, which has been bitterly opposed by the chains.

Refused Relief Aid.

Resentment was further aroused by the failure of the A. & P. stores to extend credit to local relief agencies in the depression before the federal government began to supply funds last year. As a result of its action, local relief officials refused to give any business to A. & P. firms when the federal money was granted. This resulted in a loss of business to the A. & P. of large sums annually.

Competition of other chain stores was affecting the A. & P. chain here and perhaps was a factor in its announced decision to withdraw from Cleveland. There was a probable feeling on the part of its executives that it could afford to take drastic action here as a warning to A. & P. workers in other cities not to organize.

The company announced that it was leaving Cleveland because of labor troubles and the alleged failure of Mayor Davis to protect trucks attempting deliveries of goods to its stores.

Cleveland Federation of Labor officials denounced the company and said that the A. & P. must consent to unionization, which was declared to be the only way labor could get a fair deal from the A. & P. management.

Mayor Scores Company.

Mayor Davis denied that the city has not given the stores sufficient police protection and scored the company for its "hasty action." "We feel," he said, "that the A. & P. company, having taken hundreds of thousands of dollars out of Cleveland, owes something to this city. Its employes have been faithful for many years. It is unfair for the company to pull out of the city so suddenly."

Seven unions involved in the controversy with the A. & P. declared in a joint statement that the company was seeking by terrorism to prevent organization of its employes, and that it was flagrantly violating Section 7-A of the recovery act. The statement said:

"We believe that the action of this company in their threat to close their business in our city is only a further line of intimidation and coercion as a final stroke to prove to everybody that they will stop at nothing to con-

(Continued on Last Page)

Typewriter Fixers Strike in Chicago; All Shops Tied Up

Union Recognition Main Issue; Are Machinists Union Members; Police Rebuked.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Typewriter mechanics and other office machine repair men are on strike here. The men, members of Local No. 717, International Association of Machinists, walked out after five months of continued refusal on the part of the employers to bargain collectively with their union.

Every typewriter and office machine company in the city is affected. According to officials of the machinists, the so-called independent dealers are willing to sign an agreement with the union but are being kept from doing so by the four big companies which dominate the industry here—the Underwood-Elliott Fisher, the Royal, the Woodstock and the L. C. Smith-Corona.

Everything Tied Up.

"The strike is exceedingly effective," said J. J. Uhlmann, business representative of the machinists. "Not an office machine—typewriter, adding machine, check writer, or bookeeping machine—of any description is being repaired by the struck firms."

A number of the strikers have been arrested for picketing, and in each case the judge has promptly dismissed the case after reprimanding the police for their interference.

The Shipman-Ward company tried to get an injunction, but its petition was denied by Judge Upstein.

The strikers are asking for a minimum monthly wage of $160, time and one-half for overtime, seniority rights, and two weeks' vacation with pay.

"Closed Shop" Test Entered in New York

New York.—A court test of the constitutionality of the "closed shop" under Section 7-A, of the national industrial recovery act, is being made here by the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Federation of Labor.

Joining in a suit of the Doll and Toy Workers' union against Ralph A. Freundlich, a leading toy manufacturer, the manufacturers contended that Section 7-A outlawed the closed shop as "impossible and illegal." It required, it was held, that the employer make membership in a union a condition of employment contrary to the text of the law.

A. F. L. Backs Union.

The American Federation of Labor, on the other hand, decided to back the toy workers' union. Counsel for the union, who is also counsel for a special committee of the A. F. of L., insisted that court decisions both before and after enactment of NRA upheld the right of labor to enforce the closed shop. Congress in enacting the recovery act did not intend to curtail any of the rights previously enjoyed by labor, it was explained.

The suit originated with the doll workers' union, which had been granted a temporary injunction against Freundlich when his plant was moved from New York City to Clinton, Mass. The union contended that this had been done to evade an existing union contract.

SPECIAL MEETING CALLED BY BAKERS

Special meeting has been called for Bakers Union No. 25 for Saturday, Nov. 3, to discuss negotiations for settlement of the bakery controversy now going on. Meeting will be held in the labor hall.

Thirty U. S. Senators Who Opposed Labor in Parker Case "Out"

Five More Up This Year for Re-election — Defeat Predicted.

Organized Labor Determined to Defeat Anti-Labor Senators in Coming Campaigns.

Washington, Nov. 1.—In keeping with the declaration long ago to the country covering the political policy of the American Federation of Labor, that it will "stand faithfully by our friends and elect them; oppose our enemies and defeat them," regardless of political party, an unceasing fight has been waged against re-election of the U. S. senators who, in 1930, betrayed the wishes and interests of labor by favoring the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker to the U. S. supreme court.

The potent power of organized labor aroused is well reflected in the result.

"Yellow dog" Judge.

It will be readily recalled that Judge John J. Parker was nominated for the U. S. supreme court by President Hoover, in 1930. It appeared that the judge's chief claim to fame was that he rendered a number of decisions in lower courts directly opposed to the best interests of wage-earners and not in the interest of the country as a whole.

Chief of his decisions in this respect was one upholding the infamous "yellow dog" labor contract, by which greedy employers have in the past been enabled to exploit workers and hold them in virtual industrial slavery.

Due to the wide use of the term "yellow dog" in connection with the Parker case, he has been referred to as "Yellow Dog" Judge Parker.

His confirmation was defeated, and the "yellow dog" contract has since been outlawed by congress.

Thirty Already "Out."

A survey made by the American Federation of Labor, and now released for publication, shows that, since the defeat of the appointment of Judge Parker, in 1930, twenty-six members of the U. S. senate who voted to confirm are not now members of congress, or not nominees for re-election. In addition to these, four who were "paired" in favor of confirmation are not now in the congress. This makes a total of thirty who are "out," nearly all of them actually defeated.

The senators voting against the interests of labor in 1930 who are no longer senators or nominees include: Allen, Baird, Bingham, Blease, Broussard, Dale, Gillette, Goldsborough, Gould, Greene, Jones, McCulloch, Oddie, Overman, Ransdell, Shortridge, Simmons, Smoot, Steck, Stephens, Sullivan, Swanson, Thomas (Idaho), Waterman and Watson.

Those who were paired in favor of confirmation of the appointment of Judge Parker and not now in congress are: Phipps, Goff, Grundy and Moses.

Five Up This Year.

Five other U. S. senators who voted for confirmation of Judge Parker are nominees for their respective parties for re-election to the senate this year, and they are all strongly opposed by labor.

These include: Fess (Ohio), Hatfield (W. Va.), Hebert (R. I.), Reed (Penn.), and Walcott (Conn.).

The decisive defeat of these five current candidates is freely predicted by officials of organized labor, and their defeat will make thirty-five senators "out" who favored the confirmation of Judge Parker, and who by that vote tacitly favored the "yellow dog" labor contract.

Friends Up for Re-election.

In the current campaign, there are fifteen U. S. senators who have been nominated by their respective parties and are up for re-election, who voted in favor of labor and against the confirmation of the appointment of Judge Parker to the U. S. supreme court. These include:

Ashurst, Connally, Copeland, mell, Vandenburg, Walsh and cutting, Frazier, Johnson, La Follette, McKellar, Pittman, Robinson (Ind.), Shipstead, Tram-Wheeler.

Vital Issue.

The Parker case, of course, was not the only matter in which organized labor was vitally concerned, although it is held to be an outstanding issue. This is particularly emphasized by a perusal of the complete records of voting in the senate, as a study discloses the fact that nearly all who betrayed the wishes and interests of labor in the Parker case followed a similar policy in other matters in which organized labor was concerned; while those senators who voted against Judge Parker's confirmation have usually followed the policy of voting favorably on measures in which organized labor has been chiefly affected.

Anti-Labor Campaign.

According to President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, "It is thoroughly established that a campaign for anti-labor legislation is in progress and when the Seventy-fourth congress meets it will be flooded with bills detrimental to the interests of labor."

Organized labor is therefore very much concerned about the election of U. S. senators and members of congress who have shown a disposition to co-operate with labor in protecting and advancing the interests of wage-earners and of the country as a whole.

NONPARTISAN COMMITTEE INDORSES CANDIDATES IN COMING ELECTIONS

Meeting of nonpartisan committee of Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods was held Oct. 24, 1934. Democratic candidates for governor, U. S. senators and congressmen were indorsed on their previous records. Candidates in other congressional districts were passed on and recommendations were made which does not affect voters of this district.

FEDERATION OF HOSIERY WORKERS BRANDS TIMES AS LOW WAGE ADVOCATE

Unionist Declines Offer of Atlanta Postmastership

Patriotic and Competent Services in Civic Leadership Basis for Offer of Appointment.

(From Atlanta Journal of Labor)

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1.—After being mentioned for many months as the probable successor to E. K. Large as postmaster of Atlanta, A. Steve Nance, president of the Federation of Trades, declined the appointment when it was offered him by Congressman Ramspeck Thursday.

While Mr. Nance had never been a candidate for this or any other office, his friends in the labor movement, as well as in the business world, were deeply grateful to Congressman Ramspeck for his recognition of the outstanding fitness of Mr. Nance to fill the position.

In reply to a telegram from Congressman Ramspeck asking his consent to present his name, Mr. Nance declined, in a telegram which said:

"Your confidence greatly appreciated, but on account of business reasons and also my position in the labor movement I would not feel justified in accepting the postmastership."

Upon receipt of this telegram, Mr. Ramspeck announced the appointment of Don F. Livingston as postmaster and Mrs. Z. V. Peterson as assistant postmaster.

Mr. Livingston has long been connected with the local postoffice here and is held in high esteem by organized labor. It is the opinion of all trades unionists that no better assistant could have been appointed than Mrs. Peterson, who has rendered great service to her city in the past.

Tells Labor-Baiter Hosiery Union to Be Here From Now On

Cites Yellow Dog Contracts Forced on Southern Workers by Employers—Requests Public Debate on Fairness.

John W. Edelman, research director of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, makes a very fine answer to the Chattanooga Times' scurrilous attack on Fred G. Held, vice-president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. It will be recalled, several weeks ago an editorial in the Times in a subtle and venomous manner inferred that Mr. Held was "cleaning up" in a financial way in connection with organization activities during the recent strike. Although the policies of the Times are well known to laboring people as particularly vindictive and unrelenting in its anti-labor ranting, it is believed that Mr. Edelman hit the nail squarely on the head when he asked: "Is the animus of the Times due to the fact that the American Federation of Hosiery Workers seeks to raise wages of Chattanooga hosiery employes to the level now being paid in northern mills doing the same work?"

October 26, 1934.

Mr. A. S. Ochs, President,
Chattanooga Times,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Dear Sir:

We received a copy of your recent editorial entitled, "As the Strike Ends, Who Are the Victors?" The concluding paragraph of this editorial reads as follows:

"Everybody seems to have lost in the strike, except, possibly Mr. Held. It is assumed that he will be leaving Chattanooga in the next few days. As a farewell gift to the community he might tell before leaving just exactly how much of the workers' hard-earned money he is taking away with him. Or, if he objects to giving the exact amount, round figures will be sufficiently informative."

Even at this late date we must enter an emphatic and forceful protest against the editorial as a whole and particularly against the utterly unwarranted and malicious attack on the character and purpose of the union which Mr. Fred G. Held represents.

You insinuate very broadly that the American Federation of Hosiery Workers is some sort of a racket or "shake-down" organization. And you fall back on the commonest arguments against a labor union—that the officials are interested only in collecting dues from workers and make no effort to render service in return.

The reputation of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers is safe enough because of those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves as to the character and achievements of various labor organizations in this country. There is ample evidence to be secured from wholly impartial sources to show beyond all question, not merely the integrity, humanity and dependability of the union, but also to demonstrate the intelligence and idealism which has characterized the policies of this body in all its dealings with employers, the government and its members.

The fact of the matter is that the southern press is hostile towards labor organizations whose membership is, at the moment, largely located in the north, simply because the unions have exhibited more real concern for the welfare of the southern workers than have the so-called leaders of southern public opinion. Is the animus of the Chattanooga Times due to the fact that the American Federation of Hosiery Workers seeks to raise wages of Chattanooga hosiery employes to the level now being paid in northern mills doing the same work? Surely the welfare of your community will be greatly advanced as a result of our efforts to increase your local payrolls. Or is the interest of your paper in keeping payrolls low and maintaining the unfair competitive advantages which certain southern manufacturers have created for themselves through paying less wages for the same sort of work?

The whole purpose of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in conducting an organization drive in

(Continued on Last Page)

Railway Shopcrafts Toss Out N. W. P. "Company Union"

"Dummy" Union Swept Into Oblivion by Almost Unanimous Vote.

Choose A. F. L. Railway Employes' Department Unions. Tribute Paid to Machinists' Official

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Another railroad "company union" was swept into oblivion last week by the shop craft employes on the Northwestern Pacific.

The "dummy" was scrapped by almost unanimous action of the shopmen. According to an official tabulation, certified by L. J. Smith, representative of the United States national mediation board, more than 90 per cent of the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, carmen, electrical workers and firemen and oilers employed on the road formally authorized the standard unions, affiliated with the A. F. of L. railway employes department, to represent them.

The department participated in the tabulation through R. S. Roberts, grand lodge deputy of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

According to Roberts, the splendid showing made by the standard unions was due in a large measure to the efforts of Walter Nash, grand lodge representative of the machinists, who had been conducting organization work over the Northwestern Pacific.

The department was represented during the negotiations by Vice-President J. M. Patterson, of the Carmen, and Frank R. Lee, of the Boilermakers.

Organizing crews of the standard unions are now visiting all points on the road to complete arrangements for a system federation convention and the election of system officials to replace the officers of the "company unions" which were deposed in the recent representation election which was supervised by the national mediation board.

Hearings were begun in the United States district court at Topeka, Kan., on the request of the railway employes' department for elimination of a temporary order previously issued by Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins restraining the Rock Island management from discontinuing the check-off of duties for the "company union."

It is anticipated that order will be set aside now. The recent vote on the Rock Island emphasized definitely that the employes wanted no more "company unions."

A. P. Free to Scab To Its Heart's Content

Big Press Organization Freed From Section 7-A After Flouting President's Agreement.

Officials of the Commercial Telegraphers' union and the American Newspaper Guild are preparing to protest vigorously to President Roosevelt against a ruling just made by the national labor relations board that the Associated Press is not bound by Section 7-A of the recovery act.

The board based its ruling on the fact that the Associated Press is not under a code and has never signed the president's re-employment agreement.

A big majority of the A. P.'s writers and telegraphic employes are members of their respective unions, but the management has ignored repeated requests for conferences. It is the only news service in the country that persists in refusing to bargain collectively with its employes.

The NLRB's ruling was made in connection with a request from the Telegraphers to supervise a union representation election among the A. P.'s keymen.

Holding that the company, because it is uncodified, is entirely outside the recovery act, the board declarod it could not hold the election, and added that in any subsequent action the union would have to proceed "without benefit of the legal sanctions of the recovery act."

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1934

ARE TEACHERS UNION PEOPLE?

Someone coined the prase "Are teachers human beings?" but the question teachers in Chattanooga are asking is "Are teachers trade-unionists?" Are they entitled to the same privileges as the members of other crafts? Does any labor man question the prevailing wage scale for skilled and unskilled labor? Skilled labor, presumably, is interpreted as labor which has required a period of training or apprenticeship; which requires skill and delicacy in execution.

Is there any reason why teachers should not be classed as skilled laborers? Are they not required to spend years of training to fit them for their positions? Do they not deal with the most delicate of all instruments, the human minds of the children of the community? If teachers are trades-union people and skilled workers, is there any reason why they should not share the prevailing wage scale of other city employes who are not skilled laborers in the sense that they have had to spend years in the preparation for their positions?

Are the members of the various crafts affiliated with the same labor organization as the teachers going to fight for the teachers in their effort to stop this discrimination in the city of Chattanooga and to obtain for themselves the prevailing wage of other city employes?

The teachers are hoping that all these questions will be answered in the affirmative or that just cause will be shown why they should not be.

The schools of this city have declined in the last few years and are facing a still further decline unless some just scale of wages is adhered to, which will build up the morale of a disappointed and disillusioned teaching force. Years of training and long hours of work in the classroom, and after school hours, have gone unrecognized and unrecompensed. Discriminations as to salaries within the teaching body are not to be compared with the discriminations between salaries of the teachers and other city employes.

If the people of Chattanooga value their public schools they will pay for them; if they do not they will allow the present evils to continue and the best teachers to drift away from the city or become indifferent and unenthusiastic. Poverty, total lack of appreciation, and debt are no incentives to do one's best and teachers are human beings in this respect.

The teachers want a definite answer and some kind of definite action. Nothing else will halt the present decline in what might be a great force for good in this community.

CHATTANOOGA-HAMILTON COUNTY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

What Next!

Showing of big events on motion picture screens in a minute and a quarter after they occur is possible by a new invention tested recently in Berlin. The film is shot from a special car, but instead of being wound on a spool, it passes through a canal into the interior of the car, where it is developed, fixed and washed, ready to show. By means of a telephoto system films of events miles away may be made on a theater roof and shown in 75 seconds.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who said: "The nation which does not provide good home surroundings, good schools and good playgrounds for its children is sowing the wind, and most assuredly will reap the whirlwind?"

A.—Charles R. Mabey, vice-commander of the American Legion, in an address before the San Francisco A. F. of L. convention.

* * *

Q.—What was done at the recent A. F. of L. convention on proposals for establishment of food workers', needle trades' and other new federation departments?

A.—The proposals were referred to the Executive Council.

* * *

Q.—Does labor favor revival of the civil works administration?

A.—The American Federation of Labor declared at its recent convention in favor of asking the president to revive the CWA.

Mr. Harriman's Substitute for NRA

The president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henry I. Harriman, is one of the country's most persistent propagandists. Practically every day he delivers a speech presenting his iden of the kind of "set-up" Congress should substitute for the National Recovery Act, which will automatically pass off the statute books next June.

When Mr. Harriman isn't making speeches he is issuing statements. He is a most consistent propagandist — his outgivings seldom convey a new idea, but nevertheless they are given ample space in the daily press.

"The labor clause, Section 7A, has caused more dissatisfaction with codes than any other feature of the Recovery Act," Mr. Harriman told the Grain and Feed Dealers' Association in Memphis last week.

> Mr. Harriman failed to point out, however, that the reason Section 7A has caused a lot of trouble is that large groups of anti-union employers have branzenly defied the law and that up to date our somnolent Department of Justice has not "cracked down" on them.

Mr. Harriman graudgingly concedes that Section 7A should be retained in the law—but with "important modifications." Mr. Harriman would have absolutely no objection to the section—if all its "teeth" were removed.

So far as employers are concerned, Mr. Harriman blandly suggests that they "be given a free hand." They should be permitter to write their own codes of fair competition, he says. He would graciously give the Federal government the privilege of enforcing the codes. In other words, the employers would write the law and Uncle Sam would act as policeman.

It's a great scheme—this plan Mr. Harriman is promoting—for everyone, except the workers and the consumers.

Clergy Hits Profit System

The iniquities of our present industrial system, operated solely for maximum profits, with its idle rich on the one hand and destitute millions of jobless and their dependents on the other, is receiving not only emphatic condemnation from the organized labor movement but also from prominent churchmen.

Declaring that the profit motive controlling those who own and control our industrial system will mean greater concentration of wealth, the Very Rev. John W. Day, dean of Grace Cathedral, of Topeka, Kansas, in an address to 1,000 young men and women attending a mass meeting of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Atlantic City, declared that the profit motive animating those who own and control our industrial system will mean great concentration of wealth with all the evils inherently connected with such an iniquity. As a substitute for what he called "capitalism," Dr. Day advocated a new economic system, "based upon use instead of profit." He also urged public ownership of all public utilities including railroads. He added that war is inevitable until we have a socialized economic system.

The present economic system was also scored by the recent General Conference of the Evangelical Church, at Akron, Ohio. The conference adopted the report of its committee on the family, public morals, temperance and the Sabbath, which included the following statement:

> "Any system which leads to the concentration of wealth into the hands of the few, while the great masses have less and less, makes for national ruin. Any system with the profit motive as its sole impetus is far from the Christian ideal. The present structure stands condemned and must be rebuilt. Only through an adequate process of experimentation can these needed changes be effected."

In addition to the condemnation of the churches, this atrocious system of maximum profits was under fire by the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco. Confronted with the plight of the army of 10,000,000 unemployed, thrown out of the factories by the Shylocks who own them, the convention, without a dissenting vote, declared that "when private business is not able to resume its normal functions, then society is forced to take over the means of production" and put the "unemployed back to work producing wealth."

Scored on every hand for operating industry solely for the maximum profit which can be wrung from the people, regardless of the social consequences, the reactionary industrial bourbons refuse to read the handwriting on the wall and reorganize industry on the basis of social service. Perhaps the rugged individualists of American industry are not far from what may be their economic Armageddon.

TVA Social Experimentation

The increasing opposition of electric light and power profiteers to the far-reaching development undertaken by the Tennessee Valley Authority gives added interest to President Roosevelt's visit, in November, to the Muscle Shoals project, which will permit the nation's Chief Executive to see for the first time the swift realization of the social experimentation which he had in mind a year and a half ago when he announced as one of his objectives "national planning for a complete river watershed involving many states and the future lives and welfare of millions."

Under the policies of the TVA, a demonstration fertilizer plant is nearly finished at Muscle Shoals, where millions of dollars of Government money have remained tied up for a long period, two large hydro-electric power dams are practically completed, electric current at unheard-of cheap prices is being supplied to small towns and rural regions, a $7,000,000 transmission line is rapidly nearing completion, remedies for soil erosion are under way, land planning and reforestation are progressing, young men in large numbers are receiving vocational education, and comprehensive research work is moving forward to determine the industries most appropriate for the region by the Muscle Shoals plants.

It is said that the TVA directors—Dr. Arthur Morgan, Dr. Harcourt E. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal—believe in the principle of public ownership of power plants. Whether this principle be right or wrong, the men managing the social experiments are animated by zeal for the Muscle Shoals project and are enthusiastically supporting the yardstick established by order of President Roosevelt, the object of which is to make the TVA enterprise a vast laboratory where the Federal Government can ascertain how to generate and sell electric power efficiently and at rates so low as to make its broad use possible.

The ultimate object of the President was expressed in his speech at Portland, Oregon, in September, 1932. He said the fact that a community could vote to "create a yardstick of its own, will, in most cases, guarantee good service and low rates to its population."

Evirently visioning the now manifest determination of certain reactionary investors to block by court procedure the extension of the TVA project, the President added:

> "Never shall the Federal Government part with its sovereignty and control over its power resources while I am President of the United States."

TVA officers expected to have the huge $34,000,000 Norris Dam on Clinch River and its companion, the $20,000,000 Wheeler Dam on the Tennessee River, near Muscle Shoals, ready for inspection when the President makes his visit.

Students of judicial procedure are of the opinion that the courts will uphold every element of the TVA to bring light and power into the urban and rural communities throughout the vast territory within transmission distance of the mammoth dams under control of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Bankers have been walking the streets with an open demand to know why they are not entitled to the good will of other years. They have been in convention and perhaps they found courage in numbers.

Some of the bankers filed some hot shots at the administration.

Well, there are some good bankers, of course, but the country isn't exactly flooded with them.

Just why administration officials find it necessary to walk softly in their presence is hard to see.

These are the same birds who were "money changers" a year and a half ago. They haven't changed.

* * *

A year and a half ago these same bankers were the cringing proprietors of a busted banking system. Have we forgotten the busted banks and the closed banks? Some have not.

It was not only that the banks as such had gone blooey, but they had helped gyp the people with the fanciest line of rotten stocks and bonds any nation ever beheld. How far would the real estate bond ever have got without the banks? And where is that banker who raised his voice in protest against the looting that went on? No, YOU find him.

And the American Bankers' convention, jittery underneath perhaps, had the unutterable gall to strut the streets with criticisms of hose who still remember the big crash and those who led in building the thing that crashed. It is not time yet to kow tow to bankers.

* * *

Get a couple of things straight. Banks and bankers live on credit. Credit is something that promises to be turned into cash with a profit later on because the people will work and produce goods worth money.

Credit is a social force, the creation of the mass. Build a house on a prairie. Then let ten thousand others build houses right around yours. People make all the values there are. What happens when some real estater or banker gets in and grabs the land before the ten thousand do their building? He sees them coming and he plucks them, one by one, artistically and to the bone. Railroads, utilities, steamship lines, coal deposits, forests, all have been milked that way. The bankers have been on the inside of the looting of every natural resource.

* * *

And now we seem to have come to a point where the bankers must be promised that there will be no more "encroachment" or they won't play. It wasn't "encroachment" when the bankers were cutting in on the people, taking toll from every particle of toll. That was business.

The best way for the new deal to cease being an inspiration is for it to get shaky in the knees, to forget the brave, fine words of yesterday and to let the marauders back into the public pasture for another bite at the public shins.

If any single thing inspired the American people to go hook, line and sinker, for the new deal it was that one flaming castigation of the money changers and the pledge to throw them out.

Up to this time it seems the bankers have not recaptured Washington.

Virginia Miners Win; Labor Board Gets Case

Union Is Recognized; Strike Off; Semi-Anthracite Coal Industry Not Under Regular Codes.

Richmond, Va.—Following a two-day conference between union representatives ond coal operators, 700 Virginia miners who had been on strike since Oct. 1, gained recognition of their union and an agreement for satisfactory adjustment of differences.

The Montgomery-Pulaski semi-anthracite coal field, where the men are employed, is now regarded as well organized, much progress being made during the past three years. The NRA has recently ruled that the semi-anthracite coal industry is not included as a part of either the anthracite or bituminous coal codes.

It was mutually agreed, however, that the demand for the miners for increased pay and adjustment of working conditions will be referred to the national labor relations board for arbitration.

Labor to Investigate Civil Liberties Union

New York City.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has accepted the American Civil Liberties union's invitation to investigate the charge that the A. C. L. U. is communist-controlled. The union had invited examination in protesting against allegations in Mr. Green's report to the president on communist activity that the A. C. L. U. was a "subversive" organization.

Green wired Harry F. Ward, chairman of the A. C. L. U., as follows: "I assure you I do not wish to do the American Civil Liberties union and the men associated with it an injustice. I hold many members of the Civil Liberties union in high esteem and high regard. For this reason will make inquiry suggested in your telegram."

"Pains Gone," Says Lady, After She Had Taken CARDUI

In describing how her health improved after she had taken Cardui, Mrs. Ralph R. Courtney, of Wytheville, Va., said: "I was run-down and suffered from pain in my side. I wanted to feel well and get rid of the pain in my side, so I sent for Cardui and began taking it. By the time I had taken three bottles of Cardui, I was feeling much better. The pains had gone. I am very glad to recommend Cardui to other young women." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. $1 a bottle, at drug stores.

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Wisdom

It is always right that a man should be able to render a reason for the faith that is within him.—Sydney Smith.

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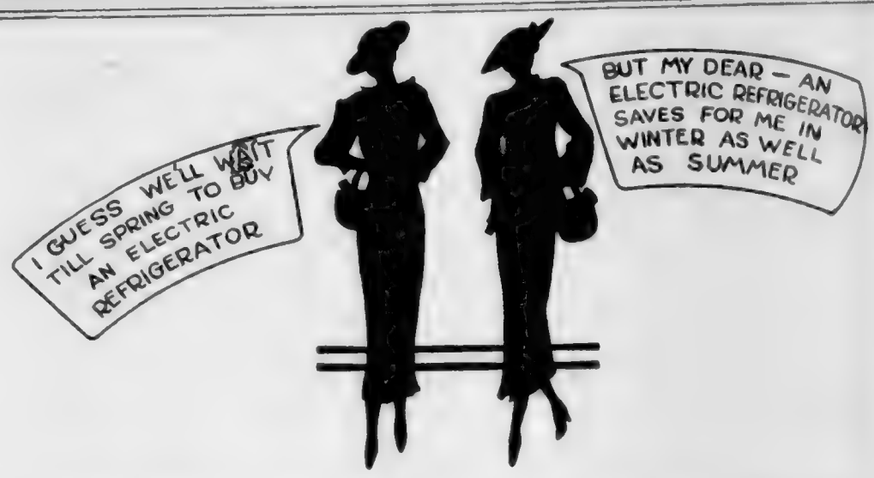
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Buy your electric refrigerator now. It is an all-year need. To insure adequate food protection — to make possible a year-around saving in food costs — there should be an electric refrigerator in your kitchen.

The very day an electric refrigerator goes to work in your kitchen it becomes a family health guardian. And it saves — there need be no more soured milk or wilted lettuce. Leftovers may be kept until convenient to use. You may take advantage of "food specials"—of quantity buying—to cut your food bills. Whatever you buy will be safely kept for days in your electric refrigerator.

And it is just as thrifty to buy an electric refrigerator in November as it is in January or June. Select yours now!

IT OPENS FROM THE TOP
See how conveniently the shelves are arranged. Note the two big freezing trays . . . 3 pounds of ice in one freezing. Holds a surprising amount of food.
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By Mrs. Stewart Rogers

...elow is a scale regarding monthly ... where they go, to whom paid ... how much.

...ven cents per month pays for your ...r World.

...hree cents pays per capita tax to ...ttanooga Trades and Labor coun...

...venteen cents per month stays in ... treasury for expenses of your ... union.

...r capita to American Federation ...Teachers ranges from a minimum ...en cents to a maximum of thirty ...s.

...f your dues are paid up you get ... Labor World every week, and ... is taken to see that each paid-up ...ber receives it unless you change ... address.

...rom time to time Federation News ... be appearing in it which will be ...terest to every member. We pay ...cents per month for four copies ...f our dues. Very small, isn't it, ...uch a newsy paper.

...e teach more children from the ...ring class than from the moneyed ...s. We are only educational la... ...rs ourselves, so we pay 3 cents ...e Trades and Labor council out ...ur dues each month. In return ... that 3 cents the members of the ...es and Labor council give us un...ringly their assistance and time in matters that concern our teaching problems, when we ask it.

The amount paid the American Federation of Teachers comes back to us in the federation magazine, which contains news of national interest and activities of other locals.

Only 17 cents out of our dues remains with our local. The printing of membership cards, statement blanks with envelopes, and postage sent to over 700 members twice each year, is no small item to be taken out of the 17 cents. There are numerous other expenses of our local to be taken out of the 17 cents.

Remember, to economize in some way and pay your dues to help support the organization which is safeguarding your interests.

Remember, to pay as promptly as possible. Some members are in arrears.

Remember, to attend federation meetings in order to know what the organization is doing.

Remember, this is your organization and your interest, activity and presence makes it a greater one and lightens the burden of the board of directors.

Many questions are asked by the members as to where our money for dues goes, so in a very small and rambling way I have tried to tell you through the above scale.

The average wife might act more like an angel if the average husband tried treating her like one.

MEAT CUTTERS' NEWS

Local 600, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, has been reorganized and is making great progress both in membership and in getting their contracts with shop owners signed.

Old Local 600 had a membership of about seventy. We have now about 200 members in the combined organization of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. Many of the members are new to organized labor and we are glad to say that most of the old guard are with us. They would be!

The public can now enter a market and be assured that, if the union card is displayed in that market, they will find one or more journeymen meatcutters behind the counter that have had three or more years experience in the meat business. And Local 600 asks all trade unionists to look for the union card in the market where they trade, and if it is not displayed to ask the meatcutter and also the owner of the shop why it isn't.

We have 90 per cent of the markets in Chattanooga and Rossville signed up. Only one market, Sharp Bros. on West Ninth street, has refused to deal with the union.

Packers and sausage makers are coming in line. Chattanooga Sausage company and Powell Packing company are 100 per cent. So far Allison's has not signed, although the entire working force is eligible for membership in Local 600.

The newly-elected officers of the local are: O. B. Jones, president; Ted Henson, vice-president; C. R. Chandler, secretary and treasurer; G. R. Hawk, corresponding secretary; Mack Ball, business agent.

Organizer A. V. Landes has been with us for about a month and has given us valuable service and advice in getting organized. We thank him. Brother Mack Ball and Brother Landis have done the real hard work of getting the members signed up and also the contracts signed.

A. F. of L. Campaign Supports Candidates Friendly to Labor

Announces Opposition to Fess, Hebert, Hatfield, Walcott and Reed; Supports Donahey, Holt, Gerry, Maloney, Wheeler and others; Party Lines Disregarded.

Washington.—The fight of organized labor to support its friends and defeat its enemies for political office, started with announcement of opposition to five senators and support for several others.

Special letters have been mailed by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to all organized labor in Montana, indorsing Senator Burton K. Wheeler; West Virginia, Rush D. Holt; Ohio, Vic Donahey; Rhode Island, Ex-Senator Gerry, and Connecticut, Francis T. Maloney. Definite opposition has been expressed against Hebert, Fess, Hatfield, Wolcott and Reed.

In addition to these states, it has also become known that the federation will support Senator Copeland, New York, for re-election, and Senator La Follette, Wisconsin. John M. Robinson, Ninth Kentucky district, will be supported for the house. The federation's position on many other candidates for the U. S. senate and the house of representatives will likely be announced by President Green very soon.

Approval or disapproval of political candidates by organized labor is not based on party lines, but in keeping with the federation's declaration to "Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for president, for congress, or other offices; whether executive, legislative or judicial." Indorsement or opposition is based upon the established record and advance statements of candidates respecting their attitude toward measures in which organized labor is vitally interested.

Correct this sentence: "He writes books on child-training," said the gossip, "and his own children are perfect."

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Look how you save on this quality house paint! One of the highest grade outside paints manufactured today! Ground in strictly pure linseed oil. Covers 360 square feet surface per gallon, two coats. Comes in white and 18 beautiful colors.

EXTRA SPECIAL PRICES ON HALF GALLONS

		Reg. Price	Sale Price
Outside White	Gal.	$3.20	$2.39
Regular Colors	Gal.	3.00	2.39
Bright and Blind Green	Gal.	3.40	2.86

FLOOR AND PORCH ENAMEL

An exceptional grade floor enamel that will give your inside and porch floors a bright and new appearance. Ideal for refinishing worn linoleum. Don't throw your old floor covering away, repaint it at these low prices. Six beautiful colors. One quart will cover 125 square feet.

	Reg. Price	Sale Price
Gallon	$3.00	$2.47
Quart	.85	.69

FOUR HOUR ENAMEL

A glossy, quick-drying enamel that will stand repeated washing. Ideal for woodwork, furniture, walls, etc. One quart will cover 125 square feet with one coat. Available in white and 18 modernistic colors.

	Reg. Price	Sale Price
Gallon	$3.75	$3.08
Quart	1.04	.87
Pint	.57	.48

ALL ITEMS IN THIS DEPARTMENT EQUALLY REDUCED

STERCHI BROS STORES, INC.

617 Market Street

LOVEMANS

ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE

Annual November SALE

Don't Miss These BIG VALUES!

45-inch Lunch Cloths — Plaid designs in rose, green, red and gold. All fast colors. **49c**

Women's Wash Dresses — Former $1.00 dresses in fast-color prints. Sizes 14 to 44. **59c**

48 Sanitary Pads — Hygienic, soluble, "Bon-Ton" pads made by the famous Kotex Company. **49c**

Men's Undershirts — **3 for 50c** — Swiss ribbed athletic style cotton undershirts. Sizes 36 to 46.

Boys' Pull-on Sweaters — Sleeveless, black or brown sweaters that are 25% wool. Sizes 26 to 34. **39c**

Men's 15c Fancy Socks — **2 Pairs for 25c** — All first quality socks in fancy patterns. Worth 19c pair. Sizes 10½ to 12.

Children's Long Socks — Mercerised lisle ⅝ length socks in solid colors. Sizes 7½ to 9½. Worth 25c a pair. **15c**

Muslin Pillow Cases — **4 for 49c** — Size 42x36 with standard 3-inch hems. Regularly 15c each.

Bleached Domestic — **8 Yards for $1** — Standard HOPE and TRUTH yard-wide domestic. Worth 14c yard.

Set-of-3 Mixing Bowls — $1.50 value. Large size glazed earthenware bowls. Green only. **69c**

Fancy Pillow Cases — Standard size cotton cases with drawnwork design and hemstitched hems. **49c**

New 80-Square Prints — Regular 25c yard quality. Vat dye, guaranteed fast color. Yard ---------- **19c**

42x36 Pillow Cases — **6 for $1** — Regular price 22c each. Good quality, sturdy muslin cases.

Cotton Huck Towels — **2 for 25c** — Colored bordered 17x32 towels made by Cannon Mills. Worth 19c each.

$2.25 Fancy Bedspreads — Fast color cotton with jacquard designs. Size 80x105. Made by Cannon Mills. **$1.69**

59c Pad and Cover Sets — These are for standard size ironing boards. Cover to be laced on. "No-Burn" pad. **49c**

58-inch Damask Cloth — Blue and rose cotton damask. Cloths that will wear well and launder nicely. **95c**

"Betty Bright" $1.00 Mops — Self-wringing mops. A very popular style; easy to operate. **69c**

18-inch Damask Napkins — White, blue and rose cotton damask napkins. Hemmed and ready for use. **10c**

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We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!

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SELF-SERVICE GROCERY

SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

LYLE STOVALL

INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

"They Shall Not Be Forgotten!" . . . .

The relief which the Federal Government is extending will be confined, in the language of the Federal Relief Administration, "strictly to material aid for EMPLOYABLE persons who are WITHOUT employment."

But in Chattanooga there are:

1. *Dependent and under-nourished children.*
2. *Helpless and homeless aged.*
3. *Desperate and hopeless families.*
4. *Trusting and bewildered youth.*
5. *Sick and shattered bodies.*
6. *Friendless and despairing girls.*

SHALL THEY BE FORGOTTEN?

Remember All of These . . . . You Can Help

By subscribing liberally to the

CHATTANOOGA COMMUNITY CHEST

13th Annual Campaign; November 5-10

Constipation Symptoms Soon Go Away After Use of Black-Draught

Mrs. S. G. Ramey, of Henryetta, Okla., writes that she has taken Thedford's Black-Draught about twenty-five years, when needed, and has "found it very good." "When I have a sour stomach and my mouth tastes bitter, and I feel bilious, sluggish and tired, I will very soon have a severe headache if I don't take something. I have learned to keep off these spells by taking Thedford's Black-Draught. Very soon I am feeling fine. I feel that Black-Draught can't be beaten as a family medicine." . . . Get a package of Black-Draught today. Sold in 25¢ packages.

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

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Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

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MORE ABOUT HOSIERY LETTER

(Continued from First Page)

the Tennessee valley has been to enable the employes to enjoy earnings and conditions of employment which will be equal to the very best obtaining elsewhere in these United States. We are, at the request of the southerners themselves, leading a fight to remove the differential in the codes which condemns wage-earners in a given geographical location to earn less wages than do employes in another area. It is our firm conviction that industry and community life everywhere is bound to suffer as long as a standard article can be produced for a lower cost in one section than another simply because labor costs are not equalized. If a hosiery worker produces the same average number of dozen stockings in Chattanooga as the hosiery worker in Philadelphia, why should one man be forced to accept half the wages that the other man earns? That is roughly the comparison between Tennessee and Pennsylvania as far as hosiery wages are concerned. There is almost a dollar difference in the average labor cost on a dozen pair of full fashioned hose to the advantage of the non-union southern employer as contrasted with the union manufacturer in other sections of the country. This disparity in wage rates creates a condition of permanent instability in the hosiery industry which is as harmful to Chattanooga as it is to New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin or Indiana hosiery mills.

Your editorial writer attempted to convey the impression that we came to Tennessee to take union dues out of your city to some other place. First of all, it must be understood that as long as manufacturers in your section have the right to sell hosiery in competition with manufacturers employing workers earning union rates, we have an obligation to meet that menace to our higher standards by endeavoring to increase yours to the levels which we enjoy. Actually we were invited by Tennesseans themselves to undertake this organization campaign in your state.

The dues and initiation fees which we will have collected in the entire south by the end of this year will not begin to repay our central treasury for the enormous investment we have made in the past decade in unionization work in unorganized territories. In Chattanooga, a few years ago, when we came into your city, local manufacturers hastily forced employe to sign "yellow dog contracts." Despite that lack of welcome, we have consistently carried on some educational activity in Tennessee for the past six or seven years. If you had cared to learn the facts you would have discovered that we have no intention of quitting organization work in Chattanooga, nor is there any likelihood of our present organization staff being removed, unless, of course, they are replaced by others. Had you inquired, you would also have discovered that most of the funds collected in union dues in Chattanooga remain in the local treasury, or is sent back to the local membership in some form of service by the national body.

In your state, there are manufacturers who serve as members of the hosiery code authority, or as officers of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. These gentlemen have come to know the national officers of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers quite well since the advent of the NRA. The president and secretary-treasurer of the union also serve on the hosiery code authority, appointed by the government. We challenge you to inquire of your local manufacturers who are acquainted with the officers of the union whether the American Federation of Hosiery Workers is led by carpet - bagging, money - grabbing, shake-down artists, as you would imply.

It is natural enough to find newspapers disliking the idea of strikes. However, there is only one way to avoid industrial conflict in America today—by granting labor its right to organize and deal collectively with management. The American Federation of Hosiery Workers has no strikes against employers with whom it enjoys contractual relations. Wherever the union is recognized, it enters in binding agreement with employers to settle all disputes by arbitration. The workings of the arbitration pact in the hosiery trade is a matter of public record. A responsible journalist would want to know something about this plan for industrial peace—now several years old—before publishing any very general and sweeping criticism directed in a rather covert manner at a well known labor organization.

There is much more that could be said on this whole question, and we would welcome a public debate under neutral auspices in your city on those issues, if this could be arranged. We would also like to make this offer: If you are still not satisfied with our statement that our southern organization campaign costs far more than it brings in, appoint some certified public accountant to examine our books and we will be glad to give him the evidence covering this point.

And, finally, allow me to pose this query: Have not the code publishing group learned this lesson from the excellent coverage given by Mr. Stark and other labor reporters on the New York Times—that true reports on labor are an excellent circulation and advertising binder? I know, from personal experience, that labor all over the nation buys the New York Times sheerly for that reason. I do, myself. It is apparent that fair coverage of labor news means a steady circulation among a large consumer group. Hosiery workers, more skilled than other workers, usually—even in low-paid centers—earn more than other workers, and are generally better trained and educated. As such, they are often the solidest part of the labor backbone in their district, and are the best consumer class. Therefore, from a business viewpoint, it is obviously not the wisest policy to antagonize them by such editorial matter as I am protesting against. Certainly the few manufacturers in Chattanooga do not buy, in the aggregate, anywhere near as much as labor. Then why, in the name of the newspaper business, go out of your way to print false statements about a labor dispute in hosiery? You may take refuge in the statement that I am prejudiced on the side of labor. But you must admit that there is in Chattanooga a horde who have my sentiments, and who should be treated by your newspaper fairly, if only not to lose their circulation.

If you are at all interested in learning something about the union that you maligned, my suggestion is that you obtain a copy of the magazine, Fortune, of January, 1932, which contains a clear-cut picture of the union—impartial, and certainly not prejudiced on our side. Should you find it difficult to obtain a copy, please write me, and I will have a copy of the article sent you.

Very truly yours,
JOHN W. EDELMAN,
Research Director.

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Quick Action! *for Colds "FLU"*

Gordon's No. 30

200,000 people can't be wrong. Bottles, 25c up.

At Your Nearest Dealer!

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GORDON DRUG COMPANY

UNION MADE

Work Shoes

We have just received a large shipment of sturdy, extra well-made, work shoes. They're unlined for comfort, strictly waterproof. Some have composition soles. They're "knockout" values at $1.95 and $2.45

Contor Bros.

529 Market Street

Worker Fired For Unionism Ordered Rehired After Year

Washington.—More than a year after he was discharged for union activity, Virgil Reneau has been ordered reinstated in a final decision by the national labor relations board. He was fired Sept. 21, 1933, by the Harry Abels Machine shop, Healdton, Okla., after he had worked three years for the company.

Harry Abels, the employer, on Nov. 10, testified under oath before a justice of the peace that Reneau had been discharged for attempting to organize a labor organization, and that he was not fired for inefficiency or insubordination.

In August, 1934, Reneau was still out of luck so far as his old job was concerned. His reinstatement was ordered by the Kansas City regional labor board on Aug. 20, but without results. On Oct. 3, the regional board again held a hearing, at which the company did not appear.

On Oct. 11, the NLRB announced that it had made the finding of facts final and that the company must offer "immediate and full reinstatement" within ten days.

MORE ABOUT A&P STORES

(Continued from First Page)

of the present trouble the A. & P. company has domineered its employes to the point where they have ceased to be free agents, and it is because of this fact that we, desiring to bring into being the true concept of Section 7-A, have cited that the guarantee this company can give to assure us and the people of our city that they intend to live up to the law is to accede to the unionization of their employes.

"The A. & P. company has continually violated the edict of the government and is known everywhere as the most antagonistic concern toward the organization ofits employes, and we contend that the present action of this concern is to further subject their employes to this unjust domination and to force the public and our administration to accept their tactics by their threat to leave our city.

Ask for "Fair Deal."

"We trust that the administration and the public in general, knowing that the labor movement or any of its units have never asked for anything but a fair deal, are acting in accord with the principles of the government and Section 7-A in demanding that this concern cease to coerce, intimidate and terrorize its employes by agreeing to unionization, and we believe that this threat to leave our city, while unjust to our community, is palpably further induced to, if possible, bring their employes further under their domination, so that they can continue to exploit them."

Signing the statement were the Bakers' union, Meat Cutters' union, Engineers' union, Auto Mechanics' union, Warehousemen's union, Managers' and Clerks' union and the Operating Firemen's union, all affiliated with the Cleveland Federation of Labor.

A. & P. "Dominates Employes."

"We still contend that to the time tinue their reprehensible conduct that has brought about the present controversy.

Milwaukee Strike Called.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union No. 73 called a strike of its members in A. & P. stores here, demanding higher wages and elimination of overtime.

Washington.—As the national labor relations board invited both sides in the labor dispute involving the Cleveland A. & P. stores to meet with the board in Washington, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the federation will co-operate in every possible way to bring about a settlement of the controversy.

"The American Federation of Labor," Green further said, "is giving serious consideration to the industrial differences which arose between the members of the Bakery, Butcher Workers and Retail Clerks' international unions and the management of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company in Cleveland. I have been in constant touch with the situation. The differences arose some time ago because it is alleged by the representatives of the several organizations involved that the management of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea company discharged many of its workers who exercised their rights to join an organization of their own choosing. The workers complained that the management of the company discriminated against workers who joined unions, discharged many of them who were old employes of long years standing, and refused to comply with the provisions of Section 7-A of the recovery act. Representatives of the workers report that the fight which is being carried on against the Atlantic & Pacific Tea company is for the purpose of protecting the workers in the exercise of their right to organize and bargain collectively."

Grandfather (to son)—Well, and how is the baby?

Son (on a visit)—He's all right, but he hasn't all his toes on one foot.

Grandfather—Hoy's that? How many has he?

Son—Oh, five on one foot and five on the other!

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50352
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lois Kelly Ousts vs Goode Allen Ousts
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Goode Allen Ousts, who now resides at Atlanta, Georgia, is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 13th day of February, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Joe Frassrand, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50357
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Amanda Patton vs. James Patton
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Patton, defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to defendant.
This 15th day of October, 1934
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Harry F. Newton, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50360
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Edna Bennett vs. Charles Bennett
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Bennett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 22nd day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
John Hallberg, Atty. 11-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50374
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Gladys Copeland vs. R. M. Copeland
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that R. M. Copeland is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 19th day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
W. F. Grubb, Atty. 11-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50434
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Willie Jones vs. Granville W. Jones
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Granville W. Jones is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 1st day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 11-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50435
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marie Hitchcock vs. William S. Hitchcock
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William S. Hitchcock is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 2nd day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
B. M. Fogo, Atty. 11-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50418
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Virginia Forlines vs. John L. Forlines
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John L. Forlines is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 29th day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
John J. Lively, Jr., Atty. 11-30

Joel—So you finally landed a job?

Judy—Yes, filling out slips for a manufacturer.

Joel—Oh, so you're an office girl?

Judy—No, a lingerie model.

The professor rushed into the drawingroom where his wife was seated.

Professor (excitedly)—My dear, guess what has happened! Intelligence has just reached me—

Wife (embracing him)—Well, thank heaven for that, Hubert!

Dietitian—Yes, a few lettuce leaves without oil, and a glass of orange juice. There, madam, that completes your daily diet.

Woman—Thank you so much, doctor, but do I take this before or after meals?

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Hear ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY . . . On This New 14 TUBE American & Foreign Silvertone

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Here's power, range and great fidelity in an up-to-the-minute Silvertone at low cost.

14-tube superhetrodyne with 12-inch dynamic speaker, automatic volume control, tone control and easy-reading airplane tuning dial. Popular 6-leg console cabinet of walnut and oriental wood veneers. Gets foreign short wave and standard American broadcasts. For A. C. operation. Complete with tubes and short wave aerial.

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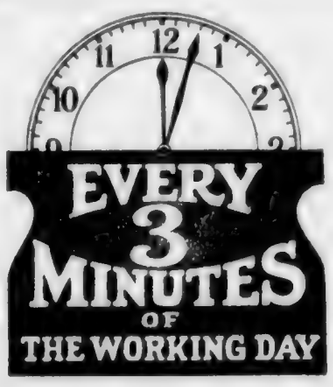

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NRA

WORKS BOTH WAYS.

Anent the charges of some industrial and banker barons that the government is interfering with business, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said: "The United States has suffered fully as much in the past from the private regulation of government as it has from the government regulation of business."

STATEMENT

of the

Hamilton National Bank

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

In Response to Comptroller's Call as of October 17, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and Due from Banks		**$9,139,078.26**
U. S. Bonds Other Than Circulation Requirements	7,214,605.18	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation Bonds	1,360,005.40	
State, Municipal and Listed Securities	2,054,596.77	**$19,768,285.61**
Loans and Discounts		10,336,795.82
Overdrafts		1,386.47
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,032,999.20
Bank Buildings (five offices)		1,465,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (five offices)		124,890.43
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		90,000.00
Public Utility, Other Bonds and Stocks		582,307.47
Other Real Estate		89,918.30
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		20,736.16
Other Assets		95,307.54
TOTAL RESOURCES		**$34,607,868.63**

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	894,831.49
Circulation	2,000,000.00
Acceptances Executed for Customers	20,736.16
Deposits	**29,692,300.98**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$34,607,868.63**

Member Federal Reserve System

WE CORDIALLY INVITE BUSINESS FROM INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 9, 1934 | Number 29

Teachers Launch New Campaign in Interest of Schools

Will Tell "What Is Wrong" With Local System.

Chattanooga-Hamilton County Federation Presents Facts in Connection With Operation of Local Schools—Will Have Whole-Hearted Support of Labor in Effort to Improve Conditions Under Which Community's Children Are Educated.

"What's wrong with the schools of Chattanooga and Hamilton county?" is asked and answered in a paper prepared under the name of the Chattanooga and Hamilton County Federation of Teachers, submitted for Labor World readers this week.

An officer of the federation declared the organized teachers have a program of their own which they expect to put before the public for its consideration, and many facts which have heretofore not been generally known will be brought out in the campaign.

Dangers facing the local system will be pointed out, and it is hoped and believed the campaign of intelligent publicity will arouse the citizenship to the necessity for eternal vigil and action to protect the schools against the encroachments of reactionaries.

That local working people will "go along" with the teachers in their laudable efforts to protect the system goes without saying, the American labor movement being among the pioneers in establishment and development of public schools. Chattanooga Trades and Labor council has upon numerous occasions offered and rendered undivided and enthusiastic support to the teachers, even many years before the local forces realized the necessity of acting collectively under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

The following, which is submitted as the first in a series of articles relating to local schools, is submitted with a sincere hope that Labor World readers will study it and succeeding contributions and place themselves in position to render intelligent service to the end that the teachers' program may be adopted in its entirety:

Is anything wrong with the schools of Chattanooga and Hamilton county?

Yes, plenty!

How serious is the situation?

If the evils are not corrected, the schools will continue to decline. Good teachers will leave the community or become discouraged. Poor teachers will become satisfied and make no effort to improve.

Who will suffer as a result of this deterioration?

The children who attend public schools and who will some day become the future citizens of Chattanooga and Hamilton county.

Do the people of the community understand the conditions in the schools?

The Chattanooga and Hamilton County Teachers association does not believe that the majority of citizens do.

What does the teachers' association intend to do about the situation?

The teachers intend to tell the public of the evils that exist in the schools and to suggest ways of overcoming them.

What are these evils?

There are two: First, lack of adequate support; second, lack of professional administration which takes into account professional training and scholastic ability when employing teachers or which rewards further efforts toward efficiency during the period of employment.

Are teachers' salaries proportionate with other county and city employes?

No! Clerks in offices of officials and firemen and policemen receive much more than teachers.

Why do teachers necessarily need good salaries?

First, from a sense of dignity for the importance of their positions as directors of the youth of the community; second, from a sense of fairness as compared with employes of like standing; third, to provide means for further study and improvement.

Is not professional training always taken into account in employing teachers in this community?

The bulletin of research published by the University of Chattanooga last summer showed that often students without degrees, of poor or failing standing in the university, were employed as teachers in this community when students, who had received degrees and had records of high standing in the university, were refused positions.

Is not recognition of further training of teachers, already employed, taken into account and encouraged in this community?

This can only be done by proper remuneration according to a fixed scale. Neither Hamilton county nor the city of Chattanooga has such a scale in force at present.

What suggestions does the teachers' association give?

The teachers' association has a tenure bill, which they hope to get enacted into law by the legislature, requiring that all teachers have a degree before they are employed in this community and granting them a probation period of two years to prove their ability to teach. After that period teachers cannot be dismissed without a hearing before a board.

The teachers' association has also approved a salary scale, low as compared with communities of like size in the United States, but one which will almost double the teachers' payroll of this community.

Can the teachers remedy the situation through their own efforts?

No! It will take the combined efforts of citizens, teachers, patrons and officials.

Will you help?

Weekly Service at Woodlawn Church

There will be a meeting at the Woodland Park Baptist church Saturday night at 7:30 p.m., sponsored by the Young Men's Baraca class. Mr. O. E. Nix will be the speaker for the evening. The Baraca quartet will sing. These meetings will continue each Saturday night, and all who will are urged to attend. The object of the meeting is to glorify God and for the upbuilding of the Young Men's class. Every one invited, especially young men.

The Baraca class meets each Sunday morning at 9:45. E. M. Eaker, teacher.

W. C. "Billy" Smith Reported Improving

W. C. "Billy" Smith, city building inspector and veteran member of Local 55, Iron Molders, was reported Thursday as slowly improving at the Physicians and Surgeons hospital from the results of an unfortunate automobile accident which occurred recently on McCallie avenue. Mr. Smith was at first thought to be very seriously injured, but it was said he will fully recover in a reasonably short time. Many friends of the old-timer "hope how soon."

Oil Refiners Name Officers; Make Progress

One of Many New Unions Taking Permanent Place in Family of Locals.

J. E. Hamill, treasurer of Local 18766, Oil Refiners, reports new officers named by that union and affers a "pot shot" at a brother officer's ability to sing.

The list of officers is submitted as follows:

President, Virgil Clarke.
Vice-president, Carl Drake.
Financial secretary, R. T. Green.
Treasurer, J. E. Hamill.
Recording secretary, Edward Hyder.
Guide, Elmer Byrd.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Norman Gaither.
Trustees, John Perry, F. Ballard and Joe Rood.

"Ed Hyder, recording secretary, is under a fine of $1 for not attending a certain special meeting last week," Mr. Hamill reports. "He offered as an excuse that he was entertaining the new pastor of his church by singing. This excuse was not accepted, for we all know that he could not entertain anyone by his singing."

The local of Oil Refiners is progressing splendidly, it was said, and in spite of some handicaps has progressed and is now ready to take its place permanently in the growing family of local unions.

Deplore Passing Fellow Unionist

Cement Workers local has adopted the following resolutions, expressing sympathy for surviving relatives of Roy M. Brown, member of the local, who passed away recently. The Labor World joins the Cement Workers in offering condolences to the family of Brother Brown:

Whereas, it has pleased the Great Maker of our destinies to remove from our midst our fellow worker and brother unionist, Brother Roy M. Brown, while yet in the prime of his life; and

Whereas, we bow with his family before the will of Him whose actions are never questioned, and say "Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven;" now therefore

Be it resolved, that we extend to the family of Brother Brown our deepest sympathy in this their bereavement; be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes of this union, and a copy furnished our press representative for publication in the Labor World.

V. O. CUNNINGHAM, Chmn.,
Resolutions Committee.

DAUGHTER OF G. D. LAWS SUCCUMBS TO REAPER

Many friends of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Laws were shocked Friday morning to learn of the passing of Norma Gena, 8-year-old daughter of the veteran trades unionist and Mrs. Laws, at their home, 2015 East Fourteenth street. Mr. Laws is president of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, and numbers scores of friends in whose behalf The Labor World extends heartfelt sympathy.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION MEMBERS ARE BEREAVED

Friends of Barney Roedema and E. F. Martin, members of Chattanooga Typographical union and both members of the News chapel, will sympathize with these brothers in the passing of the father of each. Mr. Roedema's father died at Paterson, N. J., on Monday, while the parent of Mr. Martin passed away at Knoxville on Tuesday. The Labor World extends heartfelt condolences to Brothers Roedema and Martin in their bereavements.

C. W. Pfeifer Reports "Missus" Doing Fine

C. W. Pfeifer, well-known member of Lodge 1450, Railroad Machinists, reports in a card to The Labor World dated Oct. 26 that an operation performed on Mrs. Pfeifer at St. Mary's hospital, Rochester, Minn., was successful, and that "the missus" is doing fine.

"Awfully cold up here," the old-timer reports. "Was spitting snow when I came in just now. Will be back home in ten days or two weeks."

LABOR MOURNS LOSS OF FRIEND AND COUNSELOR

Passing of C. A. Carpenter Is Deplored.

WAS A PIONEER LOCAL UNIONIST

Had Long and Honorable Record of Service to Fellow Workers.

C. A. CARPENTER

C. A. Carpenter, pioneer local trades unionist, passed away on Tuesday morning following a brief illness at his home, in East Lake.

Mr. Carpenter was one of the original advocates of organized labor in Chattanooga, having taken an active part in the formation of a central labor body in this city. He had been a continuous active member of Local 53, Iron Molders, since 1892, and although advancing years had slowed his activities, he continued efficient and honorable service to his local union as financial secretary until the day of his death.

Mr. Carpenter was of an unusually retiring disposition, and was widely known locally as a gentleman of the finest character, the soul of honor in his business and personal dealings with those with whom he came into contact, and his passing has caused a general regret among many local friends. Funeral services were held Thursday morning from the Union Congregational church in East Lake, and a large gathering of sorrowing friends attested the unusual esteem in which the deceased was held.

An indication of the modest dispositiou of Mr. Carpenter may be gained from a sketch of his activities published in a "Who's Who" number of The Labor World in 1928, and his fidelity to his principles, indicated in the sketch, was maintained to his last day. The sketch is reprinted verbatim, as follows:

Pleading, cajolery, threats—in fact, all the wiles known to and practiced by newspaper men—were necessary to induce C. A. Carpenter to furnish a brief history of his connection with the organized labor movement, and even then the editor was forced to consult friends of the old-timer to supplement the facts which the latter furnished.

Mr. Carpenter is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and the date of his birth was given as June 16, 1858. When 16 years of age he came to Chattanooga and learned the Iron Molders' trade, joining Local No. 53 on Jan. 9, 1892.

From his first connection with his trade organization Mr. Carpenter has been active in its official life, holding the office of recording secretary from January, 1899, to June, 1906. He also served as president of Local 53, and has filled other positions of trust in his local union. He was elected financial secretary in November, 1918, and has served continuously since in that capacity.

A charter member of the first Central Labor union organized in Chattanooga, Mr. Carpenter served as financial secretary of that organization for several years, and was a delegate in that and succeeding bodies for almost a score of years.

He is married, and lives at 3004 Twelfth avenue.

The editor of The Labor World feels a deep sense of personal loss in the passing of a true friend, an honorable, upright citizen, and mourns with the surviving relatives and friends of one of the finest characters it has ever been his pleasure to know and love.

Textile Workers Flock to Unions, Gorman Reports

Convinced That Only Strong Organization Can Protect Them Against Abuses.

By FRANCIS J. GORMAN
First Vice-President, United Textile Workers of America.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Aroused to the vital importance of the United Textile Workers of America and convinced that only a strong union can protect the workers against exploitation under any circumstances, textile workers throughout the whole area are flocking into the union.

Growth of the United Textile Workers of America since the strike has been amazing. Applications are coming in by the hundreds, from every textile state.

Members are coming into already established local unions and new unions are being chartered.

Plans for promoting organization work were matured at the meeting of the United Textile Workers of America emergency board meeting just held in New York. The board heard reports from vice-presidents who came from every section. All of them were encouraging in the highest degree.

The board also had before it reports on the work of the government agencies in Washington, including the federal trade commission, the department of labor and the national textile labor relations board.

That the union will be able to thoroughly unionize the entire industry, including wool and worsted, cotton, silk and every other division, was accepted as certain and all plans are to that end.

The blast of the cotton textile employers' organizations, in which a company union proposal was put forward, was regarded in the light of a resort to last ditch proposals by the employers, who knew at heart that the old order of unlimited exploitation has passed.

All vice-presidents have now returned to their posts and work is going ahead under full steam. The Washington office is operating eighteen hours a day, with its burden almost as heavy as during the strike—but every day's work means accomplishments that can never be destroyed. The United Textile Workers are on the march toward a great goal, and they are advancing along the whole line every day.

Davie Improves After Bad Attack

T. J. "Tommie" Davie, who was active in the local labor movement when most of us were in swaddling clothes, was "feeling fine" when visited at Erlanger this week after suffering a bad attack in a local restaurant last Friday night. The only real complaint registered by the old-timer to friends who called upon him Thursday was that he had missed his last week's copy of The Labor World, and this oversight being quickly remedied, he reinstated the usual happy smile which has made scores of friends for him.

Mr. Davie is 76 years old, and has been an active member of Chattanooga Typographical union since the Indians left. The immediate task of close friends is to keep him confined until he completely recovers, but he is "chafing at the bits" in his determination to get back downtown.

Mrs. Hudson Visits Labor World Office

The Labor World was honored this week by a visit from Mrs. Dick Hudson, wife of the well-known official of the Iron Workers, whose headquarters is in Atlanta.

Mrs. Hudson was called to Chattanooga by the death of a brother, and returned home Thursday. Among interesting items which she reported was that Jerome Jones, old warhorse of southern trades unionism, remains active in the editorial work of the Atlanta Journal of Labor, and is still looked to for constructive advice in matters affecting the workers in the Cracker State. Many local friends of Mr. Jones will rejoice to learn that his health continues good, and that he bids fair to, like Tennyson's brook, "go on forever."

Mrs. Hudson contributes to the Journal of Labor, and is assisting Mr. Hudson and Mr. Jones in their duties in connection with the labor movement.

Labor Sees Brighter Day in Avalanche 'New Deal' Votes

Workers Regard Party Victory as of Secondary Importance.

Hold Smashing Defeat of Reactionaries Indicates Changed Sentiment of People—State Races Are Reviewed and Legislative Delegation Approved—Election Seen as Great Personal Tribute to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

While those partial to the democratic political faith were rejoicing this week at the unprecedented avalanche of votes cast for their standard-bearers throughout the nation, members of organized labor saw in the election results a far deeper significance than mere party victory.

The sweeping victory for the New Deal, which was also a wonderful personal tribute to President Roosevelt, left no possible room for doubt, even among the irreconcilables, that the progressive policies instituted by Mr. Roosevelt have the approval of the rank and file, and regardless of the fact that these policies have been criticized, even among friends of the administration at times, the people of America believe, with the president, that "we are on our way out," and are satisfied to leave in his hands the working out of ideals which have been the foundation for the New Deal movement.

But most heartening of all, according to local trades unionists, is the final and definite elimination of the remnants of the old reactionaries, entrenched by many years of service to privilege and bitter opposition to anything proposed or advocated by or for the benefit of working people. An unbroken reign of many years, it was pointed out, has been enjoyed by such reactionaries as Fess, Robinson and Reed, and the stinging rebuke administered these gentlemen will be hailed from coast to coast by workers and progressive citizens, regardless of party preferences. It was the final and decisive blow in a series of setbacks which has gradually eliminated a type of thought which, as much, perhaps, as anything else, is responsible for the recent years of misery and confusion through which the nation has passed and from which it is now emerging in spite of tactics employed by the die-hards to block a return to prosperity.

STINGING REBUKE TO "FOURTH ESTATE."

Great victory for President Roosevelt and the New Deal is seen also as a setback for the "Fourth Estate," and as a serving of notice by the people to the great dailies that the time when they can "mold public opinion" by insidious propaganda has passed. Time was, local workers recalled, when a daily newspaper was looked upon as a guide and counsellor in matters political and otherwise, but obvious degeneration of some which were supposed to be dependable has worked untold harm to the business as a whole. As an instance, it is recalled that the newspapers, through their powerful "union," the American Newspaper Publishers association, submitted for approval a proposed code which even Hugh Johnson couldn't stomach, and when the president of the United States sharply rebuked them, lacking courage to openly oppose, many began a subtle campaign of propaganda against the administration policies. Be it said to the everlasting credit of the profession, however, that not by any means all the great dailies joined in this abortive attempt to discredit the patriotic efforts of Mr. Roosevelt to lead the nation out of a morass which has shaken its foundations.

STATE RACES OFFER LESSON.

Signal victory of Senators McKellar and Bachman and Gov. McAlister was seen also as offering a lesson to ambitious politicians. Ben Hooper, opposing Senator McKellar on a fusion ticket with Lewis Pope as Gov. McAlister's opponent, was remembered particularly by railroad workers throughout the state for his acts as chairman of the railroad labor board during the war, while Pope had been severely criticized by organized labor for various official acts as commissioner of institutions under a former state administration. It was the opinion of Chattanooga workers that both these gentlemen have been finally and definitely eliminated from Tennessee politics.

Re-election of Mr. McReynolds to congress was also a foregone conclusion, his record having been fair at all times, and his support of the president and his policies being a matter of common knowledge.

Defeat of Mr. John R. Neal by Senator Bachman was a mere formality. Judge Bachman, in his short service in the nation's highest legislative body, has indicated a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the masses, while Mr. Neal, although numbering his personal friends by the thousands, is an advocate of policies which, although considered by increasing numbers as sound, obviously are not felt to be in line with the present national program.

LOCAL TICKET IS APPROVED.

Local legislative ticket is regarded as satisfactory to the workers. Mr. Fletcher Morgan, state senator, has heretofore indicated sympathy with the program of the masses, as has Mr. D. M. Coleman, a veteran in the lower house of the legislature. Mr. Bean and Mr. Patterson, in the opinion of local workers who are best acquainted with these gentlemen, will give due consideration to the problems of the common people before the state lawmaking body.

Offers Plan to Help Needy and Create Work

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—James A. Gorman, umpire of the Anthracite coal board of conciliation, acting in his capacity as an agent for the national labor relations board, has advanced a plan to supply 5,000,000 tons of coal to the needy this winter, which would provide half-time employment to 36,229 anthracite miners now idle.

The proposal was based on a survey made by Dr. Thomas Larkin and C. Fred Henne, aides to Mr. Gorman in the federal investigation of the anthracite mining situation which has been in progress for a year.

Mr. Gorman proposed to have the authorities at Washington distribute the coal among the destitute, so that it would not be in competition with the regular output.

The orders would be limited to the larger companies and larger independent operators. The entire field would share in the production, the workers to be employed three days a week for five months at a minimum rate of $4.62 daily. Where higher wages are called for, the miners would be paid accordingly.

BRITISH GUIANA BUS MEN STRIKE

Georgetown, British Guiana.—A decisipe victory was won in gaining local reforms, when all drivers of all city and suburban buses went on strike to stop persecution by police traffic squads. Every line was tied up tight.

THE LABOR WORLD

310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE ..... Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 10, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 10, 1921.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1934

Fact and Comment

By Julian Irving

WASTE OF RELIEF FUNDS.

A long editorial wail emanates from the Washington Post because "enormous sums have been wasted in attempts to alleviate distress" caused by unemployment "because of the slapdash manner in which this work has been conducted." It is just too bad that the Post editor has evidently never heard of the much larger "enormous sums" which have not only been wasted but irretrievably lost because of the slapdash manner in which various federal agencies set up by congress have passed out government funds to railroads approaching bankruptcy, insolvent banks and a host of other flotsam and jetsam of the business world who have not brains enough to operate their industrial affairs without hundreds of millions of dollars taken from the treasury of the United States.

* * *

FACTORIES LOCKED; CHARITY FEEDS HUNGRY.

The Washington, D. C., branch of the Volunteers of America served 10,871 meals to needy men, women and children of the nation's capital during September.

Creditable charity. But what must we think of the leaders of industry who have developed such an inhuman system for the articles all must have in order to live that not only in Washington but in every city public and private welfare organizations are built up solely for raising funds to feed workers and their dependents when employers refuse to employ and who would starve to death were it not for the handouts of institutions like the Volunteers of America.

* * *

UNION SHOP ANGERS EMPLOYERS.

Refusal to recognize the union shop and apply the 30-hour week by the profit mongers who own the silk rayon dyeing and finishing factories in Paterson and other New Jersey districts may cause a strike of the employes who are making these demands.

The union shop is operated under an agreement reached through collective bargaining by which the employer agrees to employ men and women belonging to a bona fide trade union at union wages and hours. Both union wages and hours are in the interests not only of the workers and employers but of all other residents of the community. They mean higher living standards, which benefit every one. Despite this indisputable fact, some employers still stick tenaciously to the discredited system of an economic dictatorship and tell the workers they can accept the wages and hours fixed by the owners and managers of industry or seek a market elsewhere for the use of their labor power.

Unless the Paterson employers yield to the reasonable demands of the organized silk and rayon dyers they will probably be taught a good lesson by seeing their mills closed through their refusal to adjust labor disputes by collective bargaining and their hostility to granting the reasonable demands of the men and women without whose labor the plants of the owners would not be worth 10 cents a cubic foot.

* * *

OPTIMISM DESPITE JOBLESS ARMY.

Miss Mildred F. Stone, field secretary of the Mutual Benefit Insurance company of Newark, N. J., after a business trip to a number of the company's agencies in the middle west, reports that she finds a decided spirit of optimism among all classes of people notwithstanding the widespread suffering growing out of the prolonged business depression.

Evidently Miss Stone did not interview the 10,000,000 able-bodied adults who are pounding the pavement now, as they have been for three years, looking for jobs, nor the 4,000,000 families who are on relief rolls according to the federal emergency relief administration.

Optimism during a business depression can always be found if one's observations are limited to those whose living standards may have been pinched but not destroyed and the millions of jobless and their dependents are avoided.

Youth—After all, fools help to make life interesting. When all the fools are killed off, I don't want to be here.

Girl Friend—Don't worry; you won't.

Harriman's Sophistries

Business leaders who have so mismanaged industry as to create a permanent unemployed army of over 10,000,000 persons exhibit an amazing inability to face economic problems in a rational manner and bungle matters still more by trumping up sophistries so transparent that a kindergarten child should have trouble in exposing them.

Henry L. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, strikingly reveals these characteristics in a debate in the New York Times on the 30-hour week with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

He declares that this increase in the length of the work week applied to all industries without reduction in weekly earnings for those now employed and with the same wages for the re-employed would result in a lower standard of living due to decreased output of the good things of life.

The American Federation of Labor's 30-hour week proposal does not vision decreased output. No one knows this better than Mr. Harriman himself. According to reliable estimates, there were 39,387,000 persons at work in the United States in September. A 25 per cent reduction in their hours of work per week would provide jobs for 9,841,750 of the unemployed. It doesn't require a mathematician to ascertain that 49,208,750 men and women working, say, thirty hours per week would normally produce as much commodities as 39,367,000 working forty hours per week. Inasmuch as the 39,367,000 would receive as much wages for the 30-hour week as for the 40-hour week, their standard of living would certainly not be reduced. It is, moreover, evident that the living standards of the 9,841,750 unemployed put to work would increase to the extent that their wages exceeded the amounts they were allotted by relief agencies.

Mr. Harriman's second sophistry is found in his conclusion that in some industries a 33 per cent reduction in the length of the work week would not absorb all the jobless in those industries while the same reduction in other industries would result in there not being enough trained workers to supply the needs of employers. These discrepancies, he claims, would require mass shifting of workers from one industry or plant to another, which, temporarily at least, would mean decreased output due to unskilled labor.

There is nothing new in the shifting of surplus workers from one industry to another. During the halycon days of maximum profit-making which ended in 1929, the anarchistic industrial leaders who managed American industry introduced labor-displacing machinery on such a revolutionary scale that hundreds of thousands of employes were deprived of work for which they were highly qualified through years of practice and compelled to shift to other work about which they knew nothing. In fact, the favorite argument of the economic lightweights who maintained that machinery did not really cause unemployment was the claim that those whose places were taken by machinery were thus "released" for other industries whose owners could profitably employ them.

This shifting was done without planning. Now we are confronted with a problem—the shorter work week—which requires planning. We have a federal government ready and willing to cooperate with the owners of industry to determine just how many workers are required to operate our plants for a specified output. If there is a surplus of workers in any industry, they must, of course, be allocated to other industries and given adequate training to fit them for their new work. If there is a scarcity of workers in any industry, the same system of allocation and retraining would solve the problem. This was done on a comprehensive scale when we mobilized all our forces to win the war against Germany. It is equally practical now when we are required to win the war against unemployment and reorganize industry on the basis of a job for every person able and willing to work.

In addition to resorting to palpable sophistries in his opposition to the 30-hour week, Mr. Harriman utterly fails to see the main issue in the unemployment problem. Quite likely the reorganization of industry on the basis of the 30-hour week would require considerable readjustment in plans and policies. But that is infinitessimal compared with the importance of providing jobs for between ten and eleven million unemployed. These jobs must be provided regardless of the effect on any industry or all industries.

There is only one major problem in America today. That problem is the employment at reasonable wages of every able-bodied adult who is able and willing to work. The shorter work week will solve that problem. No other adequate solution has been offered. And all the sophistries and fallacies of Mr. Harriman and his associates in big business will not swelve the American Federation of Labor from making the 30-hour week effective throughout the United States either by collective bargaining or NRA codes or federal legislation. To this end all the forces—economic and political—of organized labor are being mobilized, and the battle lines will march steadily forward until America can point with pride to the fact that unemployment has been abolished in every state in the Union.

When the Profit System "Worked"

Professor Frank A. Pearson, of Cornell University, a defender of low wages as the best method to bring prosperity to business, in a talk at a luncheon given by the New York State Junior Chamber of Commerce, in the Bankers club, at 120 Broadway, New York City, declared that during the period between March and July, 1933, the industrial system based exclusively on maximum profits for those who own and control industry, regardless of the welfare of the masses, was striding along in fine shape. He said:

> "The profit system was working and men were happy and contented to return to work at the old wage."

In July, 1933, there were 11,793,000 able-bodied working men and women in the army of the unemployed, pounding the pavements throughout the length and breadth of the country, begging for jobs without avail. Evidently the profit system was not working very well for these jobless millions.

About the time mentionel by Prof. Pearson—July, 1933—the president of the United States opened the re-employment drive for shorter hours and higher wages to stimulate purchasing power and hasten recovery. This effort of the chief executive, with the co-operation of a few industries, re-employed 1,685,000 jobless during the next few months, reducing the unemployed army to 10,108,000 in September.

Then the influence of profit mongers in the NRA became paramount and higher wages and re-employment for the idle as the major objects of the recovery program were scuttled and profits for stockholders became the chief objective.

Speaking of this laudable objective of the administration, Prof. Pearson declared that it really retarded recovery, by which he probably meant recovery of maximum profits by those who originally wrecked industry in the pursuit of that subversive scheme. He says:

> "Among other things, the nation decided to create additional purchasing power by raising wages at a time when unemployment was a serious problem."

That is a rich morsel coming from a college professor. If there is ever a time when wages should be raised it is when a large number of people are unemployed. The increased buying power of higher pay makes a larger market for commodities and hence more work for the jobless. But this policy, according to Prof. Pearson, is wholly unreasonable and really retards recovery.

When a university professor declares, as Prof. Pearson does, that low wages make the profit system work, it is time to question whether a university education really enables some of those who possess it to think clearly, reason rationally, and accurately vision the fundamentals of mass prosperity.

THE "BIG FOUR"

Chiseling Labor; Tobacco and Its Low-Wage Record

By GEORGE L. KNAPP

Tobacco has long been the only rival of textiles for the bad eminence of paying the lowest wages among large industries. The largest stock of business and the biggest measure of profits in the tobacco industry comes in the making of cigarettes. Some of the fine work of the Big Four in chiseling labor may well be shown by a few figures from the cigarette industry.

The census bureau reports on manufactures and the wages paid in them only every second year. The following are the averages worked out from these official figures, showing what the cigarette worker got in each of the years given:

1929	$870 per year
1391	727 per year
1933	613 per year

This is a cut in wages of a little more than 30 per cent in four years. There is no excuse for this in the fortunes of the Big Four. They have made more money since the depression began than they ever did before.

Cigarette Sales Soar.

As purses thinned and grew bare, the world turned toward its cheapest luxuries, and while the demand for most forms of tobacco went down, that for cigarettes went up. In 1922, 55,763,000,000 cigarettes were produced in this country; but in 1930, the output had more than doubled, and stood at 123,802,000,000. It declined in the next two years, but turned sharply upward again in 1933.

All the Big Four made their biggest profits in depression years. Liggett & Myers had their richest takings in 1930; the other three in 1931. While heaping profits higher than ever before, the Big Four paid their cigarette makers the least the traffic would year.

The entire cigarette wage bill of the whole country in 1929 was $18,529,000; in 1931, $14,664,000; in 1933, $13,818,000.

Worker's Share Small.

The wholesale price of the cigarettes produced in 1933 was $637,579,000. The wage bill, as stated, was $13,818,000. Therefore, the cigarette worker got just a tiny fraction over 2 cents of every dollar paid for cigarettes; paid, not by the consuming public, but by denlers.

In 1931, the latest year for which the figures have been worked out from the government census, the individual worker in different industries produced the following in wholesale value in a year:

Boots and shoes	$ 3,606
Furniture	3,779
Bakery products	6,497
Cigarettes	37,526

In other words, the cigarette worker, in 1931, produced six times as much wholesale value as the worker in bakery products, nearly ten times as much as the furniture worker, and more than ten times as much as the worker in boots and shoes. Labor costs, in the cigarette industry, as shown above, were approximately 2 per cent of the wholesale price. Labor costs could have been doubled without any raise in price.

Excel in Chiseling Labor.

The most productive workers in the land, measured by the money value of the product at wholesale, received almost the lowest pay. In the gentle art of chiseling, the Big Four have few rivals and no superiors.

What Next!

A new type of hopper car, which may boom railraad profits and answer the railroad cry for "relief," has been finished by the Pressed Steel Car company, Pittsburg. The new car has a streamlined, bulging figure, but weighs seven and a half tons less than ordinary freight cars. Built of pressed steel, it has a capacity of 13 tons more freight. Statistics gathered by the Pressed Steel Car company purport to show that if the present freight cars were of the new type, the saving in 1932 would have covered the deficit after fixed charges on all railroads, and left $300,000,000 for dividends.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What did the recent American Federation of Labor convention do on resolutions for a labor party?

A.—The resolutions were rejected, the convention re-affirming previous declarations on labor's non-partisan political policy.

* * *

Q.—Is labor supporting federal anti-lynching legislation?

A.—Yes. The San Francisco A. F. of L. convention declared its support of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, introduced in congress last spring.

* * *

Q.—What are the oldest unions in the building trades?

A.—Operative Plasterers' International Association, established in 1864, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union, organized in 1865.

Knowledge is the only fountain both of the love and the principles of human liberty.—Daniel Webster.

Correct this sentence: "When I ask for criticism," said the amateur, "I want the truth, not taffy."

* * *

Two men who had been bachelor cronies met for the first time in five years.

First—Tell me, Tom, did you marry that girl, or do you still darn your own socks and do your cooking?

Second—Yes.

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"Now I'm the Picture of Health," Says Lady After Taking CARDUI

Here is how Cardui helped an Alabama lady. . . . "I suffered from pains in my back and sides," writes Mrs. A. G. Gray, of Cusseta, Ala. "I was so thin and weak, I read of Cardui and decided to take it. I noticed at once it was helping me. I kept taking Cardui until I had finished five bottles. I gained. My health was much better. Now I am the picture of health. My color is good and my weight increased." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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Wisdom

It is always right that a man should be able to render a reason for the faith that is within him.—Sydney Smith.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

President Green Demands 30-Hour Week As Board Asks Auto Code Reopening

Original Code Expires November 3 and Labor Advisory Board Asks NRA to Reopen and Revise It; Industry Expected to Fight.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The NRA labor advisory board, by unanimous vote, has asked that the code of fair competition for the automobile industry, which expires Nov. 3, 1934, be reopened.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is chairman of the NRA labor advisory board, entered a formal demand that the code be revised to provide for the 30-hour work week, the complete elimination of the so-called "merit clause," elimination of unnecessary exemptions and an increase in minimum pay rates.

"The question involves reopening the code," President Green said, "continuing it in present form or abandoning it."

Green and other labor leaders assembled for the first meeting of the NRA labor advisory board since the retirement of Administrator Hugh S. Johnson. They had as their objective reduction of hours in other codes as well as increase of wages, especially for white collar workers.

"We don't think the problem of employment is being met in the proper way," President Green said. "The hours are too long. We object to seasonal peaks which bring in thousands of new workers and when the season ends they are dismissed to shift for themselves and their communities must care for them. Emphasis should be placed upon annual income rather than hourly earnings." In addition to the automobile code, the steel and rubber codes come up for renewal soon. Workers in these three industries are expected to exert pressure for shorter hours. President Green indicated that the 30-hour week objective for the automobile industry would be "near the standard sought for all codes."

Seek Aid for "White Collar" Workers.

The A. F. of L., committed to the program of a general 30-hour week per industry, has centered its drive on revising codes in approaching its objective, pending efforts to obtain legislation at the next session of congress.

Other points facing discussion by the labor board includes the organization of industrial unions, first in mass production industries, and labor's attitude toward Williams as chairman of the NRA governing board in line with an A. F. of L. convention request that President Roosevelt be asked to investigate his alleged hostility to labor.

Increased wages for "white collar" workers and labor groups now earning slightly above the minimum is an objective of the NRA labor advisory board. Labor leaders indicated an appeal is planned for these groups, which have been least benefited by codes.

While the drive for higher pay for common labor wherever possible will be continued, the labor men and NIRB economists agree that increased purchasing power may be more quickly provided for products of lagging specialty industries by boosting wages.

FEDERAL BUREAU TO STUDY FAMILY LIVING EXPENSES

Washington.—The bureau of labor statistics announces it will undertake a survey on family expenses in Memphis, Tenn., Columbus, O., and New Orleans.

The survey will be started as a part of a nation-wide investigation of family costs to be made under the direction of Miss Faith M. Williams, chief of the cost of living division of the statistics bureau.

The information obtained is expected to be of aid in development of President Roosevelt's "economic security" program.

LAUNDRY WORKERS ORGANIZE

Stockton, Cal. — After years of struggle and in the face of many reported threats, the National Towel & Laundry company has stepped out from the ranks of "open shoppers" here and is now a 100 per cent union laundry. Organized labor of the community generally is now getting behind the union laundry and its union workers with practical cooperation.

"RAILROADING" OF UNION MAN TO ASYLUM AS INSANE STARTS PENNSYLVANIA INVESTIGATION

Harrisburg, Pa.—Pennsylvania is having an official investigation to learn how many men active in trade unions have been committed to an asylum in the last two years on charges of insanity.

The case of George Issoski, freed from an asylum on the intervention of Gov. Pinchot, started the inquiry. Issoski, who was doing organization work for the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, was arrested Sept. 11, charged with being drunk and disorderly. His wife, who has seven children, was sent for to come to the jail.

"I go to the jail quick," said Mrs. Issoski, while nursing one of the 8-months-old twins. "The lady doctor told me my man was crazy. I knew he wasn't. I wouldn't sign the papers. She told me then I needn't bother the relief agency for anything more. But still I wouldn't sign. Now for month I take care of my seven children myself."

Governor Goes Into Action.

When Mrs. Issoski persisted in her refusal, the "lady doctor," Dr. Margaret I. Cornelius, Dr. M. M. Mackall, jail physician of Beaver county, and an attorney named J. Knox Stone, were constituted a commission to inquire into the insanitay charge. They found Issoski insane, and he was sent to the asylum. The authorities there could see no insanity about him; Dr. Earl D. Bond, the foremost mental specialist in the state, pronounced Issoski sane; and Gov. Pinchot went into action.

"If lunacy commissions of Pennsylvania are being used to railroad persons active in labor organizations into lunatic asylums," said the governor, "the sooner that fact is known, the better.

"I have seen many affidavits by steel workers charging that the Jones & Laughlin Steel company has engaged in a deliberate program of terrorization and intimidation to prevent its employers from joining the union.

Promises to Punish Guilty.

"If the suspicion of a frame-up is justified, I propose to use every power of my office to bring to jutice the men who were guilty of such an outrage."

A number of things about the case are decidedly "fishy." Issoski's companions at the time of his arrest say that he had drunk only one glass of beer. The chief of police of West Aliquippa, where the arrest was made, said that he saw no sign that Issoski was insane. The "squire" who issued the papers in the case says that he cannot find them, and does not remember the case; and Gov. Pinchot says that "so far as the record shows, the commission which examined Issoski took no testimony and heard no witnesses."

The department of public welfare is investigating the situation.

S. F. City Employes May Beat Wage Cut

Even Chamber of Commerce Joins With Labor in Fighting Charter Amendment.

San Francisco, Cal.—The defeat of "Amendment No. 11" to the city charter, which would reduce and standardize salaries of city employes, after meeting with early favor in many quarters, is now believed to be doomed to defeat.

Leading business, professional, civic and labor organizations, including the chamber of commerce, Downtown association, Labor council, Building Trades council, Central Council of Civic Clubs and Civic League of Improvement Clubs and associations are urging a "no" vote on the amendment.

LUMBERJACKS STRIKE.

Toronto.—Again this fall there are numerous strikes of lumberjacks in northern Ontario. They have been marked by great bitterness, and bloody clashes with strikebreakers and company police. Peter Henan, minister of mines and forests, returning from Algoma, says he induced the companies in that district to concede twenty-three out of the twenty-five demands made by striking pulpwood cutters, but the strikers refused to return to work until the demands of strikers in the Cochrane and Iroquois Falls districts were granted. Mr Henan will return to the strike area as soon as he deems further intervention likely to do any good.

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BEST

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MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

"They Shall Not Be Forgotten!" . . . .

The relief which the Federal Government is extending will be confined, in the language of the Federal Relief Administration, "strictly to material aid for EMPLOYABLE persons who are WITHOUT employment."

But in Chattanooga there are:

1. *Dependent and under-nourished children.*
2. *Helpless and homeless aged.*
3. *Desperate and hopeless families.*
4. *Trusting and bewildered youth.*
5. *Sick and shattered bodies.*
6. *Friendless and despairing girls.*

SHALL THEY BE FORGOTTEN?

Remember All of These . . . . You Can Help

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13th Annual Campaign; November 5-10

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We pay 7c on your cab fare; if you live within one zone (a little over a mile) of our store you only pay 8c. We will have a De Luxe cab call for you and take you and your groceries home. We pay 7c and you pay 8c. Ask any employe to call a De Luxe Cab for you.

Union Packed Coffee, lb.	25c and 30c
10 lbs. Irish Potatoes	10c
10 lbs. Sweet Potatoes	10c
White Navy Beans	5 lbs. 23c
Rice	5 lbs. 23c
Lux Toilet Soap, bar	7c
Butter (Gilt Edge), lb.	29c
Corn Flakes	3 for 20c
Onions	2 lbs. for 5c
Eggs (Fresh), dozen	23c
4 lbs. Royal Astor Shortening	42c

UNION MEAT DEPARTMENT

Bacon, Country, lb.	12c	Hens, Dressed, lb.	15c
Pure Lard, lb.	12c	Pork Shoulders, lb.	12c
Beef Roast, lb.	9c	Beef Liver, lb.	7½c
Chitterlings, lb.	7c	Pork Liver, lb.	7c

Oysters, Pint 25c

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!

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Mrs. S. G. Ramey, of Henryetta, Okla., writes that she has taken Thedford's Black-Draught about twenty-five years, when needed, and has "found it very good." "When I have a sour stomach and my mouth tastes bitter, and I feel bilious, sluggish and tired, I will very soon have a severe headache if I don't take something. I have learned to keep off these spells by taking Thedford's Black-Draught. Very soon I am feeling fine. I feel that Black-Draught can't be beaten as a family medicine." . . . Get a package of Black-Draught today. Sold in 25¢ packages.

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RED CROSS GREAT FRAUD, MERCURY WRITER CHARGES

John L. Spivak Declares 'Relief" Organization Is Lackey of Big Business, Serving Especially Morgan Interests and Is Essentially a War Machine, Preparing for Next War.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The vast sums contributed annually to the American Red Cross are obtained under false pretenses, John L. Spivak, well known journalist and author, charges in the American Mercury.

The Red Cross is essentially a war machine preparing for the next war and is a "racket for big business," Spivak declares in a detailed article which presents facts, figures and statements of Red Cross Officials.

"The Red Cross has collected money from workers to buy food, and then used it to discriminate between strikers and non-strikers," Spivak asserts, adding that it is under Morgan-Mellon banking domination and that "Where Morgan-Mellon interests are concerned the starvation of striking miners is not an 'act of God,' though the congressional charter of the Red Cross says nothing about giving relief only when hunger is caused by 'acts of God.'"

Demands Congressional Inquiry.

Pointing out that every city, town and hamlet in the United States will witness the annual Red Cross drive for membership and contributions this month, Spivak goes on to say:

"Out of the millions of generous Americans who will contribute about $10,000,000, not one in a thousand will know that the money is going into a first-class war machine, which is chiefly interested in preparing for the next war and only incidentally in 'relief work.'

"When I finished my study of Red Cross activities and what it does with the millions of dollars the American people give it annually, I was left with the inescapable conclusion that the congress of the United States, under whose charter this organization operates, would do well to inquire into these matters. . . . I can present enough evidence to strip the Red Cross of the saintly cloak which it has donned, show it for what it really is, and leave the rest for an official investigating body to probe to the bottom."

Sensational Charges.

In the course of showing the Red Cross for what he believes it really is, Spivak makes twenty sensational charges against the organization. The charges include:

1. The Red Cross is essentially a war machine.

2. It is largely dominated by a military and banking group, the banking group being J. P. Morgan & Co.-controlled.

3. Large sums of money collected from the American people by the Red Cross are invested in Morgan-controlled businesses.

4. Of the three and one-half millions of dollars collected from school children and workers last year for relief work two and one-half millions were spent on salaries, traveling expenses, maintenance of the war machine, etc., as against one million dollars for relief.

5. Despite its publicized "internationalism" and "humanitarianism," Judge John Barton Payne, head of the Red Cross, states that the organization is to be used first for the government and secondly for humanity.

6. Even in relief, in a disaster area, the Red Cross draws distinctions between the poor and well-to-do, the instructions being to distribute relief "according to the pre-disaster living standards" of the recipient.

Of special interest to labor, is Spivak's discussion of the "Red Cross as strike-breaker." The writer charges that the Red Cross functions as a "class organization" in strikes, unemployment and disasters, using money given by the American people for the benefit of business rather than the workers. He quotes official instructions to members and chapters of the Red Cross as follows:

"There are situations, other than natural disasters referred to in the congressional charter, such as strikes, business depressions, failure of crops and other forms of unemployment and economic maladjustment, which may cause widespread suffering. These situations are not 'national calamities' as contemplated by its charter for which responsibility is imposed upon the Red Cross.

Chapters "May" Act.

"It is not the policy of the Red Cross to duplicate the work or to do what falls within the responsibilities of local charitable agencies, and it has adhered to a policy of abstaining from national relief in unemployment distress; but where there is suffering and want from any cause, and the fundamental needs are not being met, chapters may participate in community action in extending relief."

"These two paragraphs, reduced to simpler terms," Spivak declares, "inform Red Cross chapters that they are not to give relief in strikes and unemployment, but in the event the strikers are starving the responsibility is passed to the local chapter, provided the local community is willing to help starving strikers and unemployed. Since the responsibility is thus passed to local chapters, let us examine who normally make up a local chapter.

Business Dominates Chapters.

"A Red Cross chapter is usually made up of members of the local chamber of commerce, business men, wholesalers and retailers, their wives, and a few persons in social service work who depend for their own income on this same class of people. . . . Chambers of commerce, bankers and employers do not usually break their necks to aid strikers no matter how great their need. Their interests are not the interests of the strikers, so it is not to be expected that they will exert themselves to give relief in cases of hunger resulting from a strike.

"This class controls the distribution of food and thus has an important weapon in its hands. If it can judiciously distribute food to certain elements and withhold food from others it can break a strike. This is what we find happened in many cases."

Strikers Denied Food.

Spivak cites cases in which the Red Cross either refused food to strikers or where finally forced to make a gesture at relief of suffering, doled it out in inadequate amounts. Notable among these cases were the strike of Kentucky miners in 1931 and strike of Pennsylvania miners about the same time.

The Mercury writer gives a list of financial interests which control banks in which the Red Cross deposits its funds. These banks, he shows, are all under strong Morgan influence.

Red Cross a "Racket?"

In ending his article, Spicak renews his demand for congressional investigation of the Red Cross and says:

"It looks very much like the Red Cross, the saintly 'Great Mother,' is a racket for big business. And it looks, all in all, that the millions of workers who contribute these millions of dollars under the impression that they are helping to relieve the hunger of fellow-countrymen, are being kidded.

"Certainly the congress of the United States should get to the root of the Red Cross financial dealings and its methods of distributing relief. With millions of our people starving it is time 'The Great Mother's' skirts were cleared. The congress of the United States is responsible for this organization, and the congress should find out what the bankers are doing with its and the people's money."

Federal Workers Announce Drive For Higher Pay

Criticize Delay Until July in Restoring Salary Out and Declare Justice Calls for Substantial Pay Increases.

Washington, Nov. 8. Announcement by President Roosevelt that the next federal budget would provide for restoration on July 1, 1935, of the 5 per cent pay cut was criticized by organized federal workers, who declared they would press for salary increases all along the line.

Disappointment was expressed by spokesmen of the federal workers because the president's announcement failed to assure restoration of the pay cut on Jan. 1, when the next six-month pay adjustment period under the economy act falls due.

The president said he expected the price level to rise sufficiently before July 1 to justify full restoration of pay to federal workers. He indicated he did not believe the increases would be evident soon enough to justify restoring the pay cut by Jan. 1.

Living Cost Index Hit.

Following the White House announcement, made at a press conference, E. Claude Babcock, president of the American Federation of Federal Employes, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, criticized the labor department formula for arriving at the living cost index, which is the determining factor in restoration of federal workers' pay.

"I think labor department statisticians will admit that it is not a fair method," Babcock said. "A reliable picture of prices today will show that full restoration is more than warranted.

"As these prices advance, it amounts to a further pay cut for federal employes, who have to pay that much more out of their pockets for everyday expenses. Only a substantial salary increase will help remedy that injustice."

President Babcock said his organization will work for new pay increases. He said workers not only will ask for 15 per cent increases in all grades, but where this raise falls between existing grades, the salary would be lifted to the next highest established level, so as not to upset unduly the present system of classification.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's announcement, the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks said in a special bulletin:

"Hope of restoration of the remaining 5 per cent wage reduction on Jan. 1 received a severe setback when the president is quoted as having informed a press conference that there was no possibility of bringing salaries up to their normal standards on Jan. 1 through showing of cost of living figures. This statement was said to have been made prior to the receipt of any advance figures from the bureau of labor statistics.

"The president did confirm reports current in Washington for several days that the budget bureau at his direction had instructed the different department heads to include sums sufficient for restoration of the remaining 5 per cent deduction in the estimates for the next fiscal year. This information means that government workers must await for relief until July 1. It is graphic confirmation of the position of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks and of its affiliated organizations as to the injustice and inefficiency of using so-called comparative costs of commodities as a measuring stick for wages. It will be remembered that the American Federation of Labor conventions at Washington and San Francisco (recently adjourned) issued emphatic declarations against this system of setting wages."

LABOR WINS RIGHT TO ORGANIZE IN CLEVELAND A. & P. DISPUTE

Stores, Announced as 'Permanently" Closed, Reopened When Both Sides Accept Agreement Proposed by NLRB.

Washington.—Acceptance by both sides of an agreement proposed by the national labor relations board ended the controversy between Cleveland labor and the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company and resulted in the opening of the A. & P. stores in Cleveland. In accepting the agreement, the A. & P. made a complete backdown on its previously announced intention to withdraw "permanently" from the Ohio city.

Labor won recognition of the right to organize by the agreement, which provides that the A. & P. management, long notoriously anti-union, will "in no manner discriminate against the employes for union activity." The management further agrees to "send a statement of all its employes in Cleveland, in a form to be approved by the national labor relations board, assuring them that the company has no objection to their affiliating with any union and will in no manner discriminate against them for joining a union, or any other union activity."

Other provisions of the agreement provided for calling off the strike against the A. & P. stores, the prompt reopening of the stores, affirmation by the company of its willingness to meet union committees for the purpose of collective bargaining and reinstatement of all employes to their former positions, without discrimination. Coercion or intimidation by the unions to compel employes to join a union is forbidden and provision is made for arbitration of all differences between workers and management.

In announcing acceptance of the agreement, the national labor relations board said:

"We believe the terms of the settlement are fair to both parties. Collective bargaining, which is one of the means relied upon both by the administration and congress to promote recovery, is definitely incorporated in the agreement as a policy of the A. & P. stores. The agreement also provides machinery for making the agreement effective."

The unions ratifying the agreement were meat Cutters' Union No. 427, Bakers' Union No. 19, Warehousemen's union, Managers' and Clerks' Union No. 712, District 54 of the International Association of Machinists, Stationary Engineers' Union No. 689, Firemen's Union No. 52.

Acceptance by labor and the A. & P. of the peace plan proposed by the national labor relations board resulted in speedy reopening of the 330 A. & P. stores in the Cleveland area. Reopening of the stores sent 2,200 employes back to work.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50442
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lee W. Ramsey vs. June Marie Ramsey
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that June Marie Ramsey is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 11-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50447
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Olura Phillips vs. Earl Phillips
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Earl Phillips is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Tom J. Davis, Atty. 11-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No 50352
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lois Kelly Ousts vs Goode Allen Ousts
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Goode Allen Ousts, who now resides at Atlanta, Georgia, is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 13th day of February, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Joe Frassrand, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50357
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Amanda Patton vs. James Patton
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Patton, defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to defendant.
This 15th day of October, 1934
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Harry F. Newton, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50436
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Edna Bennett vs. Charles Bennett
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Bennett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 22nd day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
John Hallberg, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50374
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Gladys Copeland vs. R. M. Copeland
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that R. M. Copeland is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 19th day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
W. F. Grubb, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50434
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Willie Jones vs. Granville W. Jones
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Granville W. Jones is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 1st day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50425
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marie Hitchcock vs. William S. Hitchcock
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William S. Hitchcock is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 2nd day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
B. M. Fogo, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50418
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Virginia Forlines vs. John [illegible]
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John L. Forlines is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 29th day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
John J. Lively, Jr., Atty. 11-9

Unmarried—But why did you buy a dachshund for the children?

Father of Six—So they can all pet him at once, and not fuss.

EVERY 3 MINUTES OF THE WORKING DAY

The PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY PAYS A CLAIM TO Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

NRA

The Commercial National Bank

OF CHATTANOOGA

Z. C. PATTEN, President

Statement of Condition

At the Close of Business Oct. 17, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash and Due From Banks		$4,004,349.51
Home Owners' Loan Corporation 4% Bonds	252,906.25	
U. S. Government Bonds	1,247,103.76	$5,504,359.52
State and Municipal Bonds		746,571.65
Listed Bonds		139,776.25
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		22,500.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		250,000.00
Loans and Discounts		1,531,339.11
Overdrafts		1,269.49
Furniture and Equipment		7,744.56
Interest Accrued on Bonds		26,167.65
Customers Liability—Letters of Credit		249.75
Other Resources		5,491.57
TOTAL		$8,235,469.55

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS		$7,129,473.99
Capital Stock:		
Preferred	$400,000.00	
Common	250,000.00	650,000.00
Surplus		100,000.00
Undivided Profits—Less Expense		61,511.35
Reserved for Interest, Taxes, etc.		15,430.59
Reserved for Contingencies		25,000.00
Circulation		246,600.00
Unearned Discount		7,203.87
Letters of Credit		249.75
TOTAL		$8,235,469.55

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

DIRECTORS

Cartter Lupton, President Dixie Mercerising Company

Hardwick Caldwell, President Tennessee Stove Works

Peyton L. Carter, Vice-President and Treasurer Carter Bros., Inc.

J. H. Davenport, Secretary-Treasurer Davenport Hosiery Mills

Edward Finlay, Attorney

Robert L. Hall, Executive Vice-President

C. L. Hardwick, President Hardwick Stove Company

Fred W. Lupton, Capitalist

Burkett Miller, Attorney

Z. C. Patten, President Chattanooga Medicine Company

Geo. H. Patten, President St. Elmo Bank and Trust Company, Vice-President Chattanooga Medicine Company

J. S. Poindexter, Capitalist

Mark H. Senter, President Institute of Business Technology

Clarence S. Steward, President D. M. Steward Manufacturing Company, President Chattanooga Manufacturers' Association

D. H. Wood, President Southern Chemical Cotton Company, President Converse Bridge and Steel Company

Two Major Controversies Amicably Adjusted

Will Invite A.F.L. to Meet in Chattanooga

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 16, 1934 — Number 30

AGREEMENTS MADE WITH COLONIAL AND TENNESSEE STOVE CO.

Organized Labor Benefits From Settlement of Local Disturbances.

Bakery Management and Union Representatives Express Gratification at Resumption of Friendly Relations—Stove Works Scheduled to Resume Operations Friday Morning.

Organized labor in Chattanooga was the beneficiary this week of two settlements of labor controversies, one involving several hundred molders and stove mounters at the Tennessee Stove Works, and the other adding an indefinite number of members to the local unions of Bakery Salesmen and Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

The "misunderstanding" between organized labor and the Colonial management covered a period of more than a year, or since the Bakers and Salesmen first formed an organization in Chattanooga. Colonial spokesmen have indicated that the unfortunate situation was based on a misconstruction of the bakery's attitude toward the unions, and the contract, signed Tuesday, makes secure, it is felt, a harmonious relationship between the two parties in future.

The agreement, signed by Hugh P. Wasson for the company and representatives of the two locals involved and Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, provides, among other things, that "a bona-fide, good-faith effort shall be made by both parties to compose all past differences and to fully co-operate with each other in the future," and that "adequate and proper publicity shall be given through The Labor World and generally."

It provides for organization of both salesmen and bakers, and the company agrees to deal with the duly-elected officers of the unions or their agents in any matters respecting working conditions, and guarantees free access to the plant at all reasonable times to the workers' representatives. It is also agreed that "the company will assist the unions in the collection of dues and assessments by holding a meeting with such delinquent members and urging the payment of dues, and encouraging said employes to keep in good standing."

The contract runs for one year, and thereafter until such time as either party gives thirty days' notice of a desire to change. It contains a number of provisions which insure against disturbance of any character, and guarantees freest and friendliest co-operation between management and employes. It is also provided that "said company intends to strictly adhere to the provisions of Section 7-A of the national recovery act and Section 2 of what is known as the Norris-LaGuardia act."

Mr. Wasson Friday morning gave the following statement to The Labor World:

"We are all, of course, highly pleased that the misunderstanding has been cleared up. It has always been our desire to maintain friendly relations with organized labor, and to provide for our employes the best conditions possible. Under the agreement which we have entered into, we feel that there will never again be such unpleasantness as has been the case recently, and the friendly manner under which the terms were negotiated stands to substantiate this hope. We are glad that our true attitude is now understood and that the unfortunate controversy is ended."

Officials of Central Body and of the local unions involved expressed gratification that the unfortunate controversy had been amicably settled, and predicted that the harmonious relationship provided for in the agreement will prove of much benefit to the company and its employes.

STOVE COMPANY RESUMES OPERATIONS.

Tennessee Stove Works was scheduled to resume operations Friday morning, following conferences with union representatives and the management on Wednesday. Walkout of molders and mounters at that plant was marked by a period of bitterness and strife which continued for more than a month, and it appeared that each side to the controversy was satisfied with the terms of settlement. Molders employed by the company are members of Local 53, while the stove mounters have formed an entirely new local union, which is No. 102, and which bids fair to constitute a valuable unit of the great family of local trades unions.

MINIMUM WAGE SET IN CANADA

Quebec.—The government of the Province of Quebec has issued an order establishing minimum wages for women employed in retail shops. The minimum for experienced workers is $12.50 in Montreal and $11 in Quebec; $10 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 and $9 in municipalities having 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. The maximum working period is 54 hours per week. The minimum wage board may issue permits for handicapped workers.

SEEKS JOINT CITY-COUNTY ACTION ON TVA

Committee Offers Practical Suggestion.

CALLS ON VOTERS TO FAVOR PLAN

Chairman McDaniels Submits Facts Regarding Nation's Greatest Project.

(The following article is submitted by E. E. McDaniels, chairman of a special TVA publicity committee on this matter which was appointed from Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and which includes one member of each of the fifty-five local unions affiliated with that body.)

Soon we will have the opportunity to cast our vote for Tennessee Valley Authority power. I think this should be a partnership between the city of Chattanooga and Hamilton county. This would give all Hamilton countians an opportunity to vote on the issue.

I have watched with much interest the activities of some of our civic organizations. It seems that our people are slow to grasp the vast opportunities offered by the Tennessee Valley Authority. I agree that the profits our people would receive are almost unbelievable when you consider the fact that your light and power bills will be cut 50% and in some cases up to 60%. Then there are other profits to be taken into consideration—higher wages for skilled mechanics and common laborers. This alone is sufficient to cause progressive thinking voters to not only vote for a jointly owned light and power plant, but should spur them on to be an individual active booster, because we realize that we must not go to sleep on the job.

As you probably have noticed in the past, the opposition has been busy making preparation to try and hold the privately owned power and light. Should they be successful, then it would mean that we will continue to pay unreasonable light and power bills. Mr. Business Man, you should take special notice that you would receive double benefits, considering the fact that your electric rates being reduced, and the other most important fact for you to consider, the higher wages paid the employes would naturally increase your volume of business.

If you own any amount of Tennessee Electric Power company stock, this should not in any way keep you from being in favor of a municipal county-owned light and power company, because it is not the policy of the Tennessee Valley Authority to rob anyone of that which is just, and I am sure that they would buy in all stock and pay a reasonable amount for it.

The manufacturing industry in Chattanooga has received large orders for the manufacture of refrigerators and hot water heaters. This will prove to you that not only the electrical industry would benefit by this change, but all manufacturing plants and all business houses. In fact, it would eventually reach all individuals of our county. Of course, we realize that some people are narrowminded and will oppose anything that the Tennessee Valley Authority proposes to carry out in the Tennessee valley. They would do this simply because they belong to a different political party. They should lay aside their prejudice and fall in line, as this is strictly a nonpartisan project. We must bear in mind that this project was made possible through President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who,

(Continued on Last Page)

Meatcutters Plan Open Meeting For Bosses and Workers

Local 600 Will "Celebrate" Remarkable Progress With Social-Business Gathering.

Local 600, Meatcutters, reorganized only recently after a period of inactivity, is making remarkable strides, according to spokesmen for the local, and now boasts of a membership of some 225.

In celebration of the progress made, an open meeting has been called for Tuesday night, Nov. 20, at Roosevelt hall, to which all local employers and workers in the industry are cordially invited. Refreshments will be served, and it is expected that a record crowd will be in attendance.

Fred Becker, publicity secretary of the local, this week sent the following report to The Labor World:

"Local 600 is still going strong. We have now seventy-two markets signed up and more that have been holding out are now giving every indication of signing in the near future. Fifteen new members will be taken in at our next meeting, bringing our membership up to about 225.

"Next Tuesday night we are holding a business and social meeting to which all the shop owners and employes in Chattanooga are invited. Out of this meeting we hope to obtain a better understanding between the bosses and their workmen and to bring the meat business up to a higher plane by eliminating several very bad conditions that have hindered the advancement of the business in Chattanooga.

"The meeting will be held at Roosevelt hall at Seventh and Market, at 8 p.m., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

"The response to our invitation leads us to expect a record crowd and we hope that all the bosses, employes and our entire membership will be present.

"We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to Brother Frank Webster in the recent loss of his mother."

Retails Clerks To Meet Tuesday Night

Newly organized local of Retail Clerks will meet Tuesday night at Roosevelt hall, it was announced Friday morning, for the purpose of initiating new members and taking such other steps that are necessary to perfection of the organization.

A special organizer has been appointed by the international, and it is said a very gratifying membership has already been enrolled. Any grocery, dry goods or other clerks handling merchandise are eligible, and any such are invited to attend the session, it was announced.

Cuthbert Quits As Organizer

T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, who has been acting as special organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, this week announced that he has surrendered his comission to headquarters because of the press of other matters connected with the labor movement.

Mr. Cuthbert has done yeoman service for the U. T. W., and has received highest commendation from international officers and representatives of the A. F. of L. for his activities.

A new organizer to replace Mr. Cuthbert will in all probability be named within the next few days.

NAMSED ASSISTANT COUNSEL.

Washington.—Benedict Wolf, New York, has been appointed assistant general counsel to the national labor relations board. He will continue his duties as executive secretary of the board.

MORE ABOUT WHAT'S WRONG WITH SCHOOLS

Teachers Ask Additional Pertinent Questions.

HOLD CHATTANOOGA STANDARDS ARE LOW

Salary Schedule, Qualifications Not Equal to Other Cities.

(The following is the second of a series of articles prepared under auspices of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Federation of Teachers, on "What's Wrong With Our Schools?" Labor World readers are urged to carefully study each of the series and place themselves in position to assist in the campaign to build the local school system to a point in line with other cities in the nation and particularly in the south. Should the reader have missed last week's article, a few extra copies of that issue are still available, and may be had by applying to The Labor World office.)

What is a good school? Is it a beautiful building with modern physical equipment, a few books other than textbooks, a map or two, and a group of poorly trained and poorly paid teachers in it? Is a community really being economical by employing teachers with little educational background, supplying them with little educational equipment, giving them absolutely no encouragement financially to ever improve their meager training, and paying them the salary of unskilled labor? Verily, in the words of the Master, "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

Charles A. Beard, an outstanding leader in American thought, says: "If American democracy is to fulfill its high mission, then those who train its youth must be among the wisest, most fearless, and most highly trained men and women this broad land can furnish." Does Chattanooga agree with Dr. Beard when, according to a recent research bulletin issued by the University of Chattanooga, more than 50 per cent of the teachers are recruited from students making grades averaging around C? (The average salaries of the Chattanooga teachers are: Elementary, $900; junior high, $1,035; senior high, $1,260. The average salaries for other cities from 30,000 to 100,000 population ranges: Elementary teachers, $1,526; junior high, $1,761; senior high, $1,994.)

Are Chattanooga's youths so highly endowed mentally and socially that they can overcome such obstacles and successfully compete with a coming generation where emphasis has been more wisely placed?

Is Chattanooga so poverty-stricken that she cannot support her schools, even to the point of crippling her youth? We do not think so! The teachers are making an effort to wake up the community to the critical situation confronting the schools today.

Please help us!

FINED FOR CALLING WORKERS "SCABS"

New Haven, Conn.—Holding that the use of the word "scab" in addressing workers is a breach of the peace, Judge Larash, of the West Haven town court, fined Leonard J. Greene $10 and costs. The state charged Greene used the word in addressing employes of the American Mills company.

NEXT CONVENTION LABOR PARENT BODY MAY COME TO SOUTH

Many Advantages of This City Pointed Out to Officials.

Gathering Would Bring Thousands of Delegates and Visitors From Throughout United States and Canada for Two Weeks' Stay — Publicity Feature Stressed.

Chattanooga, 1935!

Such is the slogan of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and its fifty-five affiliated craft unions in a campaign inaugurated Monday night by Central Body to have the executive council of the American Federation of Labor choose this city for its annual gathering in 1935.

Already first steps have been taken, and it is believed the huge gathering can be secured provided civic organizations and the citizenship generally show a disposition to co-operate.

San Francisco convention of labor's national body last month left in the hands of its executive council the choice of next year's meeting place, and it was learned locally that certain members of the council favored the southeast as the meeting place.

That this city has many advantages over any other in this locality is well known, and it is believed the "selling" of these advantages to the labor officials will require only a strong determination. Communications have already been sent to members of the council from Central Body and officers of various local unions, setting out the claims of Chattanooga, and these will be followed by such other steps as are possible.

The Federation convention meets for two weeks in October, and would bring to Chattanooga thousands of delegates and visitors from all sections of the United States and Canada. It was recalled this week that practically every important daily newspaper in the United States sends representatives who remain in the city for practically one month, and send many columns of publicity to their respective papers.

That Chattanooga is ideally situated for the convention, and is in every way qualified to entertain a session of such magnitude is well known locally as well as in other localities. Its central location, its wonderful autumn climate, its unsurpassed scenic and historical interest, its ample hotel facilities, its great memorial auditorium, centrally located and accommodating some 6,000 persons, all will be brought to the attention of the labor officials, as well as the fact that it is the center of the greatest organizing activity, perhaps, in the country, which has been particularly successful in this immediate territory.

The local Chamber of Commerce, the hotels and various civic and fraternal organizations will be asked to join in the campaign to secure the big meeting, and labor officials locally are confident, as stated, that with proper co-operation the convention may be "landed."

Sympathize With Brother Members

Composing-room chapel of the Chattanooga News has adopted the following resolutions expressing sympathy with two members of the chapel who have recently lost relatives:

Whereas, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, Mr. S. E. Martin, aged 83, father of our brother and co-worker, E. F. Martin, passed from this life at his home in Knoxville, Tenn.; be it

Resolved by Chattanooga News chapel, That we hereby express to Brother E. F. Martin and other members of the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished Brother E. F. Martin, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy furnished The Labor World for publication.

W. L. GARDNER,
B. H. McLAUGHEN,
H. S. KENNEDY,
Committee.

Nov. 15, 1934.

Whereas, Mr. M. Roedema, father of our brother and co-worker, Barney Roedema, passed from this life on Sunday, Nov. 4, at his home in Hawthorne Heights, N. J.; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Chattanooga News chapel, That we hereby express to Brother Barney Roedema and to other members of the family our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished Brother Barney Roedema, a copy spread on the minutes of the chapel and a copy furnished The Labor World for publication.

H. C. TIMMONS,
W. C. RAY,
E. I. POWELL.
Committee.

Nov. 15, 1934.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy during the sickness and death of our little daughter, Norma Jean; also for the many beautiful floral offerings.

MR. AND MRS. G. D. LAWS.

LEGION BONUS VOTE

Miami, Fla.—The American Legion, which claims to control 3,000,000 votes, has demanded immediate cash payment of the soldiers' bonus. The vote was 987 to 183.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1934

What Next!

Balloon tires for wheelbarrows are reported to have met with considerable success, being especially popular among contractors using them on roofing jobs, or in soft or muddy ground. They have also proved of value in parks and cemeteries and around golf links. Goodrich, maker of the tires, has just announced single tube wheelbarrow tires similar to bicycle tires, which are easier to apply and repair.

Wisdom

We must not promise what we ought not, lest we be called upon to perform what we cannot.—Abraham Lincoln.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is the purpose of the International Labor organization?

A.—A brief statement is: "To improve the situation of the workers in all countries; in the belief that evil conditions of labor and social life, wherever they may be found, contain the seeds of international strife.

* * *

Q.—How long has the union health center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union been in operation?

A.—Twenty-one years. The center, in New York City, provides medical and dental care for trade unionists at low rates.

* * *

Q.—Is labor fighting for the restoration of cuts in teachers' salaries?

A.—Yes. The last American Federation of Labor convention declared for a campaign to restore pay cuts in the public school system.

Cardui Helped Lady For Nervousness and Run-Down Condition

"I have taken Cardui several times for weak, run-down condition and it has helped me," writes Mrs. Walter M. Coulon, of Forsyth, Ga. "I was nervous and suffering from a weak condition. There were days when I had to lie down during the day. I sent for six bottles of Cardui, as it had helped me before. Cardui gave me strength, stopped the nervousness and helped me in every way." . . . Cardui may be just what you need. It can't do you any harm, so why not try it? Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. $1 a bottle, at drug stores.

MOVING?
HAVE IT DONE BY UNION MEN

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Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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Jobs for 2,600,000 Unemployed

In a criticism of the American Federation of Labor's demand for the 30-hour week to relieve unemployment, the trade journal "Business Week" admits that at least 2,650,000 jobless would be provided with work by the application of the shorter hours proposal.

According to private statistics collected by "Business Week," employes in the manufacturing industries are working 34.4 hours per week. Therefore, on the basis of 6.6 millions employed, the 30-hour week would add 750,000 unemployed to the payrolls. The statistics of "Business Week" for 11 other industries, where large numbers work more than 40 hours, show that the 30-hour week would give employment to 1,900,000, making a total of 2,650,000 unemployed to whom the 30-hour week would give DIRECT employment.

But the total number of jobless put to work would be much larger than this figure, which does not take into consideration the purchasing power of the wages paid to the re-employed workers. If the entire 2,650,000 whom "Business Week" admits would be re-employed were taken from relief rolls the net increase in commodity and service purchases would be the difference between the purchasing power of the wages paid and the amounts received from relief funds, which would undoubtedly total many millions of dollars. These millions spent for the good things of life would enable employers to provide work for hundreds of thousands in addition to those directly employed by means of the hours cut.

The main criticism of "Business Week" is that the A. F. of L. plan is not a complete remedy for unemployment—that it will not put all of the ten million unemployed to work. The A. F. of L. does not contend that the 30-hour week will create jobs for all of the jobless. But when the conservative estimate of the conservative "Business Week" declares that it would take 2,650,000 from the unemployed army, and with them and their dependents remove about 10,600,000 persons from relief rolls, the plan is certainly worth deep consideration by those who own and control industry and by the government, which is pledged to restore prosperity.

Legalized Bargaining Agreements

The decision by the National Labor Relations Board in the Houde Engineering corporation case that, when the majority of the employes of a plant vote for a certain agency to represent them in collective bargaining negotiations with employers, that agency should act for all of the employes, brought a chorus of protests from most of the industrial autocrats in the United States.

The principle of majority rule has been accepted in our political government from its inception. Nevertheless, extending the rule to the field of industrial relations was at once interpreted by anti-labor "yellow-dog" contract executives and managers of industry as destroying the very fundamentals of their fascist "liberty."

It is, therefore, interesting to note that this principle is, in effect, recognized in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in a recent act of parliament designed to make collective trade agreements enforceable as statute law.

The act declares that when any organization of employes or employers has become party to a trade agreement the minister of labor may be petitioned to request the lieutenant-governor in council to issue an order certifying that the agreement is effective as law. Hearings for and against the proposal are held by the minister of labor, who makes his recommendation to the lieutenant-governor.

> **If the minister of labor makes an affirmative recommendation an order in council is published which makes the rate of wages and hours specified in the agreement legally binding for all persons in the industry, employers and employes, including those who were not parties to the agreement.**

This collective agreement, legalized by the decree of the lieutenant-governor in council, supersedes all individual contracts in the affected areas, unless such contracts provide better wages and hours for the employes. But even this exemption is not binding if the legal agreement outlaws individual contracts.

The state does not take over the enforcement of the collective agreements. That is left to the parties directly concerned, who are required to form a joint committee to assure the supervision and enforcement of the pact. The minister of labor is authorized to add to the joint committee not more than two delegates recommended by employes or employers who are not parties to the agreement.

The theory underlying the act is that a trade agreement represents the views of the majority of employers and employes in the industry.

In carrying out this act a recent order in council gave juridical extension to the agreement between the organized building trades of Montreal and the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc. Under the order the wages and hours in the entire building industry in Montreal became uniformly those fixed by the agreement.

> **The significant thing is that this law is not criticised by Canadian employers' organizations as destroying their fundamental rights in the determination of industrial relations. Nor is it denounced as establishing a dictatorship of organized labor.**

It might not be a bad plan for the anti-labor reactionaries who dominate the chamber of commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the subversive barons who control the steel and automobile industries, to take a trip to the Province of Quebec and see how the legalized majority rule in collective bargaining works out in action.

Communist Lies About Organized Labor

Misrepresentation and falsehood are the main weapons used by communist propagandists in attacking bona fide trade unions and their executives. This well-known fact is clearly illustrated by an editorial in the "Daily Worker," the official organ of the communist party of the United States and the mouthpiece of the Communist International with headquarters in Moscow, assailing William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

In commenting on Mr. Green's suggestion that as a measure of unemployment relief the owners of industry increase output 30 per cent and apply the 30-hour week, the "Daily Worker" says: "Will this shorter workweek mean a cut in weekly wages, . . . Green is silent on this aspect of the case."

The fact is that Mr. Green and the American Federation of Labor advocate the 30-hour week without reduction on weekly earnings.

In its report favoring the 30-hour week the Committee on Shorter Work Day of the 1934 convention of the A. F. of L. recommended that "such reduction in labor hours should carry with it no reduction in weekly pay." In supporting this report and urging its adoption by the convention, Mr. Green said:

> **"We couple with our demand for the six-hour day and the five-day week a proposal that there shall be no reduction in wages to the working man who may become the beneficiary of that reform. We cannot offer a remedy and with it a supplemental proposal that would at once destroy the efficacy of the remedy itself. We cannot propose a shorter work day and a shorter work week with reduced earnings, because that would destroy the buying power, and we must develop buying power to the point where we can find a market for the goods which industry produces."**

At the conclusion of Mr. Green's speech the convention unanimously adopted the report of the committee.

Both the American Federation of Labor and Mr. Green have long advocated the 30-hour week without reduction in weekly earnings. To say that either the A. F. of L. or Mr. Green is "silent" on this question indicates the extent to which communists will go in their policy of wanton mendacity relative to the position of bona fide labor officials on questions of deep interest to all working men and women.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Everyone has read how Samuel Insull, dethroned utility emperor, paid himself salaries in 1929 of $481,000 for his various corporations. Everyone knows that this amount was increased to $485,767 in 1931, the second year of the depression. But few people outside the Insull range know a circumstance which makes these outrageous payments ten times more outrageous than before.

At the very time that he was paying himself these absurd sums, stocks in the companies from which these salaries were drawn were being fairly rammed down the throats of Insull's employes! Practically every man with more than existence wage was dragooned into subscribing for stock in proportion to his income; and the payments taken out of his pay envelope.

The worker felt that he had to subscribe or lose his job; and these compulsory payments from modest or meager earnings supplied part of the fantastic "compensation" which Mr. Insull paid himself for driving a naturally prosperous industry into bankruptcy.

* * *

Walter M. Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union congress, has been telling American audiences that the time was approaching when the labor party would again be called upon to take over the reins of government. Results of recent municipal elections in England, Wales and Scotland indicate that he may know whereof he speaks.

A sweeping labor party triumph was scored in London and provincial towns and cities and was followed up a few days later by an impressive victory in the Scottish municipal balloting. Everywhere in Scotland the laborites made marked inroads against conservative party power. Glasgow, Motherwell and other cities were carried.

In England and Wales, the labor party gained more than 700 seats and in London will control fifteen boroughs out of twenty-eight for the next three years. The vote was hailed by labor party leaders as evidence the party has shaken off the "sock in the nose" received in 1931. The vote was declared to show a strong trend toward the labor party and was even heralded as forecasting victory in the next general election.

British labor, through the labor party, has twice been the British government. If the results of the municipal elections reflect popular sentiment, labor may for a third time win control of the government and that within a year or two.

* * *

No evidence that justifies a policy of discrimination against married women teachers as a class has yet been established, is the conclusion of Dr. David Wilbur Peters, after a careful study of the subject. Any blanket rule which arbitrarily eleminates any group of individuals as a class levies a high tariff on training and talent, in his opinion.

In reaching these conclusions, Dr. Peters studied the records of 1,320 married women teachers and the same number of single ones with comparable backgrounds, and teaching approximately the same types of work. When the ratings of the two groups were examined, the differences found were too small to be significant. Another type of comparison, including such items as years in the system, number of positions held, days of absence per year, credits for different types of advanced study, again revealed slight average differences.

* * *

Are the molochs of money riding into higher seats of power?

You take your look around and you say yes or you say no—and right now anybody can get all the answers he wants both ways. It is best to stay on watch and let no fact escape notice. Sometimes tiny facts fit into a picture and have big meaning. That's the way of the world.

There are large structures so put together that a nail no bigger than a match is the key to everything—take out that nail and, plunk, goes the whole works. Life is like that, as they say.

* * *

It is nice to see things cheerfully. It is more comfortable that way. Everybody hopes conditions will turn for the better. Everybody hopes there will be more jobs.

But today, as winter creeps along, with its need for warmer clothes, more food and tighter shelter, unemployment is higher than it was a year ago and more families are "on relief." What is so cheerful about that?

The United Textile Workers' great strike wasn't won just because the workers were right.

> **It was won because a half million of them stood together and stuck together until the United government listened and understood.**

Wherever you go these days, whether to employers or to government, there is respectful attention—if you come with real strength. The best thing workers can do today is to organize in unions—real unions and not fake unions. With that, the best thing they can do is to arm themselves with facts. First, an army; then an army that knows where it wants to go and why. That's the force that can't be stopped. Get that kind of force.

* * *

All significant spokesmen of industry have changed their tone of voice within two weeks, in speaking of the Roosevelt administration and its program. They still evince nervous sensations in talking about future taxation as determined by government spending.

Might it be that the president's references to English methods have attracted attention to English taxation methods and rates?

If we have been having a strike of capital, perhaps the strikers begin to perceive the choice between paying the tax bill out of proceeds of only a little business, or doing some real business meanwhile, and producing something wherewith to pay the inevitable tax bill. No one is going to worry a whole lot about migrating money. Other countries, with deficits to pay, have furnished patterns for a whole catalogue of taxing methods which have not been tried in this land of regimented taxpayers.

* * *

The best analysis that can be made indicates that no great help in reviving the capital goods industries can be expected from the old standbys of these industries—rails, structural steel and heavy machinery.

Steel mills are equipped to turn out many times the probable demand for rails. Structural steel goes mainly into office buildings and hotels, both of which are largely overbuilt. Heavy machinery, still perfectly up-to-date, is standing unused or partly used in a thousand factories. Why order more?

On the other hand, it is easy to see a decided increase in demand for lighter forms of durable goods. There are tens of millions of homes without electric refrigeration; yet it is what every family wants, and the experience of the TVA shows how demand is stimulated by lower prices of both refrigerators and current.

Air condition has been over-advertised; but probably there are millions of homes and offices where it could be installed to advantage. Better heating facilities are needed in countless quarters.

For that matter, estimates which no one contradicts are that hardly more than one-third of our population is housed in modern dwellings. To take up that slack would keep most of the durable goods industries busy for an indefinite time. The feeling is growing in Washington that a perfect understanding of the durable goods situation is one of the things behind the administration's persistence in the matter of housing.

* * *

Desperate measures have been taken. More may be taken—probably will be taken. Like men on the verge of high cliffs, folks stand around and ask if they'll meet the situation — if they'll work? Who knows?

As time goes men seem less sure of what they thought was their understanding of things. Fewer are today sure they know everything than a year ago. Life also is like that.

EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY
TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices
East Lake Yard 3508 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075
Roseville Yard Lake Ave. Phone 3-1137
We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
Phone County 5605-J

HAVE YOUR
STOVE, HEATER OR FURNACE REPAIRED by UNION MEN
Guaranteed Best Work — Lowest Prices
WE MAKE OUR OWN CASTINGS
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Members Local 51
PHONE: Day 7-6328; Night 8-0714-W

Prescriptions—Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
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QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
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In Union there is strength
NRA
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-1761

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

EXTILE WORKERS OFFER EMPLOYERS CO-OPERATION IN PROMOTING BUSINESS

tter Is Sent to Textile Institute, Expressing Willingness to Aid Expansion of the Industry.

ew York, Nov. 15.—Textile work- stand ready to co-operate fully in moting the best interests of the e textile industry, even to the t of helping in some practical ner to create more sales.

his was indicated definitely in a r sent to George A. Sloan, chair- of the Cotton Textile institute, Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America.

Await Adjustments.

In a letter to Sloan outlining the novel plan, Gorman suggested that when wage readjustments have been made, employers organization representatives and union representatives should begin conferences looking toward improvement of the textile industry.

Gorman declared the textile union has a real contribution to make in the desire to promote the welfare of the industry to a point where it may be "fairly," soundly and genuinely" prosperous.

The suggestion, he added, was "entirely aside from and in addition to our long-standing proposal for the co-operation in the field of industrial relations."

Making his proposal, which he said would soon go to the other divisions of the recently embattled industry, the labor leader wrote:

Would Expand Market.

"A part of the purposes of the conference which I have in mind would be to create joint employer-union machinery for the expansion and extension of the textile market. Such a program would be in furtherance of the interests of the workers and employers alike.

"The union has a definite contribution to make in the development of marketing possibilities and the expansion of consuming power. But, of course, the union cannot contribute its efforts except in co-operation with the organized employers."

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.

We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.

Just ask your old time brother union man.

The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper

S. J. EDWARDS STORES

2219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE — 2106 EAST MAIN STREET
2310 McCALLIE AVENUE — 2119 DODDS AVENUE
CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!

Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!

Why not . . .

YOU?

EASY WAY

SELF-SERVICE GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Telephone Users Consider Quality and Dependability of Service as Paramount

Telephone service is such an intimate, personal service that anything adversely affecting it at once becomes a subject of individual interest to the millions of users. Because this service has such an important part in your every day social and business life, its quality and dependability are matters of serious concern to you. Service inferior to the high standard to which you are accustomed would not be acceptable, even at a lower price.

Recognizing this fact, the Bell System has always so shaped its policy as to insure the best and most dependable service that science and careful, farsighted management could produce, at the lowest possible cost consistent with financial safety.

Due to this constructive policy, the telephone business has never earned speculative profits.

In the best years of the Southern Bell Telephone Company's history, and during a time when other businesses were earning large profits on soaring prices, the cost of telephone service was kept at a level where the return on the investment was never more than 7%. In 1930, when the depression was first felt, these earnings declined rapidly, and in 1933 they shrank to about 4% on the investment.

It is obvious that further reductions of such already inadequate earnings would seriously endanger the financial soundness of the business, and be reflected in the quality and dependability of the service.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Incorporated

ELECTION RESULTS HELD BIG VICTORY FOR LABOR

Union-Indorsed Candidates Swept to Office in Great Numbers in Congressional and State Balloting—Senators Opposed by Organized Workers Fall by Wayside.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Candidates opposed by labor were beaten right and left in the Nov. 6 elections, while labor-indorsed candidates were elected by scores to congress.

As the result of the election of candidates favorable to labor's aims and aspirations, it is believed here that the outlook is bright for a 30-hour week bill and other labor legislation in the next congress session.

Of twenty-seven senators indorsed by labor, all except four were elected. About the same proportion holds good for representatives.

Particular gratification was expressed at American Federation of Labor headquarters over the election of Senators La Follette, of Wisconsin; Wheeler, of Montana; Ashurst, of Arizona; Walsh, of Massachusetts; Shipstead, of Minnesota; Frazier, of North Dakota. Pleasure was also expressed over the election of P. G. Gerry to replace Senator Herbert, of Rhode Island, and the election of Joseph C. O'Mahoney to the senate from Wyoming.

Results of state elections also pleased labor. Victories of Gov. Floyd B. Olson, farmer-labor party candidate in Minnesota, the La Follette third party in Wisconsin, and of Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, as lieutenant-governor in Pennsylvania, were singled out for special mention among trade unionists. As presiding officer of the state senate, Kennedy is expected to exercise an important influence on labor legislation in Pennsylvania.

Senators Fess, of Ohio; Reed, of Pennsylvania; Kean, of New Jersey; Hatfield, of West Virginia, were among candidates opposed by the A. F. of L. who were beaten. Fess is succeeded by Vic Donahey, who as governor of Ohio demonstrated his friendliness to organized labor on several occasions.

Here and there a congressional candidate favored by labor was defeated, losing because of the tremendous democratic sweep.

But setbacks were few and far between and on the whole labor is vastly pleased with the results of the election.

NRA Decides to Ease Production Curb Now Affecting All Industry

Hope to Create More Employment, Though Some Fear Machines May Produce More and Labor Receive Little Benefit.

Washington.—The national recovery administration has indicated, following discussion of the matter at numerous conferences of the new NRA board, that restriction of industrial output will be dropped as an NRA policy.

While this is said to be an effort to increase employment, while easing regulation of industry, some have expressed the fear that the proposed increased production will likely be accomplished chiefly by machinery, now restricted, with relatively little actual benefit to wage-earners.

Production control, while almost unanimously deprecated by administration advisers, has crept into many of the NRA codes. It has taken these three forms:

1. Machine-hour provisions, whereby manufacturers are bound not to work their equipment more than so many hours a week.
2. Restriction of the construction of new plant equipment.
3. Prohibition of sale below cost of production.

The board has not yet decided what to do about the production controls embodied in existing codes, but it was said that no further steps in this direction would be taken.

Only within the last few days has the board begun to consider policy procedure, necessarily deferred by the exigencies of routine detail with which the board had to familiarize itself.

The formation, as yet vague, of the policy against restriction of production is one of the first important conclusions reached.

Will Draft New Rail Pension Measure, President Green Says

Washington.—Following a decision in the District of Columbia, holding as unconstitutional the railroad pension bill passed by the last congress, it was indicated by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that a new bill will be framed if the U. S. supreme court upholds the lower court's decision, made this week.

"We regret that such a decision was rendered, and if it is upheld by the United States supreme court we will have to frame a new law for the coming congress to overcome the constitutional objections," he said.

The question of constitutionality of the present pension act will probably be carried to the supreme court, according to present indications.

Although the department of justice has not as yet decided whether to appeal, it is expected the case will be carried to the court of appeals and ultimately to the supreme court.

Labor Representative Appointed

The NRA has appointed John J. Eagan, general organizer for the A. F. of L., as labor representative on the code authority for the hatters' fur cutting industry. He succeeds the Rev. M. A. Wehby.

LABOR AGREEMENT APPROVED FOR CHICAGO ELECTRICIANS

Washington, Nov. 1.—A labor agreement between employers and employes of the electrical contracting division of the construction industry in Cook county, Illinois, embracing the city of Chicago, has been approved by executive order. The agreement affects approximately 7,500 workers—foremen, journeymen and apprentices.

"It is reasonable to predict that the establishing of uniform rates of pay, uniform hours of work and improved conditions of employment would be beneficial to the industry as well as to the employes and consumers," a report from the national industrial recovery board pointed out.

The construction industry's code provided for regional compacts on wages, hours and other conditions of employment to be reached by collective bargaining. The agreement was considered at a public hearing conducted at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17, 1934. As revised after the hearing and bearing executive approval, provisions include:

Minimum wage for Class "A" journeymen of $1.50 per hour; $1 an hour for Class "B" journeymen, and $1.06¼ an hour on modernization or rehabilitation work;

Overtime rates are 1 1-3 times the regular rates on shut-down work except on holidays; 1¼ to 2 times the regular rate on operating maintenance work; 1½ and 2 times the regular rate for modernization and rehabilitation work; 2 times the regular rate on other work except as heretofore provided.

Five-day, 40-hour week, maximum 8-hour day, with regular hours between 8 and 5 p.m. Exceptions are provided under conditions involving protection of life and property, maintenance, etc.

Legion Delegate Interrupts Union President's Speech

Miami, Fla.—H. C. Fremming, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, represented President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, at the American Legion convention here. Fremming brought the "profound regrets" of President Green at his inability to attend. While he was speaking, a tense situation was caused by the shouted interruption of an unnamed delegate.

Fremming was discussing unemployment, which he said would continue "until we reduce hours—not for leisure, but to increase employment."

Unemployment, he said, is the result of "greed, avarice and poor economy."

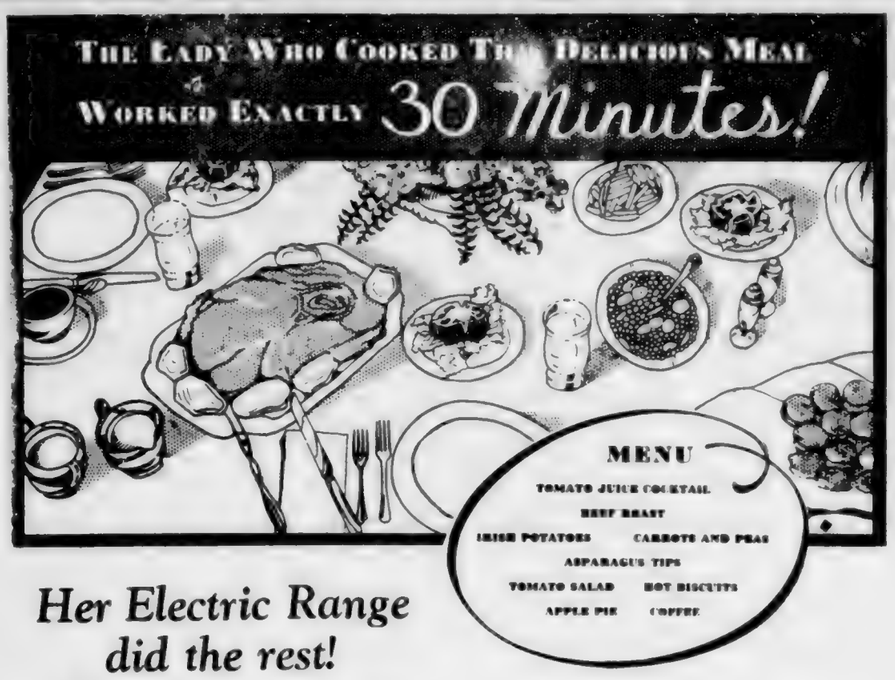
At that point the loud shout roared out from the gallery.

"What is this?—the American Legion or organized labor?" the delegate demanded to know.

Fremming paused. Commander Hayes strode to the rostrum. He rang the bell and advised the delegate that he was decidedly out of order and that Fremming had been invited to speak.

The delegate saluted the commander, closing the incident.

Praise men and flatter women and you will have many good friends.



Her Electric Range did the rest!

Unbelievable? Not if you know modern Electric Cookery.

With automatic time and temperature controls there's no need to spend any time in the kitchen—except to prepare the food for cooking. Place it in the oven and leave for an afternoon of bridge . . . reading . . . driving . . . whatever you wish. Your Electric Range will cook foods far more accurately and perfectly than if you stood there watching, tasting and testing.

You'll save money, too, for Reduced Electric Rates have brought the cost of cooking to a new low. It will really amaze you. Just ask one of your neighbors, who cooks electrically, or stop in at any of our offices and let us figure from your electric bills the savings that will apply in your own case under the new rates.

Remember—15,000 of our customers are now cooking with electricity.

Hotpoint

You Can Buy A Hotpoint Electric Range For As Little As $3.50 Down ... And The Monthly Payments Are Even Less ... Select Yours Now!

The Tennessee Electric Power Co.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Black-Draught Good For Biliousness and Bad Taste in Mouth

"I have found Thedford's Black-Draught so good for biliousness, bad taste in the mouth and other disagreeable feelings due to constipation," writes Mrs. Mary Garner, of Burleson, Texas. "My mother used it for a number of years and we do not think there is a better medicine. I was pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I sent for it and gave it to my children (as a laxative) for colds and when they felt bad. Soon they felt fine." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught for the grown folks — and Syrup of Black-Draught for the children.

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

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Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

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RHODES

DECORATING CO.

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UNFAIR

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Say it with Flowers

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

517 Market Street

Patronize our Advertisers.

A. & P. To Be Asked Extension Of Cleveland Agreement to All Stores

Ohio Workers Return to Jobs; Butler Company and Other "Chains" Are Being Organized.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 15.—Over 2,000 employes of the 300 stores of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company have returned to their jobs here, following settlement of labor difficulties, effected by an agreement drawn by the national labor relations board and accepted by the company and seven crafts affected.

High officials of the company, who promptly agreed to the settlement, after long-drawn-out efforts with local executives had failed and resulted in temporary closing of the local stores, have been commended for their present attitude toward employes, while the workers themselves returned to work with vim and enthusiasm.

Columbus, O. — Michael Schuld, president of the Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen in Ohio, one of the crafts affected in the recent A. & P. strike at Cleveland, has announced that his organization will ask officials of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company to extend the Cleveland agreement to all of the company's stores.

The A. & P. has approximately 15,500 stores throughout the country, with nearly 90,000 employes.

New York.—Chain grocery store and meat market employes, long under the domination of the several powerful companies controlling this business, are apparently determined to throw off the yoke of fear and hesitancy and proceed with effective organization.

A concerted drive is reported as under way to improve the lot of these workers, through their own voluntary organization into bonafide labor unions, with such assistance of experienced labor organizers as they may desire.

Employes of the James Butler Grocery company, operators of 665 stores, are expected to present demands soon for recognition of their organization, together with revision of wage scales and working rules, in keeping with union conditions.

HOME BUILDING REVIVAL FORECAST ON BIG SCALE

New York City—A great national revival of home building to meet an estimated shortage of 500,000 family dwellings units was forecast by executives of the producers' council, affiliated with the American Institute of Architects in a co-operative effort to promote and speed housing developments.

Diversion of federal appropriations from public works to private construction was advocated by J. C. Bebb, president of the council, as a means of accelerating heavy building. He said that experts expected the building revival to reach boom proportions in less than three years.

"Every one, from the president down, is now apparently ready to admit that recovery can not be said to be under way until private building construction is revived in a large way," Bebb said.

"The only way to revive it is to remove the present state of uncertainty as to the future and provide means for financing projects that are ready to go forward as soon as funds are available.

"The construction industry is apparently very definitely of the opinion that any such appropriation by congress should be devoted to encouraging private construction."

Bebb argued that governmental assistance for private building, other than small-unit housing, would make available for the construction industry large credit resources now idle in banks.

Thomas S. Holden, vice-president of the F. W. Dodge corporation, said there was a shortage of at least 500,000 family units, houses or apartments, and that another 2,500,000 units needed enlargement to eliminate overcrowding.

Quick Action! for Colds "FLU"

Gordon's No. 30

200,000 people can't be wrong. Bottles, 25c up.

At Your Nearest Dealer!

Or Phone 6-3912

GORDON DRUG COMPANY

UNION MADE

Work Shoes

We have just received a large shipment of sturdy, extra well-made, work shoes. They're unlined for comfort, strictly waterproof. Some have composition soles. They're "knockout" values at $1.95 and $2.45

Contor Bros.

529 Market Street

STATE and RIALTO Theatres are

UNFAIR

to Painters and Decorators Local 226

WORKERS MUST GUESS AMOUNT OF EARNINGS

Jonesville, S. C.—Workers in the cotton mill of Jonesville depend upon faith, hope and trust, and possibly luck as well, to get their pay. Each week the worker is handed an envelope with his name and number on it—nothing more. He opens it and counts the change. He is not given a statement either as to the hours he has worked or how much he has earned. If there is a mistake, he never knows it. At this time practically all of the workers in this mill are receiving a weekly wage of $9, which is three-fourths of the minimum wage specified for unskilled workers only in the cotton textile code. But this sum is the wage of both skilled and unskilled workers here.

ASHEVILLE AFTER 1935 CONVENTION

Asheville, N. C.—"Asheville, 1935!" That's the slogan adopted by the Central Labor union here, in opening an intensive drive to bring the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to this beautiful and progressive southern city. Civic and commercial organizations, hotels and others, are reported as backing up the labor unions in the "big push." The A. F. of L. executive council will select a city for the 55th annual convention, to be held in October, 1935.

HALIFAX TAXI MEN ORGANIZE.

Halifax, N. S.—For the first time, a unit of taxi drivers has been organized in Halifax for affiliation with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs. About fifty-five men joined the new local at the first meeting. Active in organizing the local was Fred Ramsay, president of the Halifax District Trades and Labor council, and president of the Halifax local of the Street Railwaymen's union, and for the past thirty years a motorman and conductor on electric railways.

REPRESENTATIVE IS NAMED.

Washington.—The national industrial recovery board has appointed for an undetermined period John J. Eagan, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor for Connecticut, as labor representative on the code authority for the hatters' fur cutting industry. He succeeds the Rev. M. A. Wehby.

Cement Industry Employes Are Making Substantial Gains

A. F. of L. Survey Shows Increase in Employment and in Wages, as Workers Extend Organization.

Washington, Nov. 15.—A review of operations of the cement industry, conducted by the research department of the A. F. of L., covering the first seven months of 1934, as compared with 1933, shows that production increased 24.6 per cent and average prices increased 12.2 per cent. Average shipments this year increased 17.9 per cent and stocks on hand increased only approximately 3 per cent.

Production and shipments run about one-third of the 1927-28-29 level, but stocks on hand are slightly higher than 1927, while the whole composite price in July, 1934, was slightly above the average for 1929 and only slightly below the 1927 and 1928 figures.

Wages and Hours.

Comparing hours, wages and employment, it is found that employment has increased 25 per cent over last year, total payrolls have increased nearly 50 per cent and average hourly rates have increased approximately one-third. The increase in employment is nearly the same as the increase in production. Average weekly wages have increased slightly more than cement prices.

There has been a reduction in average hours worked per week of 5 per cent, but the general figures for the industry show that hourly rates have been increased enough to more than offset this reduction in weekly hours.

Reports from Cement Workers' Federal Unions Nos. 19435, 19310 and 19527 are considered, with the conclusion: "Everything that can be done by our unions this year toward establishing a sound relationship with employers will serve as a foundation on which to make further progress next year and also should help materially in safeguarding the interests of all union members during any seasonal curtailment of production."

It is understood that further organization of workers in the cement industry is progressing and it is possible that an international charter may be issued to these workers by the A. F. of L. Executive Council, under authority of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the federation recently concluded in San Francisco.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY PRISON COMPETITION WITH PRODUCTS OF COTTON GARMENT INDUSTRY

Washington, Nov. 15.—The national industrial recovery board has announced the appointment of Judge Joseph N. Ulman, of Baltimore; Frank Tannenbaum, of Washington, and W. Jett Lauck, of Fredericksburg, Va., to make the two studies contemplated in President Roosevelt's executive order of Oct. 12, regarding competition between products of the cotton garment industry and products of sheltered workshops, and between products of the industry and those of prison labor. The committee is also directed to "study the operation of the prison labor compact especially as to the enforcement of the standards of competition with private industry established therein." The committee's report must be submitted on or before Dec. 1.

Ulman will serve as chairman of the committee. He is associate justice of the supreme bench of Baltimore, and has been prominent in connection with prison problems in Maryland for many years. At present he is chairman of the prison labor committee of the American Prison association.

Tannenbaum is an author and economist widely known for his investigations and books on social and economic problems. Lauck, an economist and statistician on many government and private boards and commissions, was one of the three members named to study the 36-hour week amendment to the cotton industry code.

MORE ABOUT TVA APPEAL

(Continued from First Page)

in my opinion, is one of the greatest presidents in the history of our nation. Some will say that the Tennessee Valley Authority has not carried out its program to any great extent. If you will bear in mind the many obstacles that they have run up against, I believe that you will agree with me that they have accomplished very much.

Some of our citizens do not understand how this expenditure would be repaid. I wish to call your attention to statements that have appeared in public press that a 10 per cent charge above operating expenses would be charged on all bills, and in this way the project would automatically pay for itself over a period of time.

One of the greatest achievements of the new deal is that it has educated the working men and women of our nation, and particularly of the south, along the lines of their respective employment. Due to this, of course, the workers have as never before familiarized themselves with their line of production, and these working men and women in the southern sections have been taught to think for themselves. The day of the autocratic employer is rapidly coming to an end. Our public officeholders and ambitious politicians will do well to take notice of such changes that have been and will continue taking place until such time as our workers have brought about better wages and better living and housing conditions.

Just here I want to say to those seeking public office in our next city election, that the majority of the people, who are the working class, are demanding that those who aspire to public office take a definite stand in favor of the Tennessee Valley Authority and its power projects.

I hope that every voter in Hamilton county noticed the recent reports coming from Memphis, Tenn., where the voters, just a few days ago, expressed themselves to the tune of 17 to 1 in favor of a city-owned and operated light and power company. Then, if our surrounding cities, which are numerous, are taking advantage of these vast opportunities, surely Chattanooga, being the hub of the Tennessee Valley Authority, will go to the front lines and when the opportunity presents itself, we will cast our ballots in favor of the Tennessee Valley plan.

Baltimore Teachers Announce New Union

Baltimore.—A large group of teachers here have formed a branch of the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, according to announcement of Kenneth Douty, president of the Baltimore branch. Miss Sadye Hendler has been named secretary-treasurer.

It is understood that organization was effected largely through the efforts of Miss Borchardt, of Washington, an official of the A. F. of L. The slogan of the union is: "Democracy in education and education for democracy."

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 18647

Before Luther Hamby, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee

Ice Refrigeration vs. Sound Ideas Kitchen (W. U. Tillinghast, Prop.)

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against certain household goods, which has been possessed by the sheriff. Therefore, the said W. U. Tillinghast is required to appear on or before Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office at 619 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise a judgment by default will be taken against him and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 15th day of November, 1934.

LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.

12-7

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 18606

Before J. B. Bayless, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee

National Mfg. & Stores Corp., doing business as Lawrence Furniture Co., vs. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kelly and Chattanooga Transfer & Storage Co.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against certain household goods, which has been possessed by the sheriff, defendants are required to appear on or before Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 15th day of November, 1934.

J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.

12-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50486

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

H. M. T. Roberts vs. S. W. Roberts

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that S. W. Roberts is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of November, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Benj. Z. Tabb, Atty. 12-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50442

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lee W. Ramsey vs. Jane Marie Ramsey

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that June Marie Ramsey is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 11-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50447

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Olura Phillips vs. Earl Phillips

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Earl Phillips is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Tom J. Davis, Atty. 11-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50436

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Edna Bennett vs. Charles Bennett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Bennett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of October, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

John Hallberg, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50376

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Gladys Copeland vs. R. M. Copeland

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that R. M. Copeland is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of October, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

W. F. Grubb, Atty. 11-2

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50434

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Willie Jones vs. Granville W. Jones

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Granville W. Jones is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of November, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50435

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Marie Hitchcock vs. William S. Hitchcock

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William S. Hitchcock is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of November, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 11-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50418

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Virginia Forlines vs. John L. Forlines

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John L. Forlines is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of October, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

John J. Lively, Jr., Atty. 11-2

Unmarried—But why did you buy a dachshund for the children?

Father of Six—So they can all pull him at once, and not fuss.

EVERY 3 MINUTES OF THE WORKING DAY

The PROVIDENT

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

PAYS A CLAIM

TO

Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

NRA

What Does The Union Do?

Who raises the wages? The union.

Who shortens your hours? The union.

Who protects you from grinding bosses? The union.

Who fights for sanitary workshops? The union.

Who gets behind every piece of legislation? The union.

Who takes the children out of the workshops? The union.

Who demands equal pay for the sexes and who reduces hours for women? The union.

Who continually forces employers to protect workers' lives? The union.

Who has forced the establishment of factory inspection? The union.

Who has started the long list of social advances now being accepted everywhere? The union.

The Unions do things. Every hour of the day they advance inch by inch and step by step. They have beaten down opposition. They have compelled judges, clergymen, economists and educators to revise their views of our cause and movement.

The Union is the best investment a worker can make. They are here to stay and their usefulness will expand only as fast as our non-union fellows join with us.

There is lo limit to what we can do by united action.

Join with us in this great humanizing, educational movement that has proven its worth and stands today the only force between workers and degradation.

No other movement on earth can compare with organized labor in the practical, direct benefits to the toilers.

Let unionists proclaim the faith that is in them, and let them spread the gospel of trades unionism to their unorganized craftsmen.

Grit your teeth and organile, for you will enjoy only those benefits that you take.

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 23, 1934 | Number 31

THEATERS ASK COURT TO STOP UNION PICKETS

Rialto, State Claim Business Damaged.

ARTISTS' STRIKE GETS PUBLICITY

Workers Hold Sixty Hours, Paltry Pay Cause of Movie Walkout.

Local 226, Painters, Decorators and Signwriters, is made defendant in an injunction sought by the management of Rialto and State movie houses, and representatives of that organization have been cited to appear before Chancellor Foust Tuesday morning to show cause why they should not be prohibited from engaging in activities such as are alleged in the complaint to have been carried on for the past several weeks, following organization of poster artists employed by the houses, who were discharged when they became affiliated with the union.

The bill seeking injunction charges that business of complainants has been seriously injured by picketing and other activities of the union, and asks that same be ordered stopped.

Officials of Local 226 said Thursday, however, that they believed there is little chance of the theater management securing the injunction, pointing out that no unlawful acts have been committed, and scouting some of the charges as ridiculous.

Latest labor troubles with the two theaters originated some weeks ago when display card artists employed at the Tivoli, Rialto and State organized and demanded shorter hours and a higher wage scale. It was said that these artists worked from forty-eight to sixty and even seventy hours a week at a paltry wage. Local management, it was said, announced that the Tivoli was owned by a different group of stockholders, and agreed to the scale at that house, but declared its intention of closing the "art shops" in the other two theaters. This was considered by the unionists as a subterfuge, and a strike was called, spokesmen pointing out that signwriters have been employed in the two theaters practically since their opening as movie houses.

A circular issued by the local, and to which the management is said to have taken umbrage, contains the following:

"Can you read?

"A committee of union officials called on Mr. Rogers, and this is his statement, to which we have sworn witnesses:

"'We don't need signs at the Rialto and State theaters like we do at the Tivoli. The class of people that go to the Rialto and State theaters do not appreciate art and do not read signs.'"

It is said that the bill filed in chancery court contends that organized labor is not in sympathy with the strikers, holding that the theaters still employ union operators and stage hands. In reply to this, union spokesmen pointed out that the crafts mentioned are under agreement with the theaters, and should they join in a sympathetic strike, would possibly lose their local charter.

Local 226 has maintained active and unbroken membership in Chattanooga Trades and Labor council for nearly a half-century, and has rendered unselfish service to the cause of all local trades unionists.

"We appreciate the co-operation which has been given us by trades unionists of other crafts, and the sympathetic interest shown by the public," a union official told The Labor World this week. "We believe that sixty hours a week is too long for any craftsman to work, and that $15 is not enough for a week's work. We are confident that citizens of Chattanooga, of whatever group, will agree with us on that point, and will continue the fine support which they have given us."

WALKOUT AT CHAMPION MILL UNAVOIDABLE

Workers Say Discriminations Piled Up.

GENERAL WAGE CUT AMONG IRRITANTS

Possibility Strikes May Occur in Other Mills Is Admitted.

Employes of the Champion Hosiery mills, last to prevail upon their employers to sign the agreement which all other local mill owners signed to end the recent general strike, again walked out Wednesday afternoon when they became convinced, according to leaders, that the company did not intend to live up to the agreement made when the strike ended some few weeks ago.

It was declared that, rather than improving conditions, they became worse after the workers returned to their jobs, and petty discriminations multiplied. When these matters were called to the attention of the management, it was said, promises were made that they would be corrected, but without result.

Leaders in the union movement, spokesmen declared, have been made the "goats." One woman who took an active part in the strike, it was pointed out, and who had been assured through the committee that she would be re-employed, has never yet been hired, and a "straw boss" merely shakes his head when she applies for her old position. Another leader, a woman who had been employed by the concern for the past nine years, was discharged for a petty infraction of which every worker in the mill had continuously been guilty, it was explained.

It was further declared that when the workers returned, a general wage cut was placed into effect in the mill.

An idea of what Champion employes have had to contend with is offered in a "Statement of Earnings and Deductions" presented by one worker. This "statement" contains the information that the worker earned $12.54 in one week, but deducted for "bad work" is $4.65, which left $7.89 for the week's earnings. This item of "bad work," it was said, is worked out by the office force, and the worker is never allowed to examine his or her product to determine which is "bad." However, in order, perhaps, to show how "big-hearted" the company is, the following items are also included in the statement referred to: "Minimum, $9.60; subsidy, $1.71; gross pay, $9.60."

Lengthy conferences during Wednesday night failed to bring an understanding, and the mill was still closed Thursday.

The Champion is the mill which the morning Times "moved to Georgia" during the recent general strike, but the workers failed to become excited over the hoary propaganda. It was recalled Thursday, also, that officials of the mill announced during the strike that truck loads of machines en route to Georgia had been stopped below the Tennessee line by armed parties, and their drivers forced to return to this city. Investigation of Georgia officials, however, failed to find any evidence to support the fantastic charge, and the publicity campaign was suddenly ended so far as this particular feature was concerned.

The mill is said to be again closed down entirely, and pickets are "on the job" in the vicinity of the disturbance.

The possibility of other mills being involved again in strikes was admitted by workers this week, who charged that in several local plants, although a thorough understanding was reached, and signed, providing against discriminations, "straw bosses" are being allowed to continue their petty tyranny in some cases to an extent greater than before the recent walkout.

"Imported" Representatives

Labor haters have from time immemorial inveighed against a system whereby representatives of international unions are called into local situations where strikes or lockouts make their presence desirable in the opinion of the workers. "Outside agitators," "imported organizers" and such have become stock phrases particularly for daily newspapers which almost invariably take sides against the workers when industrial strife comes.

Which leads up to the following recollections:

Some few weeks ago a strike occurred at the Crane Enamelware plant in this city. After many weeks of effort on the part of local workers to reach an agreement with the management, a high company official was "imported" from Chicago, and an agreement was shortly made by him with the strikers.

A short strike occurred at the local plant of Wilson & Co. The same frantic efforts were made to settle with the management, without avail until a head office man was "imported." Peace was almost immediately signed.

Labor troubles were recently threatened at the Signal Mountain Portland Cement Company. A deadlock set in—and a company official from another city was "imported." Peace, quickly.

A five-weeks' walkout occurred at the Hedges-Walsh-Weidner company, and all efforts of local workers to compose the differences with the management came to naught. The "big man" came down from the north, and an agreement was shortly signed.

The American Bakery company's local plant was closed nine weeks by a walkout. No progress whatever was made toward a settlement until Atlanta officials of the company stepped into Chattanooga and conferred with the contending local parties. Strike settled.

An unfortunate misunderstanding recently arose involving labor and the Colonial bakery. It seemed the longer this lasted the further apart were the contenders. An attorney from Kansas City represented the company and a settlement was quickly reached.

In practically every one of the strikes or threatened strikes locally within the past few months government representatives have been "imported," and in most cases they have been successful.

The above is not by way of criticism of any local management, but tends, we hold, to prove that in industry, as well as in labor, officials are ofttimes in better position, through perhaps a wider experience, to weigh the facts of a situation, even though such officials happen to reside or have their headquarters in Kalamazoo or Timbuctoo.

Paste this in your hat, and next time some public-spirited citizen refers to "imported" labor representatives or "outsiders" interfering with "our" business, show it to him.

Chattanooga Times, please copy.

Eastern Star To Give Minstrel

Evangeline Chapter, O. E. S., No. 48, is sponsoring a minstrel Friday, Nov. 30, 8 o'clock, at East Side Junior High. Mrs. W. H. Roberts, chairman of the finance committee, and Mrs. George Frankhouse, director, are in charge of the entertainment.

Special numbers will be given by Miss Dorothy Kaiser, singer; Miss Bobby Ruth Borin, military tap; Dorothy Peaslack will render a song and dance specialty; Mrs. George Webb Gentry and Mr. Warren Adair, song numbers. Estelle Frankhouse, J. Will Rogers, Mary Bandy, Bob Borin, Doris Thompson and Peggy Cooke will favor all with song numbers. Dancers on the program will be Peggy Cooke, John Parks and Mary Lee Cummings.

Norvon Clarke, master of ceremonies, will lead the evening of fun with the aid of Warren Adair, Lee Biggs, Bob Borin and Bill Borin, end men. The circle will consist of eight couples.

Local 1785 Notes Bereavements

Local Union 1785, of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher company, has adopted the following resolutions expressing their sympathy with three members who have recently lost relatives:

Whereas, Mrs. John Compton, mother of Sister Monica McDaniel; Mr. J. N. Blaylock, father of Sister Bonzie Holmes and Sister Ethel Mavity, passed away from this life; be it

Resolved, That we hereby express to Sister McDaniel, Sister Holmes and Sister Mavity and other members of the families our sympathy in their loss; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister McDaniel, Sister Holmes and Sister Mavity, a copy be placed on file and a copy be furnished The Labor World for publication.

CARRIE DENTON,
EDITH NUCKOLLS,
B. O. LAWSON,
Committee.

The Labor World speaks for the entire trade union movement in expressing to the bereaved sisters mentioned above deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

BOSTON BUTCHERS STRIKE.

Boston.—More than 700 union butchers went on strike Nov. 14 for higher wages and a 40-hour week. About sixty large shops and wholesale markets were affected.

NOTICE
Local 1785

All units of Local 1785, which includes Signal, Volunteer, Central-Franklin, Dixie Spinning, National, Thatcher and Standard, will meet at Central High School Sunday afternoon, Nov. 25, at 2:30. All members are asked to attend, as business of importance to each member will be discussed.

Meatcutters' Social Session Is Successful

Following report of the social and get-together session of Local 600, Meatcutters, and a group of their employers, held last Tuesday night, is furnished by the local's "press agent:"

"The business and social meeting of Local 600, last Tuesday night, to which all meat dealers were invited, was a huge success. There were about 350 in attendance, which included almost our entire membership.

"Several plans were to be brought up to eliminate some of the bad features that are holding back the advancement of the meat business in Chattanooga, but about all that was done was the consuming of a huge pile of sandwiches and some gallons of coffee.

"Good talks were made by Organizer Landis and H. G. B. King. Brother Landis spoke on "Labor and the NRA." Chairman Jones called on some of the meat dealers to speak. Messrs. J. H. Meier, F. R. Rodgers, R. W. Morris, Eugene Stolz, Cline and Storey responded with short talks.

"While the refreshments wre being served a general gabfest was held.

"Local 600 wishes to thank the meat dealers who attended and to say that if all the meat dealers in Chattanooga would co-operate as these men do the business would soon be out of the depression.

"Here is hoping that a meat dealers' association will soon be formed and that they will see fit to co-operate with Local 600 in setting a higher standard of business relations as well as of hours and pay.

"The next regular meeting of the local will be held Tuesday, Dec. 4. All members are requested to attend this meeting as some very important business will be transacted."

Cement Workers Make Progress

T. L. Sullivan, "correspondent" to The Labor World for Local No. 18269, reports this week that an unusually interesting session of the union was held Monday night, with a large number of members present. Henry Marshal, V. O. Cunningham, Roy Rufus and Fred Standifer were appointed delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

"While we have not yet gained a closed shop," Mr. Sullivan said, "we are making fine progress, and are glad to see other workers organizing to secure better conditions."

Offer Sympathy To Mr. and Mrs. Laws

Following resolution of sympathy for Mr. and Mrs. George D. Laws in the passing of their 8-year-old daughter, Norma Jean, who died last Friday morning at the home, was passed by Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, of which Mr. Laws is president:

Whereas, it has pleased a Divine Providence, in His infinite wisdom, to call to her heavenly home little Norma Jean, beloved daughter of Brother George D. Laws and Mrs. Laws; and,

Whereas, this local union holds in the highest esteem and brotherly love Brother George D. Laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to Brother George and his wife in this, their darkest hour of bereavement, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and we earnestly pray that God, in His all-wise power, will, in the course of time, heal their broken hearts and make them realize that He who said, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," holds safely in His arms their beloved child; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother and Mrs. Laws, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to The Labor World for publication.

O. E. COOK, Chairman,
JOHN T. COTTER,
E. S. STACY,
Committee.

The Labor World joins members of Local 43 and hundreds of local friends of Mr. and Mrs. Laws in offering condolences in their sad hour.

UNIONISTS ON BOARD

Tucson, Ariz.—It is announced that H. M. Watson, prominent union carpenter of Prescott, and Frank Brown, former organizer for the Western Federation of Miners and long active in Maricopa county, have accepted appointments to membership on the regional labor board here.

SAYS TEACHER SEEKING ONLY 'SQUARE DEAL'

Merit and Training Not Recognized.

SALARY SCHEDULE SEEN AS BIG NEED

Individual Helpless to Remedy Many Inequities in System.

Following is the third in a series of articles on "What's Wrong With Our Schools," prepared for The Labor World under auspices of the Chattanooga and Hamilton County Federation of Teachers:

SCHOOL TEACHING'S LITTLE IRONIES

That there are many good teachers in our school system no one will deny. That the community appreciates them is another question.

For years ambitious teachers, eager for more knowledge and inspiration, have attended late afternoon and evening classes at the University of Chattanooga. They have spent their summers and their savings in summer schools to become better trained. They have striven with their talents and energies, in class and out, to direct the youth of the community. They are the hardworking dependable members of every faculty. They have, like the tortoise, toiled on while their more playful colleagues have danced and frolicked and spent their time and energies in other ways. These earnest teachers have often received the ridicule of their frivolous companions, but they have labored for youth and for principle. For their services they have been hailed from pulpit and platform as among the noblest of mankind, the hope of civilization, the light in the darkness. Eulogies and thanks have been heaped upon them.

An old axiom, however, says that actions speak louder than words. If it is believed that the community appreciates these teachers, consult the recent research bulletin of the University of Chattanooga, a free copy of which may be obtained from the office there. In the appendix is a list showing the years of training, the years of experience and the salaries of the teachers of Chattanooga and Hamilton county. Almost without exception at the head of each salary group is a person of little training and much experience. No attempt is made here to belittle experience, which makes for greater efficiency, certainly, but in the words of one city teacher, "Why do they still lack training if they have been teaching so long? Why have they not used some of their salary improving themselves?" Another interesting angle of this survey reveals that many teachers with only a few years of experience and little training have been rewarded with salaries higher than have teachers with degrees and years of experience.

Why do these things exist? Do the people of Chattanooga prefer poor scholarship and poor training in the teaching force? Do they think it wise to have flat "raises" and flat "cuts?" To paraphrase Senator Borah, do they think that teachers can eat praise? Are they short-sighted enough to believe the persons who patronize private schools and who would reduce school expenditures, when they cry that, since we have many poorly trained teachers, all our teachers are overpaid?

To the last question, let it be remembered that very few of our highest paid teachers with the poorest preparation are paid according to standards set by other cities. In Chattanooga merit is not recognized or appreciated. If a deserving teacher dares to question why it should be so, she is insulted by being told that if she does not like her position, there are plenty more who will take her place.

Yes, that is true! There are plenty more who will take her place at a still smaller salary, thus saving the community money—but at the expense of whom? Do the children of this community deserve this? In this age of social thinking and social planning can Chattanooga find no place for the adequate support of its teachers and the education of its youth?

We need an adequate salary scale!

UNITED VOTE OFFERS PROOF UNION WANTED

"Ice Cream" Organization Gets a Setback.

FREE EXPRESSION ALLOWED WORKERS

Government Official Supervises Balloting of Hosiery Mill Employes.

Another group of Chattanooga workers have signified beyond shadow of doubt that, free from coercion and intimidation, they will choose the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates as the agency through which their own duly-elected officers will bargain with employers concerning wages and working conditions.

Employes of the United Hosiery mills, East Chattanooga, on Monday expressed their preference under supervision of John L. Conner, of Washington, representative of the textile relations board, and the vote stood 511 to 139. The vote was taken in accordance with an agreement made with the company which terminated the recent strike, which provided for the balloting within sixty days. Under the terms of the signed agreement, the United company is now pledged to deal exclusively with representatives chosen by their employes who are members of Branch 53, American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Trades unionists recalled this week that the United was one of the large local mills where workers were said by the daily papers to have been "pulled out" by "flying squadrons," and the papers wept crocodile tears over the dear workers' sad plight, leaving the inference that no union organization was wanted. However, it was noted at the "polling place" Monday that no "flying squadrons" were present, nor yet even one whittling stick or baseball bat upon which to base a demand by the daily press for intervention of the United States army, or navy, or somebody, to save the good name of the city and protect the dear worker in his rights.

It was also recalled that in no single instance, where opportunity was afforded, have workers in this territory failed to register by vast majorities their preference for a real organization to represent them, rather than an "ice cream" affair promoted and operated by and for employers. In at least one such case employes of a large local company voted 100 per cent to affiliate with the American Federation.

The vote Monday was personally supervised by Mr. Conner, and representatives of the union and of the company officiated.

The ballot contained the following:

"I desire to be represented for purposes of collective bargaining with the United Hosiery Mills company by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers," and "I desire to be represented for purposes of collective bargaining with the United Hosiery Mills company by some person or persons or agent other than the American Federation of Hosiery Workers."

Officials of Branch 53 took no part in the election, the United workers being left absolutely free to express their choice without persuasion of any character from the organization's heads.

FERA MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Washington. — Harry L. Hopkins, administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief administration, has announced the appointment of Dr. Clifford E. Waller as medical director for the FERA. Dr. Waller was formerly assistant surgeon general, in charge of the state relations division of the Bureau of Public Health. His duties will include directing both the policies and activities of the FERA in the field of medical relief to the great army of the needy this winter.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, NOVERBER 23, 1934

What Next!

Development of a new process which creates a cotton-like texture out of wood pulp has been announced at Rome. Italian experts are reported to believe the discovery will not only make Italy virtually independent of United States cotton but will reduce the price of cotton goods or cotton-like goods to one-third their present figures.

Wisdom

Every step taken in the operation of government should be made under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people.—Benjamin Harrison.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does organized labor favor increased payments by the Federal emergency relief administration?

A.—Yes. The recent San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor declared for an increase in maximum relief from the FERA.

* * *

Q.—When was the great Pullman railroad strike?

A.—It began May 11, 1894, and ended in July of the same year.

* * *

Q.—Where will the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held?

A.—The San Francisco convention left the choice of the convention city to the Executive Council, which has announced no decision.

Teacher—Junior, have you learned your history lesson?

Junior—No'm, I hain't had no time yet for nuthin' but my grammar lesson.

Cardui Helped Lady For Nervousness and Run-Down Condition

"I have taken Cardui several times for weak, run-down condition and it has helped me," writes Mrs. Walter M. Coulon, of Forsyth, Ga. "I was nervous and suffering from a weak condition. There were days when I had to lie down during the day. I sent for six bottles of Cardui, as it had helped me before. Cardui gave me strength, stopped the nervousness and helped me in every way." . . . Cardui may be just what you need. It can't do you any harm, so why not try it? Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. $1 a bottle, at drug stores.

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Only 100 Per Cent Union Moving Service in Town

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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T. B. WALKER, Owner
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Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

Running Away From Trade Unions

The regional labor board for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut has made an interpretation of Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act which merits attention.

The question before the board was: Is it legal for a company arbitrarily to scrap a union contract, move to a cheap labor area, and refuse to employ its old employes because they insist upon collective bargaining?

The matter arose in the case of two Brooklyn fur-dressing concerns which had contracts with fur-dressers' unions. The contracts prescribed that the employers should not abrogate them without due notice. In their desire to chisel wages the firms repudiated the contracts without formal notice, moved their plants to South Norwalk, Conn., and Farmingdale, Long Island, where they believed there was an abundance of cheap unorganized labor, and refused to employ their old employes in the new locations because those employes "wanted to bargain on the terms and conditions of employment through union representatives."

The regional labor board held this refusal constituted a violation of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act, which declares that "no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment . . . to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing." The decision added:

"The board cannot ignore the social and economic consequences of this act of migration to a territory where the workers—not only in this industry—are largely unorganized. By removing the plant to South Norwalk some ninety-seven workers are added to the ranks of the unemployed in New York City, to be supported by public or private relief. . . . Termination of an agreement as to wages, hours, and other conditions of work does not terminate the employment of individuals working under such an agreement."

Basing its action on this ruling, the board ordered the concerns to reinstate in their old positions all workers who applied for such reinstatement.

The general application of this rule would make it very difficult for wage-chiseling firms to escape the higher living standards of union labor by moving to localities where the workers are not organized and consequently compelled to accept low wages and living conditions recognized to be far below the minimum requirements for health and comfort.

Insofar as production costs are influenced by wages and hours at the high levels fixed by organized labor, it would tend to prevent the cheap labor owners of industry from relocating their plants in low wage areas. It would also accustom consumers to pay for the commodities they require prices based on high wages and decent living standards, which are the basis of real prosperity throughout the United States.

Propagandists—some anti-union outfits—contends that there may be firms who are unable to continue in business unless they move to cheap labor localities. The patriotic reply to this argument is that such concerns should go out of business, and the sooner the better. The American people as a whole do not want commodities which are cheap because they are produced by cheap labor.

The Laird's Minstrel

Ivy L. Lee, known to organized labor as one of its bitterest enemies, but to the oil trust in the United States and the dye trust in Germany as a very present help in time of trouble, is dead at the age of 57 years.

In mediaeval Scotland, every self-respecting laird had his own private minstrel, to sing the laird's prowess and virtues. As the minstrel told it, it was the laird who really whipped the enemy; the clansmen just came in to gather up the spoil. It was the laird who made the clan respected and feared to the remotest glen. If the minstrel did his work properly, if he earned the sardonic compliment of Bruce:

"Well has thou framed, old man, thy strains
To praise the hand that pays thy pains;"

he had something to eat, a place to sleep, an important position at the gatherings, and sometimes a drink from a flagon of usquebaugh which the laird had sampled first.

Ivy Lee was minstrel to the Laird of Standard Oil, John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Ivy was a clever minstrel. He praised the hand that paid his pains with more than common skill. He took up the job when the Rockefeller-controlled Colorado Fuel and Iron company was still stinking with the smoke and blood of the Ludow massacre; probably the most ghastly butchery that corporation gunmen have staged in America.

He set out, under these unpleasant circumstances, to "sell Rockefeller to the American people as a Santa Claus, not as an ogre;" and to an astounding degree, he succeeded. He actually staged a scene in which Mother Jones, champion and idol of the miners, shook hands with John D. Rockefeller.

When that could happen, anything could happen. Lee's oily adroitness—the pun is unavoidable—has made hosts of Americans almost reverse their opinions of Rockefeller. They see only the University of Chicago, the Rockefeller Foundation, the reservoirs of money poured out—and, as a rule, wisely poured out—in charitable projects. They think these express the real nature of the man, and not his earnest desire for spiritual fire insurance. They forget his ruthlessness, his cruelty, in gathering the gold which he is belatedly scattering.

This is to a considerable extent the work of Ivy Lee. It earns him high rank among the ignoble company of sycophants. He has other titles to such fame. He began publicity work with the Pennsylvania railroad, one of the hardest-boiled, anti-union lines of the country. He spread out, as the old-time minstrel could not do; and within a few months before his death, he was taking a $25,000 yearly fee from the German dye trust, and pleasantly interviewing Hitler.

Yet he will be remembered as the Laird Rockefeller's minstrel. He whitewashed the slaughter of American miners before he struck hands with the butchers of German Jews.

The World and the Courts Both Move

Thirty years ago, dissenting from a verdict of the United States supreme court which declared unconstitutional the New York law limiting the hours of work in bakeries, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes indulged himself in a bit of sacracsm.

"The Fourteenth amendment," he said, "does not enact Mr. Herbert Spence's 'Social Statics.'" But in substance and effect, that is about what a majority of the court held the constitution did. They held that the "liberty" guaranteed to the citizen by this amendment included the liberty to work as long hours as the boss desired.

The other day, Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo, upholding the New York law fixing minimum prices of milk, also went back to this part of the constitution.

"The Fourteenth amendment," said Cardozo, "does not protect a business against the hazards of competition." And the court was unanimous in supporting this view.

Those two references to the Fourteenth amendment, thirty years apart, mark a revolution in legal and judicial habits of mind.

Justice Peckham, speaking for the court, treated the New York law on bakeries as an impertinence. "This interference of the legislatures with the ordinary trades and occupations of the people seems to be increasing," he complained; and delivered himself of this gem of wisdom:

"Clean and wholesome bread does not depend on whether the baker works but 10 hours a day, or only 60 hours a week." Four justices dissented; but Peckham had his way.

A few days ago, Justice Cardozo, speaking for a unanimous court, said that the milk price law was not an "interference," but a justified piece of experiment. The world do move.

Mixing His Test Tubes

W. B. Bell, president of the Chemical Alliance, told a gathering of his fellow craftsmen that national planning "can never succeed in a democracy." It would "destroy private enterprise," he declared, and he ridiculed the claim that wealth in this country is concentrated in too few hands, or that the workers do not get a sufficient share.

Mr. Bell may be a good chemist. But when he enters the field of economics and sociology, he reminds one of the caustic criticism which Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, made on the writings of the pretentious Lord Bacon.

"The lord chancellor," said Harvey, "writes on science like—like a lord chancellor."

Mr. Bell speaks of the social problems of today like—like a chemist. This comparison is made with some hesitation, for assuredly there are few chemists who are so little aware of the world in which they live. His social test tubes are badly mixed.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Charles G. Dawes has vouched for the high moral character of Samuel Insull and Samuel's brokers. But who has vouched for the high moral character of Charles G. Dawes?

A good many years ago, some Chicago politicians wanted to start a bank. They had to show a certain financial backing in order to get a state license. Dawes, head of another Chicago bank, loaned them securities which they showed as their own, and got their license. Dawes took back his securities, Lorimer opened his bank, which duly went broke, but Dawes loaned no securities to help out the depositors.

Two years ago, Charles G. Dawes was head of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, whose chief work at that time was to bolster up shaky banks. The Dawes bank in Chicago was then decidedly shaky. Dawes resigned from the RFC with a grand gesture—and immediately thereafter borrowed $90,000,000 from the RFC, a government institution, which he had dominated for months, and the largest single loan it has ever made. A large share of the money hasn't been paid back yet.

Dawes may vouch for Insull; but who is vouching for Dawes?

* * *

From now on there will be great clamor throughout the country and particularly in Washington, over what is to be done to "keep body and soul together" among the idle millions this winter. We shall hear the words "dole," "insurance," "relief," "work" and all of their synonyms through columns of newspaper space, over hours of radio time and through endless speeches and sermons. There will be plenty of talk—talk without end, most of it to very little point and without much thought.

This winter will probably bring us to the supreme effort to revive prosperity. If it can't be revived by the coming of spring the outlook will not be bright for much of anything.

* * *

The coming congress will have within its ranks a great number of money hunters—men who will use Washington as a platform from which to talk for and vote for money in all kinds of ways. Most of these will get the cold and icy stares from the White House and many of their bills will get the veto if they ever get through to enactment.

But there will be a big program of what is called social legislation and out of it there ought to come a great deal of change in the economic picture. Whether benefits will be permanent remains to be seen.

We have yet to find out whether the various forms of insurance—unemployment, sickness and old age—can put enough leverage under the maladjustments to take the wrinkles out permanently.

We don't know yet whether it will provide a new heart or merely lift a face. But we shall find out in due time, for something like that program will be adopted this winter.

* * *

There is a great deal of reason to suppose that before there is permanent and proper cure some way will have to be found to actually stop the over-exploitation of the wage-earners of America—and pensions seem to need reinforcements if that job is to be done.

How curious and interesting it is that during this past year, while employment has remained about stationary, the dividends of a great group of corporations have climbed to amazing heights, until a golden stream has poured forth to stockholders.

NRA codes, even where they have produced shorter hours and some raise in total wage payments, have not modified the dividend flow. Indeed, they have done mighty little to increase the wage flow.

Sad as it is to say, there seems to have been more guarantee of dividends in the codes than of wages.

* * *

As President Green said not long ago, the codes have done all they can for employment and wages, unless they are changed. As they stand today, the codes have reached the limit of their power to right the wrongs in the economic order.

If there is to be more employment growing out of codes, then the codes will have to be changed.

Since code changes must meet the approval of employers, we can look for no really drastic changes.

Thus the coming winter is destined to bring what really will be a climax in the administration effort to overhaul the old ship and make it seaworthy. Out of all the murk there arises this practical surety: If moderate measures do not work, then extremes will have their way. It is a time to keep informed—a time to know what is going on.

DETROIT BUTCHERS STRIKE

Detroit, Mich.—A strike of members of Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen's Local Union No. 632, here, temporarily closed about 100 shops belonging to members of the Kosher Butchers' association. Later, employers got together and opened about twenty-five shops, manned entirely by owners. Seventy-five shops were closed up tight.

Officials of the union announced they were prepared to "fight to the last ditch," the morale of the men being very good. Only minor adjustments in wages and working conditions were asked.

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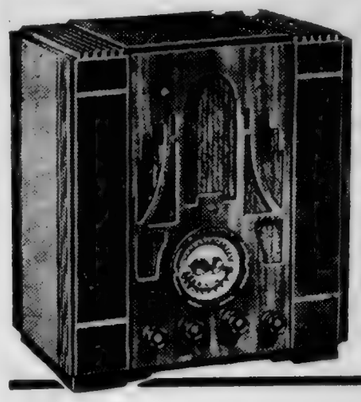

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Only one of the great values Atwater Kent offers in up-to-the-minute radio. Let us demonstrate how much pleasure a new 1935 radio can give you.

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EASY TERMS

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[illegible] ST.—620 BROAD ST.

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!

Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!

Why not . . .

YOU?

EASY WAY

SELF-SERVICE GROCERY

SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.

We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.

Just ask your old time brother union man.

The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper

S. J. EDWARDS STORES

219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE — 2106 EAST MAIN STREET

210 McCALLIE AVENUE — 2119 DODDS AVENUE

CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE

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Associated:
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Telephone Users Consider Quality and Dependability of Service as Paramount

Telephone service is such an intimate, personal service that anything adversely affecting it at once becomes a subject of individual interest to the millions of users. Because this service has such an important part in your every day social and business life, its quality and dependability are matters of serious concern to you. Service inferior to the high standard to which you are accustomed would not be acceptable, even at a lower price.

Recognizing this fact, the Bell System has always so shaped its policy as to insure the best and most dependable service that science and careful, farsighted management could produce, at the lowest possible cost consistent with financial safety.

Due to this constructive policy, the telephone business has never earned speculative profits.

In the best years of the Southern Bell Telephone Company's history, and during a time when other businesses were earning large profits on soaring prices, the cost of telephone service was kept at a level where the return on the investment was never more than 7%. In 1930, when the depression was first felt, these earnings declined rapidly, and in 1933 they shrank to about 4% on the investment.

It is obvious that further reductions of such already inadequate earnings would seriously endanger the financial soundness of the business, and be reflected in the quality and dependability of the service.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Incorporated

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other low to look out for your interest, you are doing an injuse both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of unior meetings on your rt is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion ter a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to ncur in what has been done and work in harmony with e officers and other members of your union

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others do the same, because one important thing to remember the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

BUYING POWER RAISES HELD VITAL TO BUSINESS GAINS

Production Cannot Continue Increase Now Reported Beginning Unless There Is Steady Upturn in Ability of Masses to Buy, American Federation of Labor Warns in Monthly Business Survey.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Production and unemployment cannot go on increasing unless a steady increase in workers' buying power creates a growing market for goods, the American Federation of Labor declares in its monthly survey of business. The survey notes upturns in several lines of production and says that business sentiment has apparently turned toward optimism.

Citing an increase in bank deposits, gains in department store sales, higher buying power of workers and farmers and other favorable factors, the survey says that the business world is in a better position to go ahead than at this time last year.

"In case private initiative is still unable to lift business out of the depression, however," the survey adds, "the president's aides are working on a nation-wide plan to increase production with the help of federal guarantees and put men and women back to work in industry."

"In September, we had 10,951,000 without work in industry. Business has devised no plan to give these men and women their normal jobs in productive work."

Buying Power Lags.

Answering the question, has workers' buying power been rising fast enough to justify a large production increase, the survey says:

"Not yet, but given a period of rising business activity and the proper controls, it should be possible to bring back the balance of consuming power.

"Thus far the rapid increase of prices has canceled all gains in the average worker's income. . . . If there had been no rise in living costs, the total increase in workers' monthly 'real' income would have been $727,000,000, instead of $430,000,000—69 per cent greater.

Output Increase Necessary.

"Part of the recent price increase was due to necessary readjustment in prices which had fallen to very low levels in the deflation (farmers' prices particularly); part was price profiteering, and part arose from efforts of employers to pay the cost of wage increases by raising prices.

"Since much progress has already been made in readjusting prices, the administration is now emphasizing the fact that we must prevent further rises in living costs as well as increase workers' incomes.

"How can this be done? Wage increases can be paid for by increasing production and reducing unit operating costs, instead of increasing prices. One of the chief reasons for high unit costs of manufacture today is the low level of production at which our plants are now running, particularly in the heavy industries, and the large amount of idle plant capacity which must be supported.

Balance Must Be Kept.

"If we are looking forward now to a period of rising production, with vast general increases in industrial income which this implies, we must remember that unless we distribute industrial income where it will buy the products of our mines, farms, factories and service industries, unless we keep a balance between producing and consuming power we shall pave the way for another depression."

DOPE ON THE *ELECTRICIANS*

Hello, everybody.

* * *

A friend is not a fellow who is taken in by sham;
A friend is one who knows your faults and doesn't give a d—n.

* * *

Harold G. Brown (Carpenter)—She'd look better without so much powder and rouge on.

Me—she isn't so bad as she's painted.

* * *

Tom Rose (Carpenter)—Don't turn up your nose at work, turn up your sleeves.

* * *

John Bowman (Carpenter)—Expenses are not hard to meet; you meet them everywhere.

* * *

G. T. Mitchell (Barber)—There is no use worrying as long as there is meal in the old barrel.

A. L. Hartman (Barber)—Huh! getting meal in the barrel is what worries me.

* * *

Chatter Box McKerley, Barber, must have loaned his razor to some Carpenter or Electrician, as I see he is afraid to use it on himself.

* * *

Frank Krug (Electrician)—If a man steals, no matter what, he will live to regret it.

She—You used to steal kisses from me before we were married.

Frank—Well, you heard what I said.

* * *

Sergt. Jack Frost (Electrician)—What's the first thing to do when cleaning a rifle?

Private Elmer Crosby (Electrician)—Look at the number.

Sarge—And what has that to do with it?

Elmer—To make sure I'm cleaning my own gun.

* * *

Mrs. H. A. Hicks (Textile)—Are you doing anything for that cold of yours?

Mr. H. A. Hicks (Painter)—I sneeze whenever it wants me to.

* * *

I hope all of you have a nice Thanksgiving.

KING FISH.

SINCLAIR DECLARES FERA HAS ADOPTED EPIC PLAN

Los Angeles.—The federal emergency relief administration has adopted his Epic program completely in formulating a plan for the unemployed to make goods for their own use, Upton Sinclair said here. Sinclair foresaw in the federal plan the possibility of his proposals becoming effective in forty-eight states instead of only in California, as he proposed in his campaign for the governorship.

"It is not only comparable to the Epic plan, it is the Epic plan complete," he said. "The whole Epic plan is simply 'production for use.' That is what the relief administration has worked out in its program as just reported."

In Union there is strength

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You can get your turkey and eat it, too! Just turn the Dial of any Sterchi World-Wide Radio!

STERCHI BROS STORES, INC.

BOYS and GIRLS!

Join

Reddy Kilowatt's CHRISTMAS PRIZE CONTEST

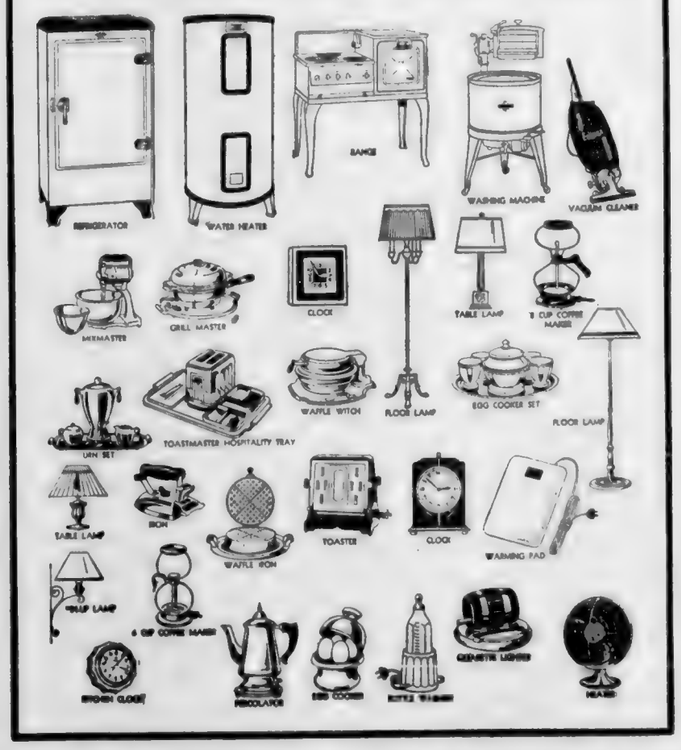
Win Valuable Gifts for Your Mothers!

THESE VALUABLE GIFTS ARE INCLUDED IN THE

176 PRIZES

A TOTAL OF 6 GRAND PRIZES, 40 SECONDARY PRIZES, 130 GENERAL PRIZES

1 Grand Prize, 5 Secondary Prizes, 15 General Prizes will be awarded in each of the four Statewide districts of The Tennessee Electric Power Company system. 1 Grand Prize, 10 Secondary Prizes, 35 General Prizes will be awarded in the Chattanooga district and also in the Nashville district of The Tennessee Electric Power Company system.



BOYS AND GIRLS—here is your chance to give your mother, father or someone you love a real Christmas present. And you will have fun, too. Just enter Reddy Kilowatt's Christmas Present Contest.

Reddy Kilowatt is giving 176 valuable prizes. Every child between the ages of six and eighteen and whose home is served by The Tennessee Electric Power Company system is eligible in this big contest.

If you haven't already received your entry blank through the mail, come to any of our stores and get one . . . along with information that may help you to win.

If you have soiled or ruined your entry blank . . . we'll gladly give you another one.

Make this the happiest Christmas mother has ever had . . . because her child won a handsome gift for her. Let's get going. Complete rules and information on each entry blank. As soon as you receive your entry blank clip the entry coupon and mail it to us immediately. Contest will close on Dec. 10. Prizes will be awarded on Dec. 18.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BUY OR SELL ANYTHING---IT'S A CONTEST OF SKILL

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Electrical Gifts Are ETP *Beautiful, Useful, Lasting*

Black-Draught Good For Biliousness and Bad Taste in Mouth

"I have found Thedford's Black-Draught so good for biliousness, bad taste in the mouth and other disagreeable feelings due to constipation," writes Mrs. Mary Garner, of Burleson, Texas. "My mother used it for a number of years and we do not think there is a better medicine. I was pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I sent for it and gave it to my children (as a laxative) for colds and when they felt bad. Soon they felt fine." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught for the grown folks—and Syrup of Black-Draught for the children.

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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Joy Phone 6-7188

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Gordon's No. 30

200,000 people can't be wrong. Bottles, 25c up.

At Your Nearest Dealer!

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We have just received a large shipment of sturdy, extra well-made, work shoes. They're unlined for comfort, strictly water-proof. Some have composition soles. They're "knockout" values at $1.95 and $2.45

Contor Bros.

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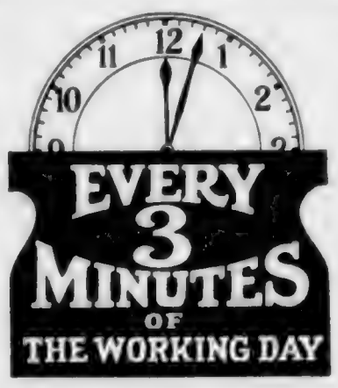

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Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

RENEWAL OF WAGE AGREEMENTS STRONGLY URGED AS BASIS FOR PROGRESS IN BUILDING INDUSTRY

Construction Planning and Adjustment Board Appeals to Employers and Workers to Re-Establish Foundation for Progress and Good Will by Signing Pay and Hour Pacts.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The National Construction Planning and Adjustment board, the construction industry's bi-partisan board, by unanimous action of employer and employe members, has urged the industry to move toward restoring wage stability by renewing expired wages and hours agreements where they have existed, Board Chairman Sullivan W. Jones announced.

Wage stability has been secured in the past in most large communities through agreements between organized groups of contractors and local and national labor organizations. In competitive bidding, these agreements had the effect, at least, of taking speculation out of the highly important element of labor cost.

Many of these agreements have been allowed to expire. In their absence and pending the establishment of area agreements, provided for under the construction industry code, there is no stable wage base even for the groups of employers and employes who have been responsible for industry leadership and upon whose shoulders has rested the burden of promoting industry cooperation and well-being.

"Uncertainty and discontent, due to the absence of a wage base, are destroying the traditional foundation of stability and good-will upon which the future of the industry must be built," Jones said.

"The planning and adjustment board appeals to the industry to check the irreparable damage being done. The board appeals to those groups of contractors and to those labor organizations who have worked together in the past under agreements, to renew those agreements or negotiate new ones. By so doing, not only will they re-establish stability in the supporting core of the industry, but also will expedite area agreements by furnishing the base from which to move forward."

Labor members of the board are: M. J. McDonough, president, Building Trades department, A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.; John J. Hynes, general president, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Washington, D. C.; William L. Hutcheson, president, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. J. Colleran, president, Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, New York City; John Coefield, president, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Washington, D. C.; Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, Washington, D. C.; L. P. Lindelof, president, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Lafayette, Ind.; D. W. Tracy, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.; P. J. Morrin, president, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, St. Louis, Mo., and J. V. Moreschi, president, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' union, Quincy, Mass.

Epic Vote Held Unrest Symptom

George Creel Urges California Democrats to Heed Big Sinclair Vote by Adopting Progressive Program to Rally Liberal Opinion.

San Francisco.—Declaring that Upton Sinclair's "Epic" vote in the recent election is "plainly symptomatic of bitter dissatisfaction with existing conditions, George Creel warned that unless forceful leadership is developed at once "California's unhappy and bewildered thousands will mill again and may stampede."

Creel appealed to the democratic party in California to "take the lead in formulating a progressive program, and thus provide a rallying point for liberal opinions." His appeal was made in a letter to Francis Carr, democratic leader in Redding.

Sinclair, former socialist and author of the "End-Poverty-in-California" campaign, defeated Creel in the primary election and then lost to Frank F. Merriam, republican, in the race for governor. Sinclair polled about 850,000 votes.

"The EPIC vote was plainly symtomatic of bitter dissatisfaction with existing conditions and must be heeded," Creel told Carr in terming the election "a Sinclair defeat and not a Merriam victory."

"EPIC's proposals, whatever else may be thought of them, were concrete," Creel's letter continued.

Set Wage Rates For Oil Field Workers

Washington.—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, the oil administrator, has ordered establishment of minimum wages for skilled occupation in derrick and rig building occupations in four oil-producing states. For Oklahoma and Kansas the rate was fixed at $1.25 an hour, and $1.50 an hour for crew foremen. For Texas and New Mexico, the skilled rate was fixed at $1.50 an hour, with crew foremen to receive a minimum of $1.75 an hour.

The planning and co-ordination committee of the oil industry had recommended rates 25 cents an hour lower. However, the petroleum labor policy board, after hearings, disapproved this recommendation, and in turn recommended to Oil Administrator Ickes the higher rates, which were approved.

Green Challenges Business to Obey NRA Labor Rules

Employers Must Comply With Law, or Labor Will Continue Skeptical of Co-operation Offer, He Declares.

Washington, Nov. 22.—President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has challenged business and industrial leaders to pledge compliance with labor provisions of the recovery act in their new program of co-operation with the government in recovery efforts.

Until this is done, Green said, labor cannot be blamed "if it is skeptical as to the real degree of co-operation" which business interests will give to the new deal.

Declaring that the offer of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to co-operate with the government to hasten national recovery represents an "about face" on the part of the organization, as it has heretofore assumed a "critical attitude approximating opposition to the government's national recovery policy," Green went on to say:

"The primary purpose of the national recovery act was to develop a co-partnership relationship between the government, industry and labor. In every step taken in the furtherance of the national recovery program, labor has co-operated to the fullest extent and to the greatest degree. Unfortunately, business interests, as represented by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, have refused to recognize the partnership of labor in the national recovery program.

Have Fought Section 7-A.

"These interests have refused to agree to accord labor representation upon code authorities; have opposed the application of Section 7-A of the industrial recovery act, which provides for collective bargaining and which is embodied in every industrial code of fair practice. Business interests, as represented by the United States Chamber of Commerce, have discharged and discriminated against thousands of workers because they exercised their right under Section 7-A to join a labor union.

"In addition, the National Association of Manufacturers publicly declared its refusal to abide by the decisions of the national labor relations board and called upon all members of the association to refuse to comply with the decisions of the national labor relations board providing for majority representation. The steel manufacturers have threatened to institute court proceedings in an effort to prevent the application of the decisions of the national labor relations board.

Chamber Must Obey Law.

"While announcing publicly the purpose of the chamber of commerce to co-operate with the government in the effort to accelerate national recovery, it denounces labor as unreasonable in its attitude and unfair in its demands. Before labor can accept the offer of the chamber of commerce to co-operate with the government in the promotion of economic recovery as sincere and genuine, it must publicly announce its willingness to comply with Section 7-A of the national recovery act as embodied in industrial codes of fair practice, and its willingness to abide by the decisions of duly constituted authorities, set up by act of congress for the purpose of promoting industrial peace, as represented by the national labor relations board, the national steel labor relations board and other boards of a similar character.

"Section 7-A and these boards are a part of the instrumentalities created by act of congress and established by the administration for the purpose of promoting economic recovery and labor and industry co-operation. There can be no co-operation on the part of any group until they are willing to recognize the governmental instrumentalities through which co-operation can be extended.

Industry Is Challenged.

"Labor accepts its full responsibility under the provisions of the national recovery act. It will co-operate fully in code-making processes, will recognize its obligations to the fullest extent, will conform to the requirements of Section 7-A of the national recovery act, and will accept the decisions of the national labor relations board providing for majority representation in collective bargaining processes.

"We challenge the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers to meet this character of co-operation and to publicly announce their willingness to do so.

"Unless the chamber of commerce meets this challenge, we must regard its utterances as the voice of Jacob and the hand of Esau."

URGE EQUALITY FOR WOMEN.

Washington.—Miss Bettie Gram Swing, an outstanding feminist leader, has joined the staff of the inter-American commission of women, which seeks ratification and adherence of the women's equality treaties signed at Montevideo at the last Pan-American conference.

Establish "Division Of Labor Standards"

Washington.—A new division of labor standards has been established as a bureau of the department of labor, according to an announcement by Secretary Perkins.

Verne A. Zimmer has been named as director and Miss Clare M. Beyer as assistant director.

The division is said to be intended to aid "interested parties and organizations to secure improvements in the working and living conditions of wage-earners."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50513
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Helen Cartland Suddath vs. Rufus E. Suddath

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rufus E. Suddath is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Carter J. Lynch, Atty. 12-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50517
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ether Waddell vs. Ed Waddell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ed Waddell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 20th day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 12-21

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the fourth day of March, 1929, by Lee G. Dearing and wife, Caroline Rose Dearing, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book W, Vol. 23, page 410 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said county in Book ____, Vol. ____, page ____, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having been continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead at the West door of the courthouse on Walnut street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, at 11 o'clock, a.m.,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1934,

the following decribed real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 11 of the Country Club Place, according to plat of said Addition of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Plat Book No. 7, page 22.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 23rd day of November, 1934.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
12-21 Trustee.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 10647
Before Luther Hamby, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Ice Refrigeration vs. Round Table Kitchen (W. O. Tillinghast, Prop.)

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against certain household goods, which has been possessed by the sheriff. Therefore, the said W. O. Tillinghast is required to appear on or before Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office at 619 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise a judgment by default will be taken against him and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 15th day of November, 1934.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.
12-7

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 10646
Before J. B. Bayless, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
National Mfg. & Stores Corp., doing business as Lawrence Furniture Co., vs. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kelly and Chattanooga Transfer & Storage Co.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against certain household goods, which has been possessed by the sheriff, defendants are required to appear on or before Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 15th day of November, 1934.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.
12-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50486
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
H. M. T. Roberts vs. S. W. Roberts

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that S. W. Roberts is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Benj. Z. Tabb, Atty. 12-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50442
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lee W. Ramsey vs. June Marie Ramsey

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that June Marie Ramsey is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 11-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50447
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Olura Phillips vs. Earl Phillips

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Earl Phillips is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
John J. Lively, Jr., Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50486
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that [illegible] Bennett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
John Hallberg, Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50674
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Gladys Copeland vs. R. M. Copeland

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that R. M. Copeland is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
W. F. Grubb, Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50424
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Willie Jones vs. Granville W. Jones

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Granville W. Jones is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50455
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marie Hitchcock vs. William S. Hitchcock

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William S. Hitchcock is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
B. M. Fogo, Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50418
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Virginia Forlines vs. John L. Forlines

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John L. Forlines is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
John J. Lively, Jr., Atty.

Man—Is your wife fond of listening in?

Neighbor—Not half so much as she is of speaking out.

What Does The Union Do?

Who raises the wages? The union.

Who shortens your hours? The union.

Who protects you from grinding bosses? The union.

Who fights for sanitary workshops? The union.

Who gets behind every piece of legislation? The union.

Who takes the children out of the workshops? The union.

Who demands equal pay for the sexes and who reduces hours for women? The union.

Who continually forces employers to protect workers' lives? The union.

Who has forced the establishment of factory inspection? The union.

Who has started the long list of social advances now being accepted everywhere? The union.

The Unions do things. Every hour of the day they advance inch by inch and step by step. They have beaten down opposition. They have compelled judges, clergymen, economists and educators to revise their views of our cause and movement.

The Union is the best investment a worker can make. They are here to stay and their usefulness will expand only as fast as our non-union fellows join with us.

There is lo limit to what we can do by united action.

Join with us in this great humanizing, educational movement that has proven its worth and stands today the only force between workers and degradation.

No other movement on earth can compare with organized labor in the practical, direct benefits to the toilers.

Let unionists proclaim the faith that is in them, and let them spread the gospel of trades unionism to their unorganized craftsmen.

Grit your teeth and organile, for you will enjoy only those benefits that you take.

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 30, 1934 — Number 32

SEES BRIGHTER HOPE FOR LABOR LEGISLATION

Aymon Optimistic on Eve Lawmakers' Session.

PROGRAM IN LINE WITH FEDERAL PLANS

Major Projects to Be Placed Before Tennessee Solons at Coming Meet.

Prospects for progress in labor's program for remedial legislation to which the masses are entitled was declared this week to be brighter than for many years, despite the hounding by "special interests," who biennially raise huge funds to prevent interference with "their business."

Paul J. Aymon, well-known local trades unionist, who was elected legislative representative of the Tennessee Federation of Labor at the May convention of that body, submitted a brief outline of the program, and expressed optimism as to the possibilities for success at the coming session of the state lawmakers.

"The new deal program nationally has made people conscious of the fact that changes are needed in our laws," Mr. Aymon said, "and the activities of reactionaries who would block all progress, particularly along the lines of social legislation, are handicapped by a nation-wide spirit which calls for justice for the masses and condemns selfishness of the few. Although social legislation has been retarded in past years principally by our brethren from the rural districts, the progressive wave has spread into all corners of the state and the nation, and opponents of progress are scheduled to be taken for a ride' in the matter of legislation protecting the helpless and assuring safe and sanitary working conditions for those who toil in the mill, mine, workshop and factory.

"Our program this year embodies all features proposed by the United States labor department. At the Memphis meeting in May report of the Federation's delegate to a conference in Washington called by the secretary of labor and attended by representatives from forty-three states was adopted in full. This report included the program of the federal department for uniform social and labor legislation, and was in many respects identical with the proposals which we have offered before the Tennessee legislature in the past."

The program as outlined by Mr. Aymon will be supplemented by proposals offered by various craft organizations covering matters of interest particularly to their trades. Such proposals, locally, will be handled first by the legislative committee of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, which will in turn take them up with Mr. Aymon and the local delegation. The state program is as follows:

National Program.

1. State adoption of NIRA.
2. Legislation limiting injunctions in labor disputes.
3. State old age pensions.
4. Unemployment insurance.
5. Minimum wage law.
6. Child labor amendment to federal constitution of the United States.
7. TVA enabling act.
8. Providing better housing facilities.

State labor laws as follows should be strengthened:

Workmen's compensation and factory inspection law.

Hours of women and minors.

Abolition of industrial home work.

Favoring increases in appropriation bill to increase state employes.

New Bills That Should Be Enacted.

Exemption in garnishment law raised from $40.00 to $75.00 per month.

Law taxing property that is owned by religious and educational institutions that is placed in competition with privately owned property.

Opposing all laws that have for their purpose sales and consumers' tax.

Amend small loan law.

Abolition of convict-made goods

(Continued on Last Page)

President Pleads For Approval Child Labor Amendment

Mr. Roosevelt Asks State Legislatures to Ratify N. R. A. Principle.

Child labor, temporarily outlawed by the NRA, should be prohibited permanently through a constitutional amendment, President Roosevelt wrote to Courtenay Dinwiddie, general secretary of the national child labor committee. The letter said:

One of the accomplishments under the national recovery act which has given me the greatest gratification is the outlawing of child labor. It shows how simply a long desired reform which no individual or state could accomplish alone, may be brought about when people work together. It is my desire that the advances attained through the NRA be made permanent. In the child labor field the obvious method of maintaining the present gains is through ratification of the child labor amendment. I hope this may be achieved.

Twenty states have ratified the amendment and sixteen more are needed to give it the required three-fourths approval. Mr. Dinwiddie expressed the opinion that the president's letter would strongly influence state legislatures toward ratification this winter.

The question of ratification will come before the Tennessee legislature at the approaching session, and the position taken by the lawmakers individually will be a matter of great interest to all progressive citizens of this state. Opponents of the president's recovery program, however, as well as those reactionary by nature, may be expected to broadcast their usual propaganda, and the outcome of the Tennessee vote is problematical.

"The president has been insistent that the child labor gains of the NRA be preserved," a letter from Mr. Dinwiddie to The Labor World this week points out, "but this is the first time he has pointed to the method for achieving this."

Green Urges Anti-Injunction Legislation

State Action Asked to Supplement Norris - LaGuardia Act.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has issued an appeal to all officers and members of state federations of labor for special efforts during the winter months in connection with anti-injunction legislation.

The letter, received by The Labor World this week, is as follows:

To the Officers and Members of State Federations of Labor:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I am writing to urge that you make special efforts, during the coming winter, to secure the enactment of state labor anti-injunction legislation. The Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act, passed by the congress of the United States, should be supplemented immediately through the enactment of similar legislation in the different states. In my opinion the time is opportune. The recent election should be interpreted as evidence of a developing liberal sentiment in favor of the enactment of remedial legislation of this kind as well as of social justice legislation. There ought to be a favorable response to the proposal of state federations of labor that state anti-injunction labor legislation be enacted into law this coming winter.

The committee on labor injunctions, of which Dr. Alexander Fleisher, Room 1002, 100 Fifth avenue, New York City, is secretary, is specializing in the preparation and enactment into law of state labor anti-injunction legislation approved and sponsored by the American Federation of Labor. This committee will render assistance at hearings before legislative committees and at meetings of the members of state legislatures. This committee is co-operating with the American Federation of Labor in the enactment of state labor anti-injunction laws. I commend them to you as worthy of your confidence and as experts available and equipped to render expert service.

WM. GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

"Company" and Independent Unions Compared by A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor has issued a nine-point comparison between "company unions," organized and promoted under auspices of mill managements, and independent unions organized by workers themselves for collective dealing with employes. The nine-point comparison says:

THE COMPANY UNION	THE A. F. OF L. UNION
1. Is formed by the company to prevent organization in a real union.	1. Is formed by the employes themselves to secure better working conditions.
2. Is favored by employers because they know there is nothing to fear from such unions.	2. Is opposed by employers because they know that such unions will secure better working conditions for their workers.
3. Can be destroyed by the employer at any time, since he runs it.	3. Can never be destroyed so long as it is actively supported by all union members.
4. Is paid for by the employer and controlled by the employer.	4. Is paid for by the union members and controlled by the union members.
5. Charges no dues and makes no contribution to general improvement in working conditions.	5. Charges dues which help directly to build nation-wide organization and to bring about labor laws to protect workers.
6. Does not secure higher wages or better working conditions.	6. Does secure higher wages and better working conditions, as is clearly shown by the history of the American Federation of Labor.
7. Is not a true agency for collective bargaining since employe representatives under company union plans are required to follow the instructions of the management.	7. Is a true collective bargaining agency which negotiates with the management as directed by the union members upon questions of wages, hours and working conditions.
8. Is not able to bargain in the true sense of Section 7 (a), because when the company bargains with the company union it does not bargain with the workers but with itself.	8. Is chosen by the workers under section 7(a) to represent them in collective bargaining.
9. Is limited to one shop, plant, or establishment, while employers themselves are so organized on a nation-wide basis in trade associations that individual groups of employes are powerless.	9. Is affiliated with and supported by the American Federation of Labor, which is a nation-wide organization, giving protection to all workers against organized employers.

Mayors Advocate Huge New Program Of Public Works

Ask for Large Undertaking, With Payment of Prevailing Wage Scales.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—The United States conference of mayors, in session here, encouraged by an intimation from Administrator Hopkins, of the federal emergency relief administration, that "direct relief as such" may be abandoned soon, urged congress to establish a giant public works program.

The mayors directed to President Roosevelt and congress a resolution calling for a "large-scale undertaking of public works" and the slashing of red tape to facilitate borrowing for unemployment relief projects.

The plan, embodying a proposal of Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, for virtual abolition of interest rates of municipal public works borrowings under a new government agency, definitely divided the responsibility of relief into two classifications:

1. Relief of the unemployed "under an established system of public works supervised by the federal government."
2. Responsibility for relief of "unemployables" by cities and states.

The mayors' resolution asked that prevailing wage rates be provided in the new public works set-up and lent support to the proposal for unemployment insurance.

Another resolution of the conference asked that the national resources board organize a survey of city problems in the "same manner that great relief has been given agriculture."

Robert Cuthbert Visits "Folks"

Robert Cuthbert, of Nashville, sire of T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Central Body, with his daughter, Miss Catherine Cuthbert, came over Thursday to be with the family of T. R. for Thanksgiving. The visitors will spend Friday and Saturday seeing the sights of a big city.

Mr. Cuthbert Senior has been for many years an active worker in the Nashville Central Body, and has many friends throughout the state.

Mine Workers Give Deserved Promotion To Ben Williams

Popular Coal Digger Transferred After Long Service to District 19.

BEN WILLIAMS

Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of America, who has for the greater part of the past ten years been assigned to District 19, comprising the territory in Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, passed through Chattanooga last week on his way to Kansas City, Mo., where he will make his headquarters as director of the miners' activities in that state.

Mr. Williams' transfer to the Missouri territory (District 25) comes as a deserved promotion, and his many friends in the Chattanooga territory, while regretting the fact he will leave this district, will be glad to learn that his splendid work here has been recognized by the national officers.

During his years of service here Mr. Williams earned the respect and confidence of employer and employe alike, and The Labor World predicts and wishes for him a most successful career in his new field.

AKRON RUBBER WORKERS EXTENDING ORGANIZATION

Akron, O.—Following a "special dispensation" granted by the American Federation of Labor, through President William Green, the three major Rubber Workers' unions here started a membership drive to last sixty days, which is expected to extend the influence and power of regular labor unions in this important industry to an even greater extent than the remarkable campaign of last year.

Although "company unions" have been clearly fostered, Coleman C. Claherty, of the Rubber Workers, is confident of favorable results. The national labor relations board has been requested to order and to supervise a representation election among local Firestone and Goodrich employes.

Neighbor Cities Back Chattanooga For A. F. L. Meet

Nashville, Memphis and Huntsville Approve Convention for This City.

Memphis, Nashville, and Huntsville, Alabama, are the first neighboring cities to report formal action in approving the claims of Chattanooga for the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The San Francisco meeting of the A. F. of L. left in the hands of the executive council the choice of the next convention city, and Chattanooga trades unionists immediately began a campaign to convince the labor officials that this city is the logical spot for the meeting.

It is believed that the council approves holding the next meeting in the south, and the Chattanooga boosters believe this city is the logical point, having every advantage over the contestants for the honor of entertaining the hosts of American labor.

Memphis reports that the Central Body of that city has taken the matter up, and Secretary Barnum has written President William Green urging that Chattanooga be selected.

Nashville Trades and Labor council has taken similar action.

From Huntsville, Ala., comes the following comment of A. E. Courtenay, secretary of the Central Body there:

"It has been a long time since the A. F. of L. has held its convention in the south. We therefore join Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in their request that the meeting be held there."

Other cities in this community are expected to act in support of the local workers, and it is believed the labor officials will seriously consider the advantages of this city for the 1935 gathering.

Says Congress Will Pass Job Insurance Legislation

Washington, Nov. 27.—Legislation establishing some form of unemployment insurance will be passed by the Seventy-fourth congress, Representative James M. Mead predicted.

Mead said unemployment insurance was the one big problem which stands out above all others in the matter of social reform.

"A federal law giving the states supervision and permitting the establishment of a reserve fund seems popular with members of the house," Mead continued. "We have all learned the lesson of preparedness from this depression. The fund should be established and built up in times of plenty to care for unemployed when hard times come to plague this nation."

Chancellor Takes Theater Dispute Under Advisement

Effort of Rialto and State to Prevent Picketing Not Yet Successful.

Efforts of the management of Rialto and State moving picture houses to prevent picketing of these houses by poster artists and other members of Local 226, Painters, Decorators and Signwriters, has not as yet been successful, Chancellor Foust having taken the application for an injunction under advisement following a hearing on the matter Tuesday of this week.

The theater management alleged, among other things, that it had merely decided the sign shops in these houses were not needed when artists employed there joined the union, and therefore the shops were closed. It was further claimed, it is said, that the organized labor movement is not in sympathy with the artists in their efforts to secure increased wages and shorter hours.

In reply to this charge, Secretary C. F. Weidner exhibited a letter from Secretary T. R. Cuthbert, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, containing the following: "The labor movement is in sympathy with your local, and in accord with your attempt to prevent discrimination against the poster artists who have been trying to better their condition. We hope that a successful conclusion of this controversy will be attained by your local union, and we assure you that any cooperation that can be given you will be gladly forthcoming."

Application for the injunction is said to have followed issuance of a circular by the union, which said, among other things:

"Can you read?

"A committee of union officials called on Mr. Rogers (local manager), and this is his statement, to which we have sworn witnesses:

"'We don't need signs at the Rialto and State theaters like we do at the Tivoli. The class of people that go to the Rialto and State theaters do not appreciate art and do not read signs.'"

At press time pickets were still patrolling the sidewalks in the vicinity of the two movie houses.

It was not known when the opinion of the chancellor might be expected.

Andrews Company Establishes New Local Industry

Manufacture of Toys, Games Promising Department for Chattanooga Concern.

Manufacture of toys, games and amusements for children, recently instituted as a feature by the O. B. Andrews company, one of Chattanooga's largest industries, bids fair to become a leader among concerns of this kind in the United States. The department, although opened for business but a short time ago, now receives orders from all parts of the United States, a representative of the company told The Labor World, and the large variety of "numbers" on display at the plant has been visited by hundreds of youngsters and their parents.

Part of the plant on Rossville avenue has been set aside as a new showroom, where an effective and fascinating display of all those amusements so dear to the heart of childhood, as well as numberless new and distinctive recreational toys, are shown. They vary in size from the smallest game to an entrancing log-cabin built for a children's playhouse, which will accommodate several youngsters at a time. This display room, attractively arranged, is a veritable fairyland for the children.

Local citizens are here offered the double opportunity of patronizing a progressive local concern, and of securing the newest and finest of Santa Claus' stock at economical prices.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

Pittsburgh. — Immediate prospects of a nation-wide walkout of flat glass workers were definitely ended when Glen W. McCabe, president of the Window Glass Cutters' League of America, announced that he was satisfied with the agreement reached with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company, after almost three weeks of conferences.

ACCORD SEEN AS REQUISITE TO TEACHING

Exploitation by Officials Injures System.

FAIR DEALING BEST AS RESULT-GETTER

Fifty Dollars Per Month No Incentive for Putting Forth Best Efforts.

Below is the fourth in a series of articles written for The Labor World by a representative of the Chattanooga and Hamilton County Federation of Teachers. This paper, having heretofore expressed the hope that our readers will study with profit these interesting and enlightening sidelights on the problem of the local teacher, reiterates that desire, and recommends the whole series be preserved for future reference.

"It is not fine buildings, elaborate curricula, or expensive equipment that makes good schools, important though these are. It is rather the fine quality of a child's experiences under the sympathetic and intelligent direction of an inspiring teacher."

So writes a professor of education who should know what he is talking about; and to quote further:

"Teaching has long since moved out of the days when the three R's were the only consideration. In fact, the chief function of the schools beyond the fourth grade is to develop a child's solution of problems now confronting American citizens. Consequently, the emotional, artistic, scientific and cultural aims of education have placed a task at the feet of the schools which only highly trained teachers may handle. Good intentions and meager training are not sufficient."

The people of this community should know from human experience, if from no other way, that anything worth while is worth paying for; and also the converse, so to speak, that one gets what he pays for and nothing else. One cannot get something for nothing. If good teachers are necessary, as thinkers everywhere are saying; if schools are to equip the future generation to meet the difficult situations confronting the world, then communities must provide adequate salaries.

The boast that a certain superintendent of another southern city makes—that he can get all the teachers with master's degree that he wants for $50 a month—is still unconvincing.

It is only where there is a feeling of justice, sincerity and accord between teachers and officials that a school system can be sure that it is getting the best possible results from its teachers.

Exploitation awakens no keen desire in any breast to give of one's greatest ability in any enterprise, and it is only exploitation to ask those who have spent years in preparation to work for the wages of unskilled laborers.

May the citizens of this community honor and respect its teachers. May they pay teachers salaries commensurate with a teacher's standard of living and which will provide for further study. In return let the citizens demand of the teachers training and efficiency, but let this city cease demanding or expecting something for nothing.

PRESIDENT GREEN CALLS BUILDING TRADES MEET

A. F. of L. Building Trades Department to Convene in Washington, November 26.

Washington.—A convention of the Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Executive Council chamber, A. F. of L. building, Washington, beginning at 10 a.m., Monday, Nov. 26.

The formal call for the convention has been issued by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and sent direct to all interested organizations, in conformity with the mandate of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the A. F. of L., recently concluded in San Francisco.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 10, 1921.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1934

What Next!

Rayon is now being produced experimentally from slash pine at the Georgia state engineering experiment station at Georgia Tech. Research workers are studying the possibilities of its commercial production, which would be of great value to farmers who have land with suitable pine. The pine pulp is the same as that from which newsprint has been made.

Wisdom

It is too late to pull the rein when the horse has gained the brink of the precipice; the time for stopping the leap is past when the vessel is in the midst of the river.—**Hugo.**

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How many states have ratified the child labor amendment? How many more ratifications are required to make the amendment part of the constitution?

A.—Twenty have ratified. Sixteen more ratifications are necessary.

* * *

Q.—What is the first historical mention of the use of protective devices for the lungs of workers in dusty occupations?

A.—Plainly the Elder, Roman author, is perhaps the first to make such mention. He wrote: "Those employed in the works preparing vermillion cover their faces with a bladder skin, that they may not inhale the pernicious powder, yet they can see through the skin."

One of the cheerful things left in the world for those fighting off misfortune is the baby's smile.

* * *

Statesmen simply are politicians who have given up their jobs.

Kept Taking Cardui Until She Got Rid of the Severe Pains

When Mrs. Ida Hege, of Edinburg, Ind., was in a painful, rundown condition, she took Cardui, with the results she describes below: "I had just been what one might say dragging around, feeling miserable and all out of sorts. I remembered how Cardui helped my aunt. I sent for six bottles of Cardui and when I had taken them, I was much better and stronger. I did not suffer so much pain. I continued taking Cardui until I had taken nine bottles. I do not have the severe pains." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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HAVE IT DONE BY UNION MEN

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Only 100 Per Cent Union Moving Service in Town

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month

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Let's Be "Union Label Conscious"

The one emblem that most truly represents the fruit of ceaseless toil and all effort for the betterment of mankind, from alpha to omega, from the days of serfdom to the present advanced state of wage earners, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is the Union Label.

The Union Label, Shop Card or Button, of each respective craft, affords the only positive assurance that the goods purchased were (1) made by capable workers fairly compensated for their work, (2) not made by child labor and (3) not produced by "sweatshop" methods.

When you demand union-made goods and union services, you (1) help yourself, (2) help your fellow-man and (3) help the advancement of civilization to higher standards and accomplishment.

These simple truths must be plain to all who toil; their origin a part of the struggle of all wage-earners and their worth apparent. Absolutely nothing has happened to detract from the meaning or the value of the Union Label.

Let us, therefore, become more "Union Label conscious;" let us support, individually and collectively, with whatever buying power we may possess, Union-Made goods and Union services; let's support "our own."

Won't you become now and remain always a consistent supporter of this great emblem of progress? Won't you urge upon your family and upon your friends, the advisability of always demanding the Union Label? Won't you help make America "Union Label conscious," for your own sake, for humanity's sake?

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, with the earnest co-operation of local organizations throughout the country, is conducting a well-defined and greatly needed campaign in behalf of Union-Made goods and Union services. Won't you join in the spirit of the occasion and aid in practical results by helping to make all people "Union Label conscious?"

Whatever the need in a commodity, there is a Union-Made product; whatever the need for service, there is a Union service.

Poverty, Not Improvidence

Speaking in favor of old age pensions to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce the other day, P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., laid the need of such pensions to the frailties of human nature.

"There are an abundance of well established insurance companies," said Mr. Litchfield, "which will assist almost anyone in providing against the wants of declining years. As a matter of theory, every induvidual should accumulate a fund for his old age. But theory runs into fact . . . there is a large percentage of the public which is given to procrastination when it comes to setting up reserves to meet the inevitable."

Someone should tell Mr. Litchfield that it makes little difference whether the public is improvident or not. A decided majority of the public has no chance to provide for its declining years. Wages of enormous bodies of workers are too low to leave any margin against the future; and there are still ten millions of persons who would like to be workers who have no wages at all.

Mr. Litchfield has progressed beyond some of his clan, else he would not favor old age pensions on any account. But the real argument for these pensions is not the "improvidence" of the workers; but their low pay—and the frequency and duration of the periods in which they have no pay.

High Cost of Relief for Charles G. Dawes

When people complain of the high cost of relief—and it is high—ask them about the high cost of relieving Charles G. Dawes.

The federal government put up $90,000,000 to relieve Mr. Dawes and his bank in Chicago. The federal government, from May 23, 1933, to October 31, 1934, put up $85,238,448 for general relief purposes in the whole state of Illinois.

The circumstances of the Dawes loan are peculiar. Mr. Dawes was the first chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation. He explained that he could not hold this position permanently, but that he would give the RFC a start, and then go back to his bank. The country, in inspired statements, was asked to congratulate itself on having such a public servant.

Mr. Dawes stayed until he got the RFC started on the road which he wanted it to go. Then he resigned, and went back to his bank. Then, in fact almost immediately, he returned to the RFC and secured a loan of $90,000,000 for his own embarrassed bank. He walked out as a private citizen, and came back as the biggest single borrower from the institution which he had "started."

Actually, while Dawes got a loan of $90,000,000, with great magnanimity and forbearance, he only drew out $80,000,000 of it in cash. Also, while it was called a loan, $60,000,000 of it hasn't been paid. And RFC, under present management, is suing in the federal courts for an instalment.

Relief for Dawes, $80,000,000 advanced, $90,000,000 pledged.

Relief for all the rest of Illinois for 16 months, $85,238,448.

Speaking about high costs . . .

Increased Purchasing Power of Labor

Congress declared that one of the underlying purposes of the National Industrial Recovery Act was to aid in lifting us out of the depression by increasing the wages of working men and women, and thus increase the purchasing power of the masses. There is a tendency in anti-labor quarters to insist that higher wages alone will accomplish this purpose. This is only true provided the cost of living remains static.

The workers' cost of living is made up of the commodities and services which business and professional men own and sell for a profit. These commodities and services run all the way from salt, sugar and flour to rent, doctors' and dentists' bills, electricity and transportation.

It is apparent that increased money wages do not increase the workers' purchasing power if those who own these essential commodities raise the prices of them sufficiently to chisel away the advantages of higher pay. Under such conditions larger wages do not raise the living standards of those who have jobs, nor provide work for any of our unemployed millions. Because of these negations, higher wages when accompanied by proportional price boosts contribute nothing toward ending the depression and bringing about recovery.

Inasmuch as our unemployed army remains static at between ten and eleven millions, it is more than ever clear that the only remedy for the depression, the only measure which will appreciably stimulate recovery, is a tremendous increase in the real purchasing power of the masses expressed in tremendously larger amounts of commodities and services which wages will buy.

This is why the American Federation of Labor's unemployment relief plan calls for the shorter work week, without decrease in the weekly earnings for those whose hours of labor are thus reduced, full-time employment for the millions of idle at the same weekly earnings, and increases in weekly earnings much in excess of the price boosts put over by those who own and control our manufacturing and retail industries and the service industries.

To sum up, the American Federation of Labor persistently reiterates that the large commodity price increases visioned by President Roosevelt and his advisers as elemental for recovery will be relatively valueless for this purpose unless the real wages of our millions of workers—wages expressed in purchasing power—are increased more rapidly than prices are raised.

The necessity of continually higher wages to cope and more than cope with higher living costs is one of the major reasons why the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions stress the importance of all workers enrolling in bona fide unions. Acting individually or in small groups, the workers are unable to protect themselves against price advances. The stronger the unions are, the more effective they will be as labor's protector against the economic servitude which many business leaders seem determined to apply to our industrial order.

The Right to Work

By Edwin Markham

Author of "The Man With the Hoe," "Lincoln, the Man of the People," Etc.

Out on the roads they have gathered, a hundred thousand men,
To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf's hold in his den.
Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone;
It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.

They ask but the leave to labor, for a taste of life's delight,
For a little sale to savor their bread, for houses watertight.
They ask but the right to labor, and to live by the strength of their hands,
They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like the sea sands.

And the right of a man to labor, and his right to labor in joy,
Not all your laws can strangle that right nor the gates of Hell destroy;
For it came with the making of man and kneaded into his bones,
And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

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The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

It is almost possible to see the glycerine tears in the eyes of the dear old United States Chamber of Commerce as it walks up to the White House doors, hat in hand, to offer its co-operation. And, likewise, the National Association of Manufacturers.

How kind and gentle these dear old folks seem to be all at once.

Ah yes, what big eyes you have, grandma! You old scalawag.

Now to get right down to brass tacks, either the United States Chamber of Commerce has no intention of co-operating with the new deal, or else it has reason to believe the new deal has lost its punch and isn't any longer dangerous to vested interests. You can read the stars and take your choice.

* * *

There are some who hold the new deal has lost its punch, but there also is plenty of evidence that it hasn't.

Those who are close enough to the president to walk in and talk things over as members of the family say that the president's speech to the social workers didn't mean what the papers say it meant and that he hasn't restricted the social legislation program at all.

Well, it won't take long to find out what's what and for those who doubt, there is the lesson to utility magnates given by the president on his trip to the Tennessee valley.

In all the debate and doubting, there need be no debate and no doubt about the United States Chamber of Commerce. It probably has decided that it had better do something that looks like co-operating, but it hasn't changed its beliefs, nor is it likely to do so right away. It's pretty surely the same old crowd.

* * *

Meanwhile, Christmas comes on rapidly and there are going to be plenty of fat stockings among the Wall streeters. That won't help the ten millions of unemployed, but what does Wall Street care about that?

The dividend business has been getting much better and there have been a number of records broken. This makes Wall Streeters happy and helps to indicate that there probably is a grin behind the chamber of commerce gesture toward the White House.

There are those who suspect that perhaps the chamber's gesture is in fulfillment of the ancient maxim which says, "If you can't beat 'em, jine 'em." The theory is that if you jine 'em and get on the inside you can still work some damage, which is another way of saying sabotage.

No doubt there will be a guard up against that.

* * *

Meanwhile, big business is making no enviable record for itself. It had made no progress toward ending unemployment and it has no decent suggestion to offer. It plods along as it always did, taking the profits when they come, making silly excuses when they don't come, doing nothing to indicate that it knows any economics or has any broad national policy.

Christmas keeps coming along and there will be plenty of fat stockings among those who get dividends.

But it will not be a good idea to forget about those ten million who are unemployed and for whom there are no jobs.

Plans that may produce jobs at some vague and distant time will hardly serve to change their present frame of mind or meet their present needs.

They aren't on a yachting cruise, where time of arrival makes no difference. And they aren't chambers of commerce which can dally with public issues and lead public officials up blind alleys. They are up against the real thing, now, today, this hour.

FARMERS DOWN AGAIN.

Washington.—Lo, the poor farmer! He's getting his bumps along with wage-earners. According to the U. S. department of agriculture, latest figures available from the bureau of agriculture economics show a decline of 3 points in the farm price index, along with a decline of 3 points in purchasing power. Based on 100 for the five-year period, 1909-1914, the present farmers' purchasing power figure is only 79.

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18 Years Experience
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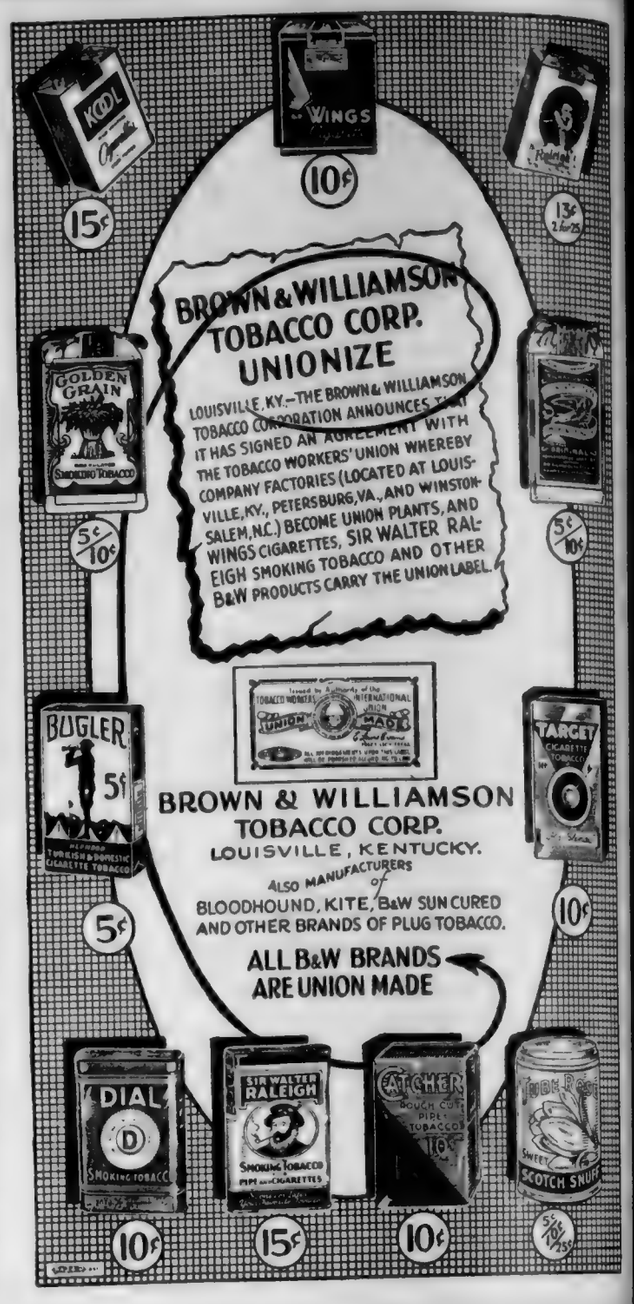
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15¢
BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORP. UNIONIZE
LOUISVILLE, KY.—THE BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORPORATION ANNOUNCES THAT IT HAS SIGNED AN AGREEMENT WITH THE TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION WHEREBY COMPANY FACTORIES (LOCATED AT LOUISVILLE, KY., PETERSBURG, VA., AND WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.) BECOME UNION PLANTS, AND WINGS CIGARETTES, SIR WALTER RALEIGH SMOKING TOBACCO AND OTHER B&W PRODUCTS CARRY THE UNION LABEL.
GOLDEN GRAIN
BUGLER 5¢
TARGET
BROWN & WILLIAMSON TOBACCO CORP.
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BLOODHOUND, KITE, B&W SUN CURED AND OTHER BRANDS OF PLUG TOBACCO.
ALL B&W BRANDS ARE UNION MADE
DIAL
SIR WALTER RALEIGH
CAPTAIN
SCOTCH SNUFF
5¢ 10¢
10¢
15¢
10¢

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!
Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!
Why not . . . YOU?
EASY WAY
SELF-SERVICE GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.
We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.
Just ask your old time brother union man.
The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper
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INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
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Hey, Kiddies!
Tune in On WDOD
At 5:45 P. M. for the Children's Hour
Conducted By Your
Aunt Dot

You'll be crazy about her and how you will enjoy her chats and bedtime stories! ! !
O. B. Andrews Co.
Retail Toy Shop
Rossville Ave. Chattanooga, Tenn
Featuring hundreds of exquisite Toys and Novelties—a most unusual and elaborate display of Toys of all kinds.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

NRA ASKED TO BAR AT ONCE BLUE EAGLE ON PRISON GOODS

Cotton Garment Authority Declares It Will Quit Unless Competition of Convict-Made Products Is Stopped.

New York, Nov. 27.—The cotton garment code authority has asked the NRA to withdraw immediately from prison authorities the right to use the Blue Eagle label on convict-made products and has notified President Roosevelt that if such action is not taken, it would "feel itself forced to relinquish the solemn responsibility placed upon it for the enforcement of the code."

R. B. Paddock, executive director of the code, wrote the president, enclosing a resolution passed at a recent code authority meeting on motion of Thomas A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, who is a member of the code authority.

"Unless some immediate, definite and vigorous action be taken by NRA, through executive order or otherwise, to stem the increasing tide of competition from products made by convicts, the effectuation of the code of fair competition for this industry will be impossible," the resolution said.

It is charged that the prison compact authority, instead of aiding in the elimination of unfair competition between prison products and the cotton garment industry, "has improperly assumed its function to be the protection of prison interests, which assumption is in direct conflict with the purpose and theory of the emergency prison compact set up under the act."

The use of the Blue Eagle on products made by convicts was declared "a desecration of the Blue Eagle itself, a misuse of that insignia deceiving to the consuming public and calculated to encourage rather than stop the sale of prison products."

The resolution asserted that the authority to use the Blue Eagle on certain prison products was "granted without the knowledge or consent of this industry or labor," and that it should be immediately withdrawn.

The resolution further said that "the result of these and other circumstances, despite the best efforts of this industry, has been to permit and to encourage the sale of goods made by convicts in unfair competition with the products of this industry made under the code and in compliance with the wage and hours provisions set up by the national industrial recovery administration.

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION OF A. T. & T. IS ORDERED

Washington, Nov. 22.—An investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, together with associated Bell companies and all subsidiaries, has been ordered by the federal communications commission.

Such an investigation was demanded by the American Federation of Labor at its Washington convention in 1933. A resolution asking an investigation, introduced by delegates from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was approved by unanimous vote.

Public hearings will begin "some time after Jan. 1, 1935," the commission said.

The investigation will go into the entire corporate history and financial structure of the A. T. & T. company. Examination also will include equipment manufacturing subsidiaries and all related companies affecting the communications industry.

"The examination will include the financial arrangements between the American Telephone and Telegraph company and its subsidiaries, and the agreements, financial and otherwise, of the various subsidiaries with each other," the commission's order said.

License and service contracts between the parent American Telephone and Telegraph company and the various associated Bell companies also will be the subject of a general inquiry, as will contracts between the parent company and the Western Electric company.

The commission said the initial investigation will include only the American Telephone and Telegraph company and its associated or related companies or organizations.

The hearings will be adjourned on completion of testimony by witnesses for the telephone company, and at some later date witnesses will be heard from the independent telephone companies falling under the jurisdiction of the communications act.

"This inquiry will be directed at the financial structures, services, agreements and contracts of the independent telephone companies engaged in interstate commerce," the commission said.

Union President Holds Shoe Code Cuts Workers' Pay

Mara Tells NRA Labor Advisory Board Manufacturers Now Get the Dough, While Toilers Get the Dole.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Shoe workers are worse off under the shoe manufacturing code than they were prior to its adoption, John J. Mara, president of the Boot and Shoe Worbers' union, declared in advocating reopening of the code before the NRA labor advisory board.

Sidney Hillman, member of the board and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, backed up Mara's charge and characterized the code as "an unconscionable one."

Mara assailed the shoe code in strong terms and caused a sensation by asserting that under the code, "the manufacturers get the dough and the workers get the dole."

Asks Code Changes.

President Mara implored the labor advisory board, if it wishes the shoe workers to have any further respect for the NRA, to force the reopening of the code and the insertion therein of maximum weekly hours to average not more than thirty-three per week and minimum wages of not less than $18 per week for unskilled workers, $30 for semi-skilled workers and not less than $40 for skilled workers. He urged the absolute deletion of the present unfair advantage given to manufacturers who are located or who locate in small towns and who, under the code, pay wages of 5 cents an hour less than is paid in larger communities.

STEEL COMPANY HEARING.

Washington.—Hearing of the labor case against the Jones & Laughlin Steel company, postponed because attorneys were engaged in fighting the government's case against the Weirton Steel company, in Wilmington, was resumed here Friday, Nov. 16, before the National Steel Labor Relations board.

Jones and Laughlin are charged with interfering with organization of employees and with evasion of employes' collective bargaining rights.

Smedley Butler Assails War As "Biggest Racket"

Former U. S. Marine Head Flays Arms Profiteers and Urges That Those Who Are to Die Decide War Declarations.

New York City, Nov. 27.—Bitter denunciation of war, which he called the "greatest international racket" and the "greatest money-making scheme for insiders," featured an address by Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, former commander of the United States marines, at the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun here.

"The churches pepped up the boys in 1917," Butler declared. "The next time the people who believe in God cannot preach to the soldiers that war is a Holy Crusade. It's not. It's the greatest curse of the civilized world, the greatest international racket."

"For thirty-three years and four months I was an active agent in the greatest debt-collecting agency in the world, the U. S. marine corps," he continued.

Cites Huge War Wastes.

"In France I couldn't find one American soldier out of 1,650,000 who knew what we were fighting for. Do you want to know why? Not to end war or make the world safe for democracy. We went to war because the allies owed us more money than the Germans.

"The war never brought this country anything. A few insiders made the profits. The International Nickel company earned 1,800 per cent profit.

"The government bought $20,000,000 worth of mosquito nets. And there wasn't a mosquito in France.

"Thirty-five million pairs of shoes, for only 4,000,000 men when every pair of shoes would last a year.

"One billion dollars worth of airplanes that wouldn't get off the ground."

Arms Parleys "Bunk."

"Arms conferences are a lot of bunk. A lot of admirals and generals sit around and talk. What difference does it make if any decide to scrap 8-inch guns and use 6-inch guns? There's only one way to disarm. That's disarm."

Urging that none "should shoulder a rifle outside the United States," the general gave his idea of the best means of keeping the country out of war, saying:

"Amend the constitution and change the method of declaring war. Take the power away from congress. Let only those who are going to do the dying do the voting. The story would be different. I beg of you not to espouse a cause of any kind that might force us to war outside the United States. Let's be sure our homes are in danger before we fight.

"It's up to us. It takes courage. You may be ostracized. But that's nothing. Nobody speaks to me now."

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Eskew
DRUGS OF REASONABLE PRICE

HAVE YOUR
STOVE, HEATER OR FURNACE REPAIRED by UNION MEN
Guaranteed Best Work — Lowest Prices
WE MAKE OUR OWN CASTINGS
W. Blaylock, J. W. Gibson
Members Local 53
1513 Rossville Ave. Phone 6-9570

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
Phone County 5605-J

EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY
TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices
East Lake Yard 3588 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075
Rossville Yard Lake Ave. Phone 3-1157
We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

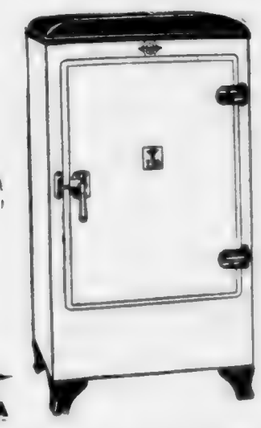
GAMBLE COAL CO.
RED ASH AND JELLICO
Try Our Special Furnace Coal $4.25
Phone 6-5213

YOUR XMAS
TURKEY FREE
With any Radio from Sterchi Bro's Priced from $39.50 up.
STERCHI BROS STORES, INC.

BOYS! GIRLS! *Have you entered Reddy Kilowatt's Christmas Gift Contest? Get in now . . . win a beautiful gift for your Mother or Father. Contest closes December 10.*

Now You Can Give Her a Real Gift and Save Money Besides!

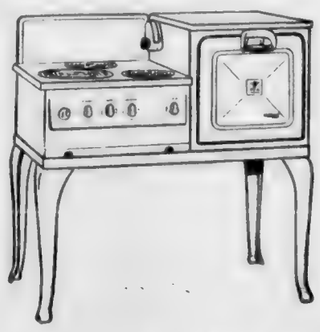
Christmas Bargain—
this 4 cu. ft. TVA model
FRIGIDAIRE

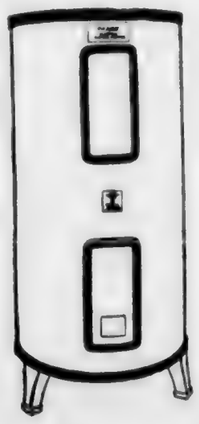


Pay only $3.50 down . . .
We'll install it any day you choose.
The next monthly payment . . . only $2.64 will be deferred until February.
TVA

Sounds good, doesn't it? But listen to this . . . THERE WILL BE NO MORE OF THESE 4 cu. ft. models AT THIS BARGAIN PRICE ($79.50 cash) after January 15 . . . or after our present limited stock is exhausted! Make this a Merry Christmas for the whole family . . . Come in and place your Frigidaire order today!

You may also add this Hotpoint Electric Range and Water Heater and pay only $6.50 down. The next monthly payment on ALL THREE . . . which amounts to only $6.44 . . . will not be due until February!





Begin Enjoying an All-Electric Home and Low Cost Electricity Now!

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
Electrical Gifts Are ETP *Beautiful, Useful, Lasting*

Texas Lady Tells How Black-Draught Laxative Helps All Her Family

Here's how Black-Draught fills the needs of a family laxative in the home of Mrs. J. S. Stoker, Fort Worth, Texas: "The grown-ups in my family," she writes, "have always taken powdered Thedford's Black-Draught for biliousness, headaches and other ailments (due to constipation) and found it a reliable remedy. I was very pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I bought it and gave it to my little daughters, ages 2 and 4. They needed something to cleanse their systems and Syrup of Black-Draught acted well." . . . Your druggist sells this reliable laxative in both forms. "Children like the Syrup."

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

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THE RHODES DECORATING CO.

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UNFAIR

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7188

817 Market Street

Patronize our Advertisers.

MORE ABOUT LEGISLATION

(Continued from First Page)

in competition with free labor.

Compelling trade schools to pay code wages where products are manufactured and sold on the open market.

Law prohibiting justices of the peace trying misdemeanor cases and setting up an inferior court for such cases.

Law for boiler inspection.

Act to consolidate the number of counties in Tennessee to not less than fifty.

Law to regulate bus and truck transportation.

Favoring constitutional convention.

Bill to reimburse railroad employes when changing terminals.

Against any form of state police bill.

Poll tax shall not be a qualification for voting.

Model state co-operative law.

PRIVATE BUILDING UPTURN

New York.—Activities affecting private building operations are due for an awakening, according to the American Institute Construction. "If not checked by unforeseen circumstances, it should develop rapidly," according to a statement issued by the institute.

In Union there is Strength; in Sinclair Gasoline there is More Power. Buy Union Gas from Union Operators.

CHALKERS SERVICE STATION

4700 Rossville Blvd.

Quick Action! for Colds "FLU"

Gordon's No. 30

200,000 people can't be wrong. Bottles, 25c up.

At Your Nearest Dealer!

Or Phone 6-3912

GORDON DRUG COMPANY

UNION MADE Work Shoes

We have just received a large shipment of sturdy, extra well-made, work shoes. They're unlined for comfort, strictly waterproof. Some have composition soles. They're "knockout" values at $1.95 and $2.45

Contor Bros.

529 Market Street

STATE and RIALTO Theatres are

UNFAIR

to Painters and Decorators Local 226

LABOR BOARD "CRACKS DOWN" ON TWO RUNAWAY EMPLOYERS

Brooklyn Corporations Ordered to Take Back Workers in Ruling Which Holds Bosses Operating Under Union Contracts Cannot Break Them by Fleeing to Another City.

New York City, Nov. 2.—The regional labor board for New York, New Jersey and connecticut has ruled that employers operating under collective bargaining agreements who move to other cities to escape obligations under the agreements are guilty of violation of Section 7-A of the recovery act.

The board ordered two Brooklyn "runaway" employers to take with them workers who wish to go to the new location and to negotiate with them collectively.

Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, director of the labor board, announced the ruling in the case of the Globe-Gabbe corporation and the Shuster-Gaio corporation, both of which are under the fur dressers and dyeing code. She said that failure of the concerns to comply with the board's order would result in their being cited before the national labor relations board for "appropriate action."

The Globe-Gabbe corporation, Mrs. Herrick charged, operated under a collective agreement to which thirty-eight firms in the fur dressing and dyeing industry were parties and under which the Floor Fur Workers' union, Local 3, and the Fur Dressers' union, Local 2, took a "very substantial cut in wages." The corporation refused to be bound by the agreement and moved its plant in June to South Norwalk, Conn. The union offered to move the Brooklyn workers to South Norwalk, but the management announced it didn't want them and was going to take the men it pleased.

Further investigation, Mrs. Herrick said, revealed that the concern intended to eliminate a number of workers, to reduce the payroll and to do away with the union.

Section 7-A Violated.

"The firm, by its refusal to employ its Brooklyn workers in South Norwalk subsequent to the demand of these workers that they continue to bargain through the union representatives, has in effect made non-membership in the union a condition of employment, thereby violating Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act," the regional board ruled.

"The board takes the position that termination of an agreement as to wages, hours and other conditions of work does not terminate the employment of individuals working under such agreement."

The ruling in the case of the Suhster-Gaio corporation, presenting a similar set of facts, was along the same lines. This firm moved its plant to Farmingdale, L. I., depriving seventy-three workers of employment.

Canadian Inquiry Brings Increases In Chain Stores' Miserable Wages

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—While the heiress to the Woolworth millions, Barbara Hutton, was giving a $9,750 champagne party to her prince in Paris, a royal commission was investigating working conditions in the 5 and 10 cent stores in Canada.

The Woolworth head office, "surprised to find low wage cases," has made a "substantial raise" in wages paid in stores in Canada since the present investigation began. But even with the "substantial raise" many salesgirls get $5 to $6.50 per week, varying from 46 to 56½ hours. Salesgirls' weekly averages range from $8.17 in New Brunswick to $12.86 in British Columbia.

Since 1929 Woolworth stores in Canada have paid the parent company in New York net profits of $11,193.062, after generous contributions to salaries of New York executives.

Amazement was expressed when an auditor reported that 75 per cent of the female employes of the metropolitan sotres averaged only $4.30 per week. They worked part time, averaging 24 hours a week. Of this part-time system, the auditor said:

"By this system these stores are able to reduce costs of operation tremendously, but it does a great injustice to the employes. To hold their chance of a few hours' work these people have to be ready for a call at any time, and are thus precluded from taking another job."

Of the metropolitan employes on full time, about one-third received from $6 to $10 per week.

In the S. S. Kresge company's stores, hours of work range from 44 to 75 a week, the auditor said. Earnings of female employes range from $5.50 to $15 a week, with an average of $10.75. Girls on part time are paid 15 to 19 cents an hour.

Dominion Stores, Ltd., with 513 branches, has also raised wages of some employes since the inquiry opened. In Ontario, its women grocery clerks receive higher wages and work less hours than male clerks, an effect of enforcement of the minimum wage for women. In Toronto, 194 men grocery clerks received an average of $10.69 for a week of 61 hours, while 110 women grocery clerks received an average of $10.75 for a week of 48 hours.

Chain stores in Canada have suffered relatively little damage from the depression, said Auditor F. P. Higgins. Six of the large chain organizations made greater gross and net profits and paid higher dividends in 1933 than in 1929. This financial betterment was achieved in the face of a slight decrease in sales. The growth of the chains has been rapid, the majority having begun operations in Canada since 1926.

The Dominion Stores, Ltd., founded in 1919 with an investment of $20,000, has expanded till its capital last year was reported at $4,195,000. In ten years its net profits amounted to $4,195,825. It has undivided profits of $1,077,276 counted in its capital. Its net profits have ranged from 23.9 to 8.08 per cent on its capital. Approximately 78 per cent of the stock of the Dominion Stores is held in the United States.

How the Kresge company stores have made hay out of the depression is shown as follows:

Percentage of Gross Profits	To Costs	To Sales
1929	46.3 %	31.64%
1931	51.16%	33.84%
1932	50.04%	33.35%
1933	57.15%	36.37%

Another chain system had net earnings last year equivalent to 23.7 per cent on its capital, as compared with 18.9 per cent in 1929.

SEAMLESS HOSIERY, BEARING UNION LABEL, IS REPORTED AVAILABLE

Norristown, Pa.—Trade unionists particularly will be interested to learn that the Rambo-Regar concern, manufacturers of seamless hosiery, is using the union label. They carry a full line of children's and men's hosiery.

It is stated that anyone interested in securing special information may communicate with John T. Goodbear, in care of Rambo-Regar, Norristown, Pa., or in care of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, 2721 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NRA CASES TO BE PROSECUTED BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, Nov. 12.—It is understood in official circles here that prosecution of cases against NRA violators will immediately take on more definite form and be prosecuted vigorously, under the direct charge of a special assistant attorney-general.

Apparently carrying out this policy, announcement is made of the appointment of G. Stanleigh Arnold, prominent San Francisco lawer, as assistant to Atty.-Gen. Cummings, to handle NRA prosecutions.

This is expected to co-ordinate the work heretofore handled by the national recovery administration, the compliance division, the national labor relations board and the justice department.

BOSTON BUTCHERS STRIKE

Boston, Mass. — Fifteen hundred union meat cutters and butcher workmen on strike here, asking slight changes in wages and hours, which were refused by employers, have effectively closed at least 60 large shops. A complete tie-up is threatened unless reasonable demands of the workers are met by employers.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50443
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lee W. Ramsey vs. Jane Marie Ramsey

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that June Marie Ramsey is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 11-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50447
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Olura Phillips vs. Earl Phillips

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Earl Phillips is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Tom J. Davis, Atty. 11-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50434
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Willie Jones vs. Granville W. Jones

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Granville W. Jones is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 11-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50435
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marie Hitchcock vs. William S. Hitchcock

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William S. Hitchcock is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
B. M. Fogo, Atty. 11-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50448
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Virginia Forlines vs. John L. Forlines

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John L. Forlines is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of October, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
John J. Lively, Jr., Atty. 11-30

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 18647
Before Luther Hamby, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Ice Refrigeration vs. Round Table Kitchen (W. O. Tillinghast, Prop.)

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against certain household goods, which has been possessed by the sheriff. Therefore, the said W. O. Tillinghast is required to appear on or before Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office at 619 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise a judgment by default will be taken against him and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 15th day of November, 1934.
LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.
12-7

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 18606
Before J. B. Bayless, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
National Mfg. & Stores Corp., doing business as Lawrence Furniture Co., vs. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kelly and Chattanooga Transfer & Storage Co.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against certain household goods, which has been possessed by the sheriff, defendants are required to appear on or before Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 15th day of November, 1934.
J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.
12-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50486
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
H. M. T. Roberts vs. S. W. Roberts

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that S. W. Roberts is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Benj. Z. Tabb, Atty. 12-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50513
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Helen Carthand Suddath vs. Rufus E. Suddath

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rufus E. Suddath is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Carter J. Lynch, Atty. 13-

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50517
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ether Waddell vs. Ed Waddell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ed Waddell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 20th day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 13-

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the fourth day of March, 1929, by Lee Dearing and wife, Caroline Rose Dearing, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book W, Vol. 28, page 419 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said county in Book ____, Vol. ____, ____, to which reference is here made, default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having been continued for more than thirty days, and which still remains due and unpaid, the holder of said note and owner of the said deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell at the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead at the West door of the courthouse on Walnut street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, at 11 o'clock, a.m.,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1934,

the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 11 of the Country Club Plaza, according to plat of said Addition of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Plat Book No. 7, page 22.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 23rd day of November, 1934.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR., Trustee.
12-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50554
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Anna Clemons Brady vs. Robert Brady

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Robert Brady is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 27th day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Jas. F. Morgan, Atty. 13-

Eighteen is careless and happy, eighty-one is hairless and cappy.

EVERY 3 MINUTES OF THE WORKING DAY

The PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

PAYS A CLAIM TO

Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

NRA

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

What Does The Union Do?

Who raises the wages? The union.

Who shortens your hours? The union.

Who protects you from grinding bosses? The union.

Who fights for sanitary workshops? The union.

Who gets behind every piece of legislation? The union.

Who takes the children out of the workshops? The union.

Who demands equal pay for the sexes and who reduces hours for women? The union.

Who continually forces employers to protect workers' lives? The union.

Who has forced the establishment of factory inspection? The union.

Who has started the long list of social advances now being accepted everywhere? The union.

The Unions do things. Every hour of the day they advance inch by inch and step by step. They have beaten down opposition. They have compelled judges, clergymen, economists and educators to revise their views of our cause and movement.

The Union is the best investment a worker can make. They are here to stay and their usefulness will expand only as fast as our non-union fellows join with us.

There is lo limit to what we can do by united action.

Join with us in this great humanizing, educational movement that has proven its worth and stands today the only force between workers and degradation.

No other movement on earth can compare with organized labor in the practical, direct benefits to the toilers.

Let unionists proclaim the faith that is in them, and let them spread the gospel of trades unionism to their unorganized craftsmen.

Grit your teeth and organile, for you will enjoy only those benefits that you take.

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 7, 1934 — Number 33

RUMP DISSECTS NEWEST SCHEME TO 'BEAT' LABOR

mployes Forced to Pay Company Rent, Taxes.

RIDGEPORT WOOS, WINS BROWNING

fers Workers Plan to Pay for Plant Said to Be Owned by Mayor.

By JOHN H. CRUMP

ews comes to us of an idea, supedly originated by "prominent ens" of Bridgeport, Ala., which, llowed to pass unheeded by la- will establish a precedent for erous variations which are sure ollow. At least, if the idea did originate with those prominent ens, it has their approval, for are raising a fund to build an dea to a mill involved in the me.

s an inducement to industry the of Bridgeport has purchased the erty of a defunct hosiery mill, to have been owned by the r of Bridgeport, and has ten- the use of the building rent and free to the Browning Hosiery of Chattanooga for a period of years. To repay the city for the nse incurred in the deal the city collect 5 per cent of the em- monthly wages. The Brown- outfit accepted the offer, glad of pportunity to secure cheaper la- which labor will pay the rent and .

e is a triple-barrel charge of ite behind such idea!

rst, and most important to Chatpgans, is the fact that the ning Hosiery mill moves away Chattanooga to a smaller town, g thereby the difference in the scale of wages of Chattanooga Bridgeport. If nothing is done to urage such moves, there is the bility of a general exodus of and factories from large towns all towns which will hold out nt and tax-free plum. Probthe most effective way to dis- such moves is the signed con- with employes, secured by col- bargaining. The national rela- board has ruled that a company has a signed contract with its yes must live up to that con- even though the company moves one place to another. Thus, if al hosiery workers' union had a contract with the Brown- mill regarding wages, hours her conditions of employment, ill would have to pay the same in Bridgeport that it pays would have to take along as of its local employes as desire and would have to continue to only union workers.

ond, we find a very dangerous the plan of the city of Bridge- collect 5 per cent of the em- wages to pay for the building used by the Browning mill. greedy corporation wouldn't at the chance to have its em- furnish it with a building to its mill? Such plan if taken courts would probably be illegal, for it is nothing more very high income tax placed mall group of poorly paid peod does not give them any as- of continued employment. If pped at the beginning such ight evolve into a general 5 t tax on all workers, and the people would soon find them- paying about 95 per cent of all ial expenses.

will the new dealers have to out this phase of the Bridge- lan? The codes supposedly tee the workers a certain ut under the Bridgeport plan rkers get 5 per cent under the ge and the mill benefits to tent through the guise of free d no taxes. Is that living up code of fair competition?

the seed of such plan is it would grow and grow unactual wage of the worker has duced to the level of fifty or ears ago, through taxes favoremployer.

we find the unfairness of the tax-free idea and the possihigher taxes on the citizen. n gives the Browning mill an ge over other established mills tories which are paying their share of the tax burden. The possibility of higher taxes lies in concessions which might have to be given to other mills and factories under threat of moving to a community which will give them the same consideration Bridgeport is giving the Browning mill.

Compare the Bridgeport plan with the union plan. Under the Bridgeport plan the worker indirectly returns to his employer 5 per cent of his wages, for which he gets nothing, except the privilege of working for low wages with no assurance of continued employment. Under the union plan the worker pays union dues amounting to a dollar or two a month and gets in return a signed contract between his employer and his union, guaranteeing employment at fair wages for the duration of the contract, and no discrimination between him and his fellow employe. He gets higher wages than the non-union worker. He reaps protective, social, fraternal and benevolent benefits from membership in his union. By belonging to a union he has a larger voice in the affairs of his community than he would as an individual.

All legislation affecting the welfare of the working people and most of the educational legislation of the country has originated in union meetings. That fact alone should convince the worker of the necessity of belonging to a union.

Protest Alleged Plan to Misuse "Sweet Charity"

Declare "Sewing Circle" at Davenport Attempting to Recoup Strike Losses.

Officers and members of Branch 53, Hosiery Workers, declared this week the so-called company "union" known to legitimate union members at the Davenport Hosiery mill as the "sewing circle," is attempting to slip a fast one over on the Southside Y. M. C. A., and, under the guise of "sweet charity," to secure a free room in which to present a performance of some character for the building up of a treasury for the company organization.

Learning that the "sewing circle," active in combating the progress of the union during the recent strike, is planning a "Davenport Dixie Jubilee" on Dec. 14 and 15, to be given at the "Y", members of the real union investigated, The Labor World was told, and were informed by officials of the institution that the facilities of the "Y" had been granted the circle on representation that proceeds of the affair would be given to charity.

Some members of Local 53, the story goes, thereupon recalled a letter which certain members who had formerly belonged to the "sewing circle" received, and a purported copy of this letter, signed by one Bennett as "president," was given to The Labor World with a request for publication. This letter, dated Oct. 19, follows, in part:

During the course of the strike the club assumed an indebtedness in the neighborhood of $275, and in order not to work a hardship on the club members plans are being made to promote another Davenport Jubilee Minstrel Show to clear this debt, as well as to finance the athletic events of the winter season. We can't help but feel that such a show will leave us out in front in finance as well as starting a fund to further our social activities. In the event each club member bought a ticket and sold only two more, each at the price of 25 cents, it would net our club a total of $300, more than enough to clear this indebtedness, and, combined with pledges from the membership, we should be able to continue our plans without the aid of loans. . .

We've started the ball rolling now, and with your co-operation we assure the membership of the Workers' Adjustment club an organization that is live, loyal and responsive to any plan that will prove of mutual benefit to employe and employer alike . . .

Officials of the "Y", it was said, promised an investigation of the affair.

It was hardly thought probable the Davenport management would publicly agree its employes are objects of charity.

It was recalled Friday morning that the Davenport company organization rented a suite of offices in a downtown office building during the strike, and used some valuable newspaper advertising space in order to combat the union.

UNREST AMONG LOCAL HOSIERY, TEXTILE WORKERS INCREASES AS PETTY DISCRIMINATIONS GO ON

Activities of Richmond Attorney Aggravate Soddy Strike Situation—More Pay Cuts Threatened as Christmas Contribution of Institution Whose Officers Were Indicted as Violators of Federal Law—Champion Strike Again Settled and Workers Will Return Monday.

Unrest among hosiery workers in the Chattanooga district, as well as among cotton textile workers, is declared to be increasing as it becomes more and more apparent that employers who signed agreements ending the recent strike have no intention of carrying out the terms of the pact, and, in fact, have seemed at times to hold a set purpose to increase their opposition to requirements laid down by the National Recovery Act and to foster and encourage petty and major discriminations such as were responsible in the main for the walkout.

The above is the opinion expressed by hosiery workers' representatives, and which has heretofore been stated by spokesmen for the textile employes.

A cheering development, however, came this week in a supposed settlement of the Champion Hosiery mill strike, which occurred after what employes described as repeated violations of the agreement signed when they formerly returned to work. This adjustment was made through the efforts of John L. Connor, who has been in the city for some weeks endeavoring to compose this and other disturbances. The agreement, if lived up to, is declared to be satisfactory to the workers, and it was announced the Champion will resume operations Monday morning.

Soddy branch of the Richmond company, however, is still closed after workers there walked out some time ago, efforts of Mr. Connor having so far failed to secure an adjustment. Workers from the Soddy mill told a representative of The Labor World this week it appeared the company was determined to battle to the last ditch in its effort to prevent employes taking advantage of the federal laws to secure their rights.

It was pointed out that Claude Gann, one of the strikers, as defendant in a damage suit for $500 brought by the company, was ordered by Squire Bee Bayless to pay $5.20 for the alleged offense of stopping a truck headed for the Soddy mill. This verdict, it was said, has been appealed.

However, not satisfied with this, the company's attorney is now said to be searching for someone else to sue for the same offense. John Chambliss, representing the Richmond outfit, was among those officials of the Richmond mill indicted for alleged violation of federal laws.

It was also recalled that an official of this same company stated some time ago his opposition to certain federal laws, and expressed the intention of doing only what he was forced to do in the premises.

Richmond workers also stated company officials had recently given notice of further pay cuts to take effect Dec. 26. It was stated, however, that these cuts would not go below the code minimums set by federal law.

It was also reported that a proposal by Mr. Connor that the Soddy workers return to their jobs pending the decision of a federal board was unanimously declined by the strikers on the grounds that previous actions of the mill officials had not been such as to inspire confidence that they would carry out any decision made by such board.

Geo. Rogers Again Heads Musicians

George "Kingfish" Rogers remains "monarch of all he surveys" so far as the members of Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians, is concerned, Secretary-Treasurer Ellis Goodloe announcing this week that Mr. Rogers had been again selected to head the local union. Named to work with the energetic chief for the coming year were the following:

Vice-president—Earl VanArsdale.
Secretary-treasurer—Ellis Goodloe.
Sergeant-at-arms—Everett O'Neal.
Advisory Board—John Washburn and Robert Morrison.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council are announced as "Billy" Bundschu, Herbert Pless, Earl Van Arsdale and George "Wottaman" Rogers.

The election was held at the regular monthly meeting of Local No. 80 last Sunday morning.

Mr. Goodloe said Thursday the musicians are enjoying considerable improvement in conditions, and prospects are bright for even better times to come.

FREE RIDES FOR THE BLIND.

Seattle, Wash.—With the backing of union labor, a bill has been introduced in city council here, providing that all residents of Seattle who are blind shall be carried free on the city's street cars and busses. Sponsors say no opposition to the proposed ordinance has developed.

PREDICTS JOB INSURANCE

Washington.—U. S. Senator Pat Harrison (D.-Miss.), chairman of the powerful senate finance committee, following a long conference with President Roosevelt, predicted that the next session of congress will pass unemployment insurance legislation, such as has been long advocated by organized labor.

CONSIDER CIGARETTE WAGES.

Washington.—The national recovery administration has drafted proposed wages and hours for the highly centralized cigarette industry, which have been under consideration in conferences here.

The revised section of the code applying to cigarette workers provides for a 36-hour work week and sets minimum wages for various workers in different divisions of the industry.

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council meet Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, at Roosevelt Hall, Market and Seventh streets. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters of importance to all crafts will be discussed.

A. C. KAMIN, President.
T. R. CUTHBERT, Secretary.

Railway Carmen To Name Officers

Special notice was issued Thursday by J. W. Fuller, recording secretary of Lookout Lodge, No. 211, Railway Carmen, that election of officers will be held at the next regular session of the local, which will be held on Friday night, Dec. 14, at 7 o'clock.

The lodge meets at Odd Fellows' hall, Main street and Rossvill avenue, and Mr. Fuller expressed the hope that all members would be present promptly on time, prepared to express their choice for members of the official family to serve during 1935.

120 RAIL WORKERS RECALLED.

Cumberland, Md.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has recalled 120 shopmen back to work, according to T. E. Mewshaw, master mechanic here. Some of the men had been out of work for several months. Of the 120 recalled, 70 have been assigned to the Cumberland shops and 50 to the shops at Keyser, W. Va.

MILWAUKEE STRIKE ENDS.

Milwaukee.—The strike of meat cutters and meat shop managers of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company in Milwaukee ended on Nov. 27 with agreement on re-employment, wages and hours. The strike began on Oct. 29.

Shoe Repairers In Open Meeting

T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, reported Friday morning an unusually interesting open meeting of Local 620, Shoe Repairers, Thursday evening, with a splendid attendance and much interest and enthusiasm manifested.

Mr. Cuthbert said the local union has decided to hold similar open sessions on the first Thursday night of each month, when any who are directly interested in the trade may attend and participate in the discussions.

It was reported, he said, that plans are on foot for an organization among the proprietors, and a meeting has been called for an early date to launch such a body.

The local is progressing splendidly, apparently having successfully ironed out a number of difficulties encountered when it was first chartered, and is now functioning smoothly and effectively for the benefit of its members.

ST. LOUIS STAGES INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

St. Louis, Mo.—One of the most successful industrial expositions ever held in America has just been concluded here, under auspices of the St. Louis union label trades section, which has been active in promoting union goods and services since 1909. Forty-seven local unions, two internationals and the council participated in the exposition this year, which was held Oct. 24 to 27, inclusive.

UNION PENSIONS 12,000

Columbus, Ohio.—It is reported that there are approximately 12,000 persons now drawing pensions in the state of Ohio, under the old age pension act, approved last November, and they get about $180,000 annually, and the system is operating very smoothly. This is shown from a report compiled by M. L. Brown, chief of the dipisin of aid for the aged, of the state welfare department.

INDIANA MINERS GAIN

Indianapolis, Ind.—According to a statement by Joe Timko, president of District 11, U. M. W. of A. (Indiana) membership in this district now totals approximately 16,000. This represents an increase of slightly over 100 per cent during the past 18 months.

Federation Warns Against Newest Radical Movement

Alleged Communist Organization Planning Invasion of A. F. of L. Unions.

Warning against the activities of agents for the "National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance," a communistic organization, so far as such activities might lead to the impression the movement is connected with or sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, has been issued by President William Green, and a communication addressed to presidents of national and international unions, state federations and city central bodies sets out the fact that the Daily Worker, communist organ, is ballyhooing, through local unions, a proposed meeting to be held in Washington in January.

Mr. Green's letter, received in Chattanooga Friday, follows:

Be on guard against an attempt to create the impression that the American Federation of Labor is in any way connected with the "National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance." That congress, with headquarters in New York city, at 709 Broadway, has scheduled a meeting to be held in the Washington auditorium, January 5-7, 1935, inclusive.

The Daily Worker, communist organ, reports that arrangements have been made to visit all locals of the American Federation of Labor to get endorsements to the congress call and election of delegates.

The "National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance" is in no way connected with or representative of the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor has declared its own policy for unemployment insurance and has been participating in the development of an economic security program for the administration. A program for action on unemployment insurance soon will be sent you for guidance in securing state legislation. The local unions, the central labor unions and the state federations of labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, should be warned against believing that in giving their support to the "National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance" they are endorsing and supporting the program of the American Federation of Labor.

I ask that the central labor unions make this letter a matter of official record at their next meetings, with the purpose in view of acquainting the delegates and representatives of affiliated local unions of the above.

Oil Refiners Offer Help to Strikers

"It takes a lot of 'insides' to stand out these cold nights on the picket lines," said J. E. Hamill, treasurer of the Oil Refiners, this week, "and our members are glad to have been in position to help out the hosiery strikers at Soddy and the Champion mills.

"I have visited both these places," Mr. Hamill continued, "and our members are behind the victims and ready to help them in any way possible.

"Our own affairs are rolling along nicely. Our committees are being received by the management, and such grievances as we have are being adjusted—not always in our favor, but in a satisfactory manner generally.

"By the way, Brother Ed Heider, our secretary, again failed to appear at our regular meeting Monday night, and we are wondering how long that 'singing for the new preacher' excuse will get him by."

Champion Workers Appreciate Aid

Former strikers at the Champion mill this week asked The Labor World to express their appreciation to the public and to various organizations which gave assistance to them in the recent strike. A committee consisting of Lizzie Hall, Nora Hyde, Jack Hagler and Clyde Sedman was named to express the thanks of the workers, particularly to employes of the Davenport Hosiery mills, Southern Railway shops and Hedges-Walsh-Weidner company.

ESSENTIALS ARE IMPOSSIBLE ON TEACHERS' PAY

Salary Schedule Far Below Average.

CLASSED WITH COMMON LABOR

Median Salary for Elementary Grades $900—Many Receive Only $720 Year.

Following is the fifth in a series of articles written for The Labor World by a representative of the Chattanooga and Hamilton County Teachers' federation, under the general title of "What's Wrong With Our Schools:"

A SALARY SCALE IS NEEDED.

The minimum salary for teachers in this community is $720 a year. There were sixteen elementary, ten junior high and three high school teachers receiving that salary last year. There were twenty teachers in the next highest group which received $765. Ninety-five teachers received $810. One hundred and two received $855. Sixty-six received $900, which was the median salary for elementary teachers.

Recognized authorities state that the minimum teacher's salary should include at least four essentials: First, a reasonable subsistence; second, reasonable provision for professional growth; third, reasonable periodic increases for increasing efficiency arising from experience; and fourth, reasonable provision for retirement and old age.

That it would take a magic wallet to stretch $720 past the first essential leaves us not surprised that Chattanooga has a conspicuous absence of the second essential. Some teachers have no college training at all, while many others have taken no kind of college work in sixteen or more years.

The following statement, from the research bulletin of the University of Chattanooga, should shock complacent public school patrons out of their satisfaction with the existing circumstances, if they have any hopes of the public schools fitting the future generation to cope with the situation which will confront them:

"The evidence is strong that many city teachers are not only markedly deficient in the amount of their total academic training, but also that in the work they do attempt they fail to secure the general cultural training which is highly desirable in a teaching staff. The city, more than the county, has become the refuge of a minority who are making little or no effort to improve their stock of cultural assets."

The Chattanooga and Hamilton County Teachers' association has a scale, compiled after much research, with a minimum salary of $800, which is far below what it should be. Yet it is a scale which takes into account training and efficiency which comes from length of service. That this has not been done before in this community is apparent when one realizes that to put this scale into effect will almost double the city eatchers' payroll and will increase the county teachers' payroll about one-third.

It should be a matter of shame to every thoughtful citizen that our schools are honeycombed with the evils which attend lack of an adequate salary scale for teachers. Such a condition should enlist the co-operation of humanitarian leaders, who do not patronize public schools. It should fire public school patrons with the determination to see that the situation is remedied.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS STRIKE.

New York.—A strike of elevator operators in the garment center here, which may spread extensively, has shown members of the real estate board and others who have persistently refused to grant them necessary minimum standards in wages and hours, that the men are really organized and capable of putting up a stiff fight. The elevator workers seek establishment of an 8-hour day, with a minimum weekly wage of $25. Attempted importation of strike-breakers has caused sporadic confusion at times, but it is believed the Building Service Employes' union is strong enough to win out.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1934.

What Next!

Plans to introduce streamlined Diesel-powered freight trains with a speed of 80 miles an hour on the German railroad system were recently announced. The trains will probably consist of cars similar to the "Zeppelin on Wheels," otherwise known as the Flying Hamburger, which will be reserved for the transport of express goods. Twenty trains on the order of the Flying Hamburger are planned.

Wisdom

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme disrelish to be told of their duty.—Burke.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What was the first official recognition by congress of the principles of workmen's compensation for industrial injuries?

A.—The federal act of 1908, providing limited benefits for designated classes of employes of the United States.

* * *

Q.—How old is Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—Mr. Morrison celebrated his 75th birthday on Nov. 23 of this year.

BUILDING TRADES STRIKE OFF.

New York.—The threatened strike of 54,000 members of building crafts here is believed to have been avoided by an agreement reached between Electrical Workers' No. 13 and the Electrical Contractors' association. The agreement has been ratified by the Building Trades council, representing eighty-four unions, which were backing the electrical workers in their negotiations.

Lady Went Back To Taking CARDUI and Was Helped

For severe periodic pains, cramps or nervousness, try Cardui which so many women have praised, for over fifty years. Mrs. Dora Dungan, of Science Hill, Ky., writes: "Several years ago, when I was teaching school, I got run-down and suffered intensely during menstruation periods. I took Cardui and was all right again. After I was married, when I felt all rundown and was irregular, I always resorted to Cardui and was helped." ... It may be just what you need. Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. Sold in $1 bottles.

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Maladministration By Utilities Executives

The Federal Trade Commission does not stand alone in charging the executives of many public utility companies with maladministration verging on criminality. Financial writers, usually the first to concoct alibis for the utility magnates, now admit that officials of public utility holding companies have far overstepped the limits of honesty in conducting the affairs of these business excrescences. In an analysis of utility stocks and bonds as investments, Charles F. Speare, well known commentator on corporation matters, places responsibility for the wholesale declines in market prices of these securities directly on the "scandals of the power and light business, unearthed since the depression began," which have centered in the public utility holding companies, adding:

"There is a growing body of public opinion that they have no place in the economic system of this country and that a considerable portion of the high cost of power and light is due to the tax which they make on the operating units. It is argued that all services performed by one company for the other should be at cost. The custom formerly was general among holding companies to saddle their producing units with charges so high that they were compelled to exact rates from the public inconsistent with a return on their investment if operated independently."

Turning to the millions of dollars worth of stocks and bonds which these holding companies, with the assistance of bankers, have unloaded on people of small means, Mr. Speare says:

"Flagrant acts of overcapitalization and involved financial structures of certain public utility groups, dominated by speculative managements, who have scattered their almost worthless securities over the country, have done much to arouse the antagonism of investors. Their complaints are reflected in rate reductions and reports such as that of the New York power authority."

The report of the New York Power authority declared, after a careful investigation, that, on the basis of actual costs, including a 6 per cent return to capital, the average charge for delivering electricity to homes and farms in New York state should not be in excess of 3½ cents a kilowatt hour for the use of 50 kilowatts instead of the average 6 cents which the consumers are now paying.

Mr. Speare asserts that the public utility company was the device developed by the financial racketeers in utility securities "for doing the things in the industry which should have been left undone and from which it has received a black eye." He concludes that the holding company is breaking down and that the best investments in utilities are those which are largely operating companies.

It is understood in official circles in Washington that one of the results of the revelations made by the federal trade commission will be the enactment by the congress which convenes in January of laws which will subject the utility companies to a long-deserved federal control, thus ending the evils which have compelled patriotic citizens to regard them as subversive institutions animated by purposes antagonistic to the higher principles of true Americanism.

"Technicality" in Mooney Case

An illuminating light on the reasons which animated the California courts to railroad Thomas J. Mooney to life imprisonment, and keep him jailed even after indisputable facts showed that the authorities relied upon perjured testimony to convict him, is revealed in the open letter which Raymond Moley, editor of "Today," wrote to Governor Merriam, urging him to pardon Mooney before the supreme court of the United States reviews the case. Mr. Moley said:

"I am quite familiar with the reasons that lie beneath the vast technicalities which, up to this time, have kept Mooney a prisoner. These reasons were reduced to the barest terms by a lawyer—and a distinguished one—in California, who, on one occasion told me that even through the trial of Mooney for the bombings of July 22, 1916, might have a miscarriage of justice, the real fact was that Mooney was a menace to the peace and order of the state—a bad man—and that it was the part of wisdom to keep such a man out of mischief."

The American Federation of Labor held from the beginning that the conviction of Mooney was based upon testimony so flimsy been confirmed by two federal commissions—one appointed by it should have had no standing in a court of law. This view has President Wilson and one by President Hoover—which found the trial was so tainted by perjury that his conviction was a disgrace to all traditions of American jurisprudence.

Despite this accumulated evidence tending to sustain Mooney's innocence, governor after governor of California has refused to pardon him. They evidently took the view of the "distinguished" lawyer cited by Mr. Moley that, because he was a "bad" man from the viewpoint of California big business, he should be kept in jail for life, although by all canons of decency and justice his conviction and sentence were nothing less than a judicial lynching.

Mr. Moley would perform a creditable service by making public the name of the "distinguished" California lawyer who held that because certain interests dislike the views and actions of a citizen it is therefore the function of the courts to give him a life term in prison on perjured testimony.

Clean Up the Auto Industry

President Roosevelt has instructed the research and planning division of the NRA to make a study of the automobile industry, and determine what steps can be taken to lessen seasonal fluctuations in employment and give every auto worker the benefits of a regular and dependable yearly wage. Leon Henderson, of the NIRB, will have charge of this inquiry, under express instructions that he shall collaborate with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This is good news, even though considerably overdue. Labor conditions in the auto industry have been a disgrace for years. With a high nominal hourly wage—high, that is, from the viewpoint of a sweatshop proprietor—automobile employment is so unstable that the yearly wages are cruelly small.

The president himself speaks of a case in which a man was paid $10 a day—and worked 65 days in the year, and said he had been advised that average earnings in the auto industry were less than $900 a year.

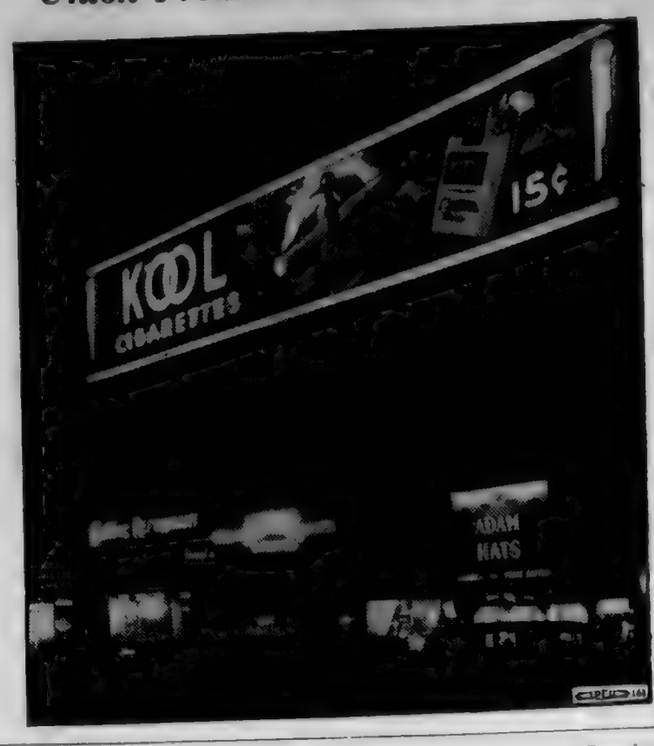
The inquiry, if pushed properly, will uncover worse cases than the one reported to the president. It will show that for year after year employment in auto factories has varied 50 per cent within the twelve months—and sometimes even more. It will show that the worker is required to bear, not only the cost of seasonal fluctuations, but the cost of the uncertainty of supply as well. A shortage of almost any article may "hold up the line," and when that happens, the men bear the cost, not the management.

But of more importance yet, in the long run, is the infernal speed-up system which has developed in the industry. Workers are paced by the moving belt which carries the parts which men must put together; and the belt is made to move at a rate just short of the utmost that human nature can bear.

In some cases, even this limit is passed. There are letters from auto workers showing that on a certain machine, the pace is so terrible that frequently ten different operators try that machine within a month.

The automobile industry is long overdue for a cleaning which only absolute liberty for labor to organize in that industry can procure. A late start is better than none; but it demands a vigorous follow-up.

Union Product Crashes Broadway



An 18-foot union-made cigarette is today one of the biggest things on Broadway, famous New York street of sights and dramatics.

The Brown & Williamson Tobacco corporation's famous penguin, whose bill, approaching that of the pelican, probably holds more cigarettes than his bellican, looms up as one of the most impressive of all the big electric signs on the famous thoroughfare.

The Kool cigarette which the well-known bird carries under his wing is 18 feet in length, with a glow on the lighted end that is visible from any point from which the sign itself can be seen. So impressive is the sign that Printers' Ink took notice of its arrival, with the following comment:

"Newest arrival among Broadway's spectaculars is the half block long outdoor display which is doing an advertising job for the Brown & Williamson Tobacco corporation. It brings to the Great White Way the now well-known trade character of the penguin—under its wing an 18-foot replica of a Kool cigarette.

"The penguin is carved of stone and at night winks its eye knowingly to the passing throngs. The cigarette has a red illumination effect for the tip, from which rises an effect of cooling smoke. In the background are iceburgs.

"Overhead reflectors flash on and off, giving a moonlight effect on a stretch of rippling water which is made up of approximately 1,000 blue bulbs."

Unemployment Greater Than Last Year; Less Effort by Industry Is Blamed

Washington, Dec. 8 — William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement on unemployment:

"We are entering the winter of 1934 with 550,000 more out of work than we had at this time last year. The American Federation of Labor estimate shows 10,671,000 without work in industry in October, 1934, as compared to 10,122,000 in October, 1933.

"Business activity in October this year was 2.6 per cent below last year and this accounts partly for the increase in unemployment. Partly, however, it is due to the fact that the effort to increase employment in industry is not so general as it was at this time last year.

"The serious implications of this increase in unemployment cannot be overemphasized. Relief need this winter is already higher than it was last year. Reports from urban areas show that in October, 1934, the number on relief rolls was 30 per cent greater than in October, 1933. In August, the latest month for which we have complete figures for relief in the country as a whole, there were 900,000 more cases or nearly 3,000,000 more persons on relief rolls than in August last year, an increase of 20 per cent. The total financial obligation for relief had increased from $61,470,000 to $149,426,000, or more than doubled. This means that, in addition to the increase in unemployment, those who have been unemployed for a long time have exhausted their resources; those who once had savings are now wholly dependent on relief. Food prices have increased and the cost of relief is greater; also relief in some cases is more adequate.

"Unquestionably our relief problem this winter is the most serious this nation has ever faced. Trade union unemployment figures show a greater increase in unemployment from October to November this year than last year and part time work in November (first half) is higher than ever before in the history of our figures. In building, water transportation, theaters and all the manufacturing groups, there are more on part-time than last year. Thus many of those who have jobs are finding their incomes lower than last year.

"Government emergency work was provided in October as follows: 508,000 on PWA, 362,000 on CCC. In addition an average of 1,392,000 had work each week on the ERA work program."

FRANK AND LUKE SANDWICH SHOPPE
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Drinks and Short Orders
4612 Rossville Blvd.
UNION OPERATORS

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Wa
PHONE 6-1183

The UNION LABEL Costs No More at CONTOR Bros.

We are showing the largest line of Union-Labeled Men's Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings in Chattanooga

Complete lines of High-Class Labeled Merchandise, including the following:

Leopold Morse Fine Tailored Suits and Overcoats
Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps
Dress and Work Shirts
Dress and Work Pants and Overalls
Dress and Work Shoes
Neckties
Socks
Hose Supporters
Suspenders
Underwear
Belts
Handkerchiefs

This is ALL HIGH-GRADE MERCHANDISE, and priced at exceptionally low figures.

COME DOWN AND SEE US

CONTOR BROS.
529 Market Street

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.
We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.
Just ask your old time brother union man.

The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper

S. J. EDWARDS STORES
2219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE 2106 EAST MAIN STREET
2310 McCALLIE AVENUE 2119 DODDS AVENUE
CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Saving

SALE

Fine Worsted

SUITS

That are the talk of the town

Men, Make a Date with Yourself NOW!

There's Extra Money's Worth in Every One!

$13

STYLES

That are smart and new; single-breasted notch lapel models, and snappy double-breasted peak lapel models in regulars, longs, shorts, and stouts. Sizes 34 to 50. Wide choice . . . of patterns and colors in plain shades, stripes, plaids, checks and mixtures; in blue, brown, tan, oxfords, and medium grays.

Here's Why

Quality . . . with every suit hand-picked for superior all-wool worsted fabrics and their excellent tailoring and fit.

Miller Bros Co

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION URGES SUPPORT FOR LABOR PRESS

The International Typographical union, at the recent Chicago convention, called upon organized labor to rally to the support of local labor newspapers now serving the labor movement so faithfully and well in many local communities throughout the country.

Following this, a special article appeared in "The Typographical Journal," official publication of the International Typographical union, which should prove of wide interest. It says in part:

> Not every community has a labor paper, and many that have do not lend full support to the publication. The fault may sometimes be with the paper in that sufficient energy is not demonstrated by the editor or manager to make the publication representative of the cause it is supposed to espouse. More often, however, lack of interest on the part of members of organized labor is the main reason for the failure of both the paper and those it should represent to attain a place in the sun. But when a labor paper evinces a serious attempt to creditably represent organized labor it is the duty of all union men and women to lend wholehearted support. Only through bona fide labor papers may organized labor and principles it represents receive the publicity earned by a long and courageous fight for public recognition. The daily press, whatever its stand regarding organized labor in its own plant, caters to a general class of readers. A labor paper appeals but to one section of the mass and in turn has a right to look to that section for encouragement and support.
>
> Never was the necessity greater for co-ordination between the labor press and labor. Get behind your local labor paper, if you are so fortunate as to have one in your community, and help yourself and your organization by aiding those who aid you in an editorial and news way.

"CHISELING" CLIMBS TO NEW HEIGHTS IN GEORGIA MILLS

Newman, Ga., Nov. 27.—"Chiseling" practices of mill owners in Georgia mill towns are climbing to new levels since the textile workers' strike, with the assistance given to the mills then by Gov. Eugene Talmadge through the use of state troops. Mill managements are exerting their efforts to terrorize and intimidate the workers, and put them in fear of belonging to a union.

Some of the mill owners openly boast that they control the state government, and that Talmadge will respond to any request made upon him.

Payrolls Are Padded.

Mill payrolls are vastly padded. Some of the mills keep two distinct payrolls covering the same week's work. The actual payroll may show some workers engaged continuously at looms for sixteen hours, and paid a sum less than the minimum for unskilled workers.

Another payroll, often containing names of persons who are not actually employed in the mills, is kept, and indicating much higher wage payments than the actual payments made to the workers.

These dual payrolls are useful in two ways. They can be turned over to federal investigators for inspection, and unless inquiry is made among the workers, the fraud is not detected.

Again they can be used for the payment of corporation taxes to the federal government. The fictitious payroll will show a very much higher outlay for wages than the real payroll, which enables the mills to reduce the volume of taxes paid to the federal treasury, and thus defraud the federal government of some of its revenues.

"Stretch-Out" Is Used.

The employers generally refuse to meet a union committee. They refuse to meet any committee until its members have signed "yellow dog" contracts which to practical purposes remove the vantage of free action.

The mills are gradually reducing their working forces by extending the "stretch-out" practice. President Roosevelt's goal of getting more people back to work is not only ignored in Georgia, but the mill owners openly boast of defiance of the federal boards and agencies inquiring into the wrongs of the mill workers.

Soap Workers Gain Recognition As "Company Union" Is Trounced

Los Angeles, Cal.—Another victory can be scored for bona-fide unions against the infamous "company union."

In the case of the Soap and Edible Oil Workers' Union against the Proctor & Gamble Manufacturing company, of Long Beach, the Los Angeles regional labor board has ruled that the bonafide union, rather than an "employes' conference committee," is the sole collective bargaining representative for employes of the firm.

Appeal Filed.

The company has announced an appeal to the national labor relations board, as usual in such cases, although all labor officials agree that this can mean nothing more than confirmation of the regional board's decision.

The company was charged with intimidating and coercing employes in an election held May 24, 1934, discharging three employes for union activities and failing to abide by the certification of the election by the labor board.

Labor Is Elated.

The regional labor board also ordered the reinstatement of George T. Hinds, holding that he had been unjustly discharged for union activities.

According to Mr. Joseph M. Casey, representing the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco, who has been in close touch with the situation throughout, the entire labor movement of southern California is greatly elated over this decisive victory.

From New York comes word that Proctor & Gamble has declared an extra dividend on their common stock, payable Dec. 15, aside from the regular quarterly dividend due in January.

Southern Industrial Council Assailed as Foe of Fair Play

New Orleans, Nov. 27.—The Centrad Trades and Labor council has passed a resolution requesting the American Federation of Labor to bring to the attention of congress a "sinister movement," sponsored by a group of "reactionary manufacturers," which it charged would "foster unfair competition, diminish purchasing power, and increase unemployment." The resolution followed a speech by Holt Ross, southern representative of the A. F. of L., attacking John E. Edgerton, of Lebanon, Tenn., president of the Southern States Industrial council, who addressed a meeting of Louisiana industrialists in New Orleans.

Ross described Edgerton and William D. Anderson, Macon, Ga., textile manufacturer, a director in the industrial council, as the "gold dust twins of the reactionary element of the United States."

The resolution asserted that the Southern States Industrial council is "spreading propaganda through the south to retain wage differentials and to abolish the NRA." Ross asserted that southern employers' organizations were urging retention of the wage differential on the basis of "lower costs of living, tradition and a differential in labor efficiency."

To Renew Fight for Election Of President by Popular Vote

Washington.—Senator George W. Norris, whose reforms in government already include abolition of "lame duck" congresses and acceptance by his state of a one-house legislature, is going to renew his fight to do away with the electoral college system of electing American presidents.

He says he will press in congress for acceptance of his plan for electing presidents by popular vote. The proposal was defeated at the last session.

A switch of two votes from the previous count would be sufficient to obtain senate approval.

"I expect to reintroduce my proposed amendment in the form we voted on before," Norris said. "I'm going to try again to have it written into the constitution.

"With the electoral college abolished, the country will be able to vote for individuals instead of party choices. It will give us a chance to elect more popular presidents."

LABOR MAN NAMED.

Washington.—The national recovery administration has announced appointment of Louis Krouse, New York, as a labor representative on the burlesque theatrical industry's code authority. Krouse, a member of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Operators of the United States and Canada, will act when questions affecting theatrical stage employes and motion picture machine operators are before the code authority.

PAPER CONVERTED.

New Orleans.—The Square Deal, R. C. Sutton, editor, which has fought organized labor in all forms, advocating the "open shop," is now appearing with the union label. On the first page, Sutton said in regard to the change: "I believe that the labor man should get his fair share of the wealth of the country and for that reason hereafter the union label will appear on the Square Deal and all my printing."

SUNSHINE COAL CO.

Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine

Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS

DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU

Phone County 5605-J

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods

Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times

Eckert's

HAVE YOUR STOVE, HEATER OR FURNACE REPAIRED by UNION MEN

Guaranteed Best Work — Lowest Prices

WE MAKE OUR OWN CASTINGS

W. Blaylock, J. W. Gibson

Members Local 68

1513 Rossville Ave. Phone 6-9570

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!

Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!

Why not . . . YOU?

EASY WAY

SELF-SERVICE GROCERY

SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

GAMBLE COAL CO.

RED ASH AND JELLICO

Try Our Special Furnace Coal $4.25

Phone 6-5213

YOUR XMAS TURKEY FREE

With any Radio from Sterchi Bro's Priced from $39.50 up.

STERCHI BROS STORES, INC.

Shop Union for Xmas!

Buy Phoenix Hosiery

Made under Union Closed Shop agreement by members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

This Friendly-to-Labor store also carries a complete line of Misses', Ladies' and Infants' Ready-to-Wear.

The Vogue

A Great Store...In a Great City

Black-Draught For Dizziness, Headache Due To Constipation

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught several years and find it splendid," writes Mr. G. W. Holley, of St. Paul, Va. "I take it for dizziness or headache (due to constipation). I have never found anything better. A short while ago, we began giving our children Syrup of Black-Draught as a laxative for colds and little stomach ailments, and have found it very satisfactory." . . . Millions of packages of Thedford's Black-Draught are required to satisfy the demand for this popular, old reliable, purely vegetable laxative. 25¢ a package. "Children like the Syrup."

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

THE

RHODES DECORATING CO.

809 Cherry St.

IS

UNFAIR

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Patronize our Advertisers.

Postal Opposes Merger at Cost Of Wage Earners

Hearing to Open Dec. 3 on Consolidation Proposal — President Powers to Appear for Telegraphers.

Washington, Dec. 8.—On Dec. 3 the federal communication commission will open hearings on the advisability of consolidation of the telegraphs. In addition to whatever other issues may develop, two great companies will come before the commission with opposing labor positions.

President Frank Powers will represent the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America.

Western Union's position remains to be disclosed in detail, but it is a foregone conclusion that any consolidation proposition which it may put forward will be based upon its traditional disregard of the rights of the workers and its hostility to union organization.

Postal Observes 7-A.

On the other hand, the Postal Telegraph company long since has turned its back upon old-time policies. In the formal "notice of intention to appear" at the forthcoming hearings, Postal, through councel, made the following declarations to the commission:

> "Postal Telegraph and its affiliated companies, which come here without any program or plan of consolidation, state categorically they will not propose or be a party to any plan of merger or consolidation which will not in their belief result in improving the conditions of labor in the telegraph, cable and radio business and enhancing the security of the employment of such labor."

Early last summer Postal officials met with officials of the Commercial Telegraphers and the Electrical Workers and agreed with the unions to abide faithfully by Section 7-A of the recovery act, in spirit as well as in regard to the letter of the law. Telegraph history was made in that meeting and in that agreement. "One telegraph company at least is willing to turn its back on the traditional anti-union policy of the industry," said President Powers at that time.

Friendly Position Evidenced.

Its declaration in the "notice of intention to appear" is evidence of the company's determination to adhere to the friendly policy laid down in its agreement with the two unions. Unofficially it is reported that Postal will refuse to countenance any consolidation plan, unless, first of all, provision is made to prevent the discharge of a single employe.

At the time Postal agreed to abide fully by Section 7-A, which guarantees the right to organize, President Powers said of the Western Union:

"The Western Union, on the contrary, refuses to recognize that an employe has even the meager protection given in Section 7-A." As a result of the conflicting attitudes, the Commercial Telegraphers regard Postal as entitled to labor's friendship.

STATE and RIALTO Theatres are

UNFAIR

to Painters and Decorators Local 226

JUDGE WHO SOCKED UNIONS COMES TO UTILITIES' RESCUE IN TVA POWER CASE DECISION

By GEORGE L. KNAPP

The issue of the right of the people to develop water power, and sell it to themselves as electric current without paying tribute to private utilities, was brought to the fore the other day when Federal Judge William I. Grubb, of Alabama, held that the power plans of the TVA are unconstitutional, and that the whole TVA act may be ruled invalid.

Fourteen holders of preferred stock in the Alabama Power company brought suit before Judge Grubb, asking an injunction to keep the company from selling some of its properties to the TVA. The TVA moved to dismiss the case, and Judge Grubb refused, in words which leave no doubt of his hostility to this most popular phase of the new deal. Judge Grubb admitted that the federal government, acting through the TVA, has a right to improve navigation, prevent floods, and to develop and sell the power "incidental" to these actions. But of the general plan of developing and selling power, he said:

"A plan for the development of the Tennessee river valley, as a social experiment, is in no sense related to the improvement of navigation, . . . and the production and sale of electric power would not be incidental."

Ruling Pleases Utilities.

In other words, while the United States government may dredge rivers and dam floods, it may not develop power on its own streams except as a picayune "incident" to the things which Judge Grubb graciously permits it to do.

The decision was received with hilarious joy by the power interests directly involved, who immediately filed an amended bill, as the revised plea for an injunction is called. This amended bill probably is unique in the history of federal courts. It criticizes President Roosevelt for his Birmingham speech a week before, in which he praised the work of the TVA, and forecast similar developments in other states. It denounced Dr. Lilenthal, head of the TVA, for his plain speaking on the actions of the power interests, and roasts Secretary of the Interior Ickes for giving the stockholders of power companies some pugnant advice on the matter of "dummy lawsuits."

Finish Fight in Prospect.

It is not often, surely, that even utility companies roast the White House and the cabinet when presenting their own case.

Judge Grubb will hold another hearing within a few days; and if he holds to his present views, the TVA and the government will carry the case to the U. S. supreme court, if necessary. They do not believe it will be necessary. In their view, Judge Grubb gave away his case when he admitted the right of the TVA to develop and sell power as an "incident." But the matter will be fought to a finish.

An incident that occurred seven years ago should help labor to look into Judge Grubb's mind. The Journeymen Stone Cutters' association had printed a little pamphlet, telling who were their friends in the stone industry. They said not a word about non-union firms; but simply gave a list of union firms.

Issued Drastic Injunction.

Judge Grubb, on Oct. 24, 1927, sitting in the U. S. district court of the southern district of New York, issued an injunction forbidding the stonecutters—

> "From publishing, circulating, selling or giving away any further copies of a pamphlet entitled 'A List of Union Firms in the Stone Industry,' or any like pamphlet or list."

Many courts have forbidden union men to name their enemies, even without describing them; but Judge Grubb is believed to be the first jurist to forbid union men to name their friends.

Bitter NRA Foe Shown Hounding Striking Workers

South Carolina Operators Admit Discrimination Against Employes Who Joined Union and Quit Work in September.

Washington, Dec. 8.—"Chiseling" practices of South Carolina mill operators, including discrimination against and eviction and persecution of mill employes for union membership, were developed in their smallest detail in a hearing before the national textile labor relations board on charges brought against the Lydia and Clinton cotton mills, of Clinton, S. C. Twenty-four employes of the two mills are "locked out" for their part in defying W. J. and C. M. Bailey, brothers and owners of the two mills, and going on strike in September.

The board reserved decision to study the testimony.

W. J. Bailey appeared as the sole witness for himself, and on direct testimony denied discrimination. On cross-examination he was compelled to admit there could be no other explanation than rank discrimination for his acts toward employes he has refused to put back to work since the strike.

Bailey Bitter NRA Foe.

Both Bailey and his brother, C. M. Bailey, have been among the bitterest opponents of the NRA, with its Section 7-A. The bitterness of C. M. Bailey's fight on the act and its intent brought illness to him many months ago, and he went to a sanitarium.

A. L. Harrison, president of the local union at the Lydia mill, told of being turned back at the mill gates by the mill superintendent "because you've got yourself messed up with the union."

Harrison has a wife and eight children, and had been a night watchman for eighteen months at the mill.

No strike Violence.

It was developed that during the strike there was no violence at the mills, or unlawful acts by the employes. Bailey when questioned as to why the "locked-out" employes had not been put back to work, said he is investigating to find out if they made any speeches during the strike.

"Speeches about what?" he was asked.

"Well, just speeches," he indicated.

Bailey admitted that before the NRA he was paying his 600 employes an average wage of $4.50 a week apiece. He said at that time he gave these employes a wage increase of 10 per cent, or an average of 45 cents, but, on cross-examination, admitted that at the same time he increased his charges of house rent on the head of families among his employes by 50 cents a week, and thus got back from them 5 cents more than the wage increase he gave to them.

Paul E. Dean and T. J. Brown, two "locked-out" employes, told of being barred at the mill gates from reentering the mill, and of receiving warnings from friends not to go on the mill property again. The friends said that Bailey had schemed to have them arrested on trespass charges if they entered on the mill property again, and to cite that fact before the board in Washington as a reason for not re-employing them.

Further testimony brought out how Bailey had dismissed several persons last March when he first learned that a union was in process of formation among the employes, and had sought by every possible means to ferret out the names of those who had joined an organization.

C. C. Bowick, a mill employe, said that on the morning after the strike, he returned to go to work and was met at the gate by deputy sheriffs and state police and told that, on orders of the superintendent, he could not enter the mill. When he inquired as to the reason, he said he was told he "was messed up with the union."

Later, Bowick said, he was told he "might as well move," and he would never be employed in the Bailey mill again. Shortly after that Bailey had him evicted from his company-owned dwelling.

Bailey complained that one of his grievances against his "locked-out" employes is that during the strike he had the electric current turned off from the mill workers' house except during the night hours, and that somebody—he didn't know who—entered the mill and turned on the current, so that it could be had during the day hours as well.

Both Bailey and his attorney, Ralph Wilson, insisted that the "locked-out" workers are not discriminated against because they belong to the United Textile Workers of America, but at the same time, could not offer any other positive reason for not permitting them to return to work.

The mill workers described the two Bailey mills as having working conditions among the worst in the south, with a condition of paternal supervision and espionage on the workers that verges on peonage and serfdom, and keeps the employes in a continuous condition of terrorism and fear of sudden loss of their jobs.

In a shoe store the boss saw a new and inexperienced clerk throw a brand new pair of shoes in the waste basket.

Boss (indignantly)—What is the idea of throwing those shoes away?

Clerk—They are no good. I tried to fit them on six fellows and they wouldn't fit any of them.

Quick Action! *for Colds "FLU"*

Gordon's No. 30

200,000 people can't be wrong. Bottles, 25c up.

At Your Nearest Dealer!

Or Phone 6-3912

GORDON DRUG COMPANY

Firestone Seems Ready to Fight Labor Board Rule

Washington, Dec. 8.—Copies of a circular letter sent to employes by the head of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company indicate that the big Akron company is planning to defy a recent order of the national labor relations board for a collective bargaining election at the company's plant. A similar election was ordered at the plant of another big Akron rubber firm, the B. F. Goodrich company.

Following the labor board's ruling in favor of an election, J. A. Thomas, president of the company, sent a circular letter to employes, advising that the policy would be "to deal with any individual employe or any group of employes or whomever they may choose to represent them."

"We want to assure every employe now that regardless of any effort or coercion of any outside organization wo will stand by the Firestone employes conference plan and the legal and constitutional rights of our employes who have adopted it, until and unless a court of last resort should hold otherwise," he said.

This was interpreted in Washington as meaning that the company would either carry the case to the supreme court or await action on some other case by that tribunal.

The first step in arranging for the election will be for the Cleveland regional board to ask the Firestone company for a payroll, to be used as an election list. In case of refusal the labor board has authority under Congressional Resolution No. 44 to subpoena papers and documents for such an election.

Defiance by the company of a subpoena would mean that the board would take action in the courts to compel production of the payroll.

In his letter to employes Thomas said he regretted that the national labor relations board "has seen fit to order an election at Firestone without, in our opinion, giving due regard to the evidence submitted by us which showed clearly that it was unnecessary and not in the public interest to have such an election."

Thomas asserted that the results of the election under the company union plan showed that 84 per cent of the employes participated in selecting their committees to represent them in negotiations with the company for the ensuing year.

The outcome of the election was presented to the national labor board, he added, "and there is not one particle of evidence in the records that there was any coercion on the part of the management in that election."

In Union there is strength

NRA

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

17 East Seventh St.

FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7641

EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY

TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices

East Lake Yard 5608 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075

Roseville Yard Lake Ave. Phone 3-1157

We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 14647

Before Luther Hamby, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Ice Refrigeration vs. Round Table Kitchen (W. O. Tillinghast, Prop.)

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against certain household goods, which has been possessed by the sheriff. Therefore, the said W. O. Tillinghast is required to appear on or before Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office at 619 Cherry street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise a judgment by default will be taken against him and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 15th day of November, 1934.

LUTHER HAMBY, Justice of the Peace.

12-7

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 14606

Before J. B. Bayless, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee

National Mfg. & Stores Corp., doing business as Lawrence Furniture Co., vs. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kelly and Chattanooga Transfer & Storage Co.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against certain household goods, which has been possessed by the sheriff, defendants are required to appear on or before Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 15th day of November, 1934.

J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.

12-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 14606

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

H. M. T. Roberts vs. S. W. Roberts

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that S. W. Roberts is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of November, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Benj. Z. Tabb, Atty. 12-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50513

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Helen Carthand Suddath vs. Rufus E. Suddath

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rufus E. Suddath is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of November, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Carter J. Lynch, Atty. 12-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50517

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Ether Waddell vs. Ed Waddell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ed Waddell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 20th day of November, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 12-21

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the fourth day of March, 1929, by Lee G. Dearing and wife, Caroline Rose Dearing, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book W, Vol. 23, page 418 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said county in Book ___, Vol. ___, page ___, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having been continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead at the West door of the courthouse on Walnut street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, at 11 o'clock, a.m.,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1934,

the following decribed real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 11 of the Country Club Place, according to plat of said Addition of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Plat Book No. 7, page 22.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 23rd day of November, 1934.

SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR., Trustee.

12-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 50554

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Anna Clemens Brady vs. Robert Brady

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Robert Brady is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 27th day of November, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.

Jas. F. Morgan, Atty. 13-21

Eighteen is careless and happy, and eighty-one is hairless and cappy.

What Does The Union Do?

Who raises the wages? The union.

Who shortens your hours? The union.

Who protects you from grinding bosses? The union.

Who fights for sanitary workshops? The union.

Who gets behind every piece of legislation? The union.

Who takes the children out of the workshops? The union.

Who demands equal pay for the sexes and who reduces hours for women? The union.

Who continually forces employers to protect workers' lives? The union.

Who has forced the establishment of factory inspection? The union.

Who has started the long list of social advances now being accepted everywhere? The union.

The Unions do things. Every hour of the day they advance inch by inch and step by step. They have beaten down opposition. They have compelled judges, clergymen, economists and educators to revise their views of our cause and movement.

The Union is the best investment a worker can make. They are here to stay and their usefulness will expand only as fast as our non-union fellows join with us.

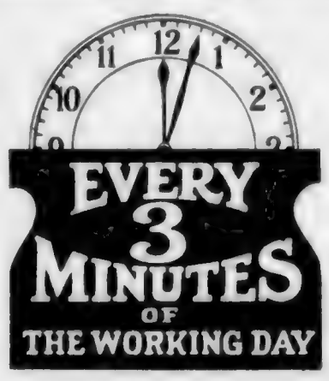
There is lo limit to what we can do by united action.

Join with us in this great humanizing, educational movement that has proven its worth and stands today the only force between workers and degradation.

No other movement on earth can compare with organized labor in the practical, direct benefits to the toilers.

Let unionists proclaim the faith that is in them, and let them spread the gospel of trades unionism to their unorganized craftsmen.

Grit your teeth and organile, for you will enjoy only those benefits that you take.



The PROVIDENT

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

PAYS A CLAIM

TO

Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

NRA

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 14, 1934 | Number 34

CENTRAL BODY TO CO-OPERATE WITH TEACHERS

Proposed Salary Schedule Is Approved.

ASKS OFFICIALS TO ACT IMMEDIATELY

Approval of Resolution Gives Backing of Fifty-Two Craft Unions.

(Proposed salary schedule of Local 246 will be found on the last page of this issue.)

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and its fifty-two affiliated local unions will stand solidly behind the school teachers of Chattanooga and Hamilton county in their efforts to place in effect a salary schedule which will have some semblance of fairness and justice to the profession locally.

A resolution unanimously adopted at Monday night's meeting of Central Body calls upon the constituted authorities to take, without delay, such steps as are necessary to place the schedule as adopted in operation. The resolution follows:

Whereas, the Chattanooga and Hamilton County Teachers' association, Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, is at this time engaged in a campaign to secure the adoption of a salary schedule in Chattanooga and Hamilton county; and,

Whereas, the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council is firmly convinced that the present rate of pay for teachers in both the city and county is a disgrace to our community and should be raised without delay; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, That we heartily indorse the salary schedule as prepared by the Teachers' Federation affiliated with this body and hereby call upon the constituted authorities to hasten without delay to adopt such steps as are necessary to place said schedule in operation.

Commenting on the report of the schedule committee of the teachers, a member of the federation told The Labor World:

"The Chattanooga-Hamilton County teachers' association offers a proposed salary schedule. It is based on months of research and study. Salary schedules of many cities of the size of Chattanooga were examined. Literature dealing with the effectiveness of salary schedules was studied. Living conditions in Chattanooga and other communities were compared. The revenue of the community was taken into consideration. Finally a salary schedule, very low in comparison with cities comparable to Chattanooga, was devised. Even this will call for increased appropriations for schools. The hope is that the adoption of a low salary scale will prove so effective that the public will come to see its value and eventually will demand a higher one. The high schedule, proposed now, will not have the effect of discouraging the taxpayer from desiring to have a schedule installed, it was feared. This salary schedule has based differences in salary on training and length of service, as do the best schedules of the country. While recognizing that special aptitude and fitness do exist among teachers, the school authorities state that experience has shown that the personal equation enters into the question too much to insure fairness in any such attempt at grading teachers.

"The salary schedule as proposed is intended to supply the incentive for teachers to increase their professional training and to continue their studies by rewarding any increase in their training with a higher base of pay for greater training. The pay in the lower groups, while very low, is in proportion to the pay for the higher groups and is above what teachers are now receiving in most cases. It should be noted that the schedule will not lower the salary of any teacher. No salary schedule would ever be perfectly satisfactory to all teachers, probably. This salary schedule is no exception in that respect. Nevertheless, the teachers as a whole generously offer this schedule, hoping that it will benefit the schools, first, in establishing a standard of salaries in place of a seemingly hit or miss policy; second, in giving each teacher a definite salary to expect; third, in eliminating the idea that there is any feeling of favoritism or injustice on the part of the department of education, and fourth, in encouraging teachers to make the greatest effort in adequately equipping themselves professionally."

Alabamans Will Furnish "Power" In Every Form

Correspondent Calls Bridgeport "Stockholders' Paradise."

(If the correspondent who signed his or her name "Reader" in a letter to The Labor World this week will identify himself or herself and present facts regarding the matter complained of, this paper will give due consideration to the case and give such publicity as the matter may merit.—Editor.)

Cheaper "Power"?

Editor Labor World:

In the last issue of the Labor World there was an article that leaves a very unpleasant taste in the mouths of all union people—"Browning Hosiery Mills Move to Bridgeport, Ala."

I have known some Alabamans are off just a little bit, but to pull a stunt like they have is beyond my comprehension. What have they to gain? A few people seem to think that it is the proper thing for the citizens of a small town to come to the aid of a concern that is about to go on the rocks. I quote from the Chattanoga Times: "Browning Hosiery mills plan to move to Alabama for the purpose of obtaining cheap power." They did not mention the kind of power they intend to obtain cheap, but any fair-minded person can see that they will have every form of "power" in their hands. A popular song has it that "stars fell on Alabama," but this will be one star that will fail to shine on Alabama, in the eyes of people that try to earn a decent living. If an industry is not capable of taking care of itself, it is far better off out of business, and out of the community, so that the fair-minded business can operate and pay expenses and a fair wage scale and earn a decent profit. Industry is stagnant with just such companies as the Browning Hosiery mills, and the sooner the public wakes up to the fact that industry of this type is not entitled to the support of our good citizens the better off we will be.

Bridgeport! Free taxes! Free rent! And the 5 per cent free labor! Ah, a stockholders' paradise.

J. E. HAMILL.

Thanks, Brother!

Editor The Labor World:

I received your copy of the Labor World Monday and want to say here that I thank you very much for sending it.

It is a very fine paper, and I enjoyed every word of it. I even read all of the ads in it.

I am interested in the labor movement and want to help get other people to get into contact with what's going on in the labor world. I showed the Labor World to several of my friends and they said that it was a good paper for the labor people.

Would like to see some Huntsville news of local unions in the Labor World, so other folks could see what's going on in other local unions.

M. L. STOLZ.

220 "A" St., Huntsville, Ala.

Hosiery Workers Name E. Hughes

Branch 53, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, held an election of officers for the coming year Saturday, Dec. 8, with the following result: Emmett Hughes was elected chairman by a majority of votes; vice-chairman, Matthew Lynch; Jack Castle was unopposed for treasurer; financial secretary, Brownie Lowe, also unopposed; Edith Smith, recording secretary; wardens, Clayton Walton and Albert Hackworth; trustees, Bill Cates, R. V. Jester and Hazel Scarbrough.

T. Pope Shepherd's Outburst

Mr. T. Pope Shepherd, attorney for the Tennessee Power company and a local politician of sorts, appeared before the Chattanooga Real Estate Exchange this week and delivered himself of a political speech which has caused some comment and an exchange of fire between Shepherd and the commissioner of fire and police.

With the political aspects of Mr. Shepherd's outburst organized labor is unfamiliar and not immediately interested, but the power company's lawyer, after the manner of his kind, trampled ruthlessly upon the good name of Chattanooga workers in order to make what he probably regarded as an effective argument concerning alleged disposition of local sock mills to remove to other localities, removal of a small local mill to Bridgeport, Alabama, furnishing the foundation for the "bogey man" alarm. This mill was said to have gone to the Alabama city because it might obtain cheaper power there.

"Plants are leaving and talking about leaving because this town is reeking with the radical spirit, which is not curbed, and they are not being protected by the forces of law and order," the speaker is quoted as saying.

He generously interpreted Section 7-A for the enlightenment of the public, and stated that "the agitators grabbed it and used it as an opening wedge" * * * "and started a movement to unionize the country and pretended the act permitted them to go into a plant and force it to employ only union men. * * * I would like to see the crooked, selfish and weak office holder, the demagogue and agitator tied together and put in a sack and sunk in the middle of the ocean."

Mr. Shepherd decries, apparently with all the force his talents command, alleged "lawlessness" during the textile strike (when, incidentally, the only disturbance was a fist fight or two, although some 10,000 workers were out), but in the same breath advocates drowning certain citizens of whom he does not approve. It is also recalled that as chairman of the local NRA compliance board the power company attorney, his vanity possibly hurt by failure of a local firm to comply with his rulings, publicly suggested the tactics employed by a St. Louis mob which wrecked a dissenter's place of business might be applied locally. In this connection it may be pertinent to suggest to the attorney that the old custom of summarily dispatching folks who disagree with his type has been effectively and definitely discarded, and even a common working man is now entitled under the law to form and express his own oponions.

It is held as surprising in some quarters that Mr. Shepherd's attack on law-enforcement officers of Chattanooga and Hamilton county did not cover more territory and take in the entire state, as it is still fresh in the minds of local citizens that the people of Tennessee, in their folly, possibly, only recently declined to grasp the opportunity to place a kinsman of the attorney in the governor's chair.

It is suggested also that Mr. Shepherd may be somewhat nettled because no member of organized labor was sentenced to jail during the theater strike last summer, when the power company attorney also represented the theater management. Possibly he would find surcease from his wounded feelings in the state of Georgia, where the great Talmadge might appoint him as a colonel, or something, in his army, and Mr. Shepherd might be privileged to witness the slaughter of workers striking against a system of starvation pay and un-American working conditions which a great president is seeking to correct.

With one statement made by Mr. Shepherd, however, we all can heartily agree: "Voters should not be controlled by hysteria or demagogues." We believe the time for such has passed, and that the outburst of the attorney therefore was utterly futile.

Elevator Boys Name Officers, Make Progress

Hallmark Reports Conditions of Craft Improving After Depression.

(By V. W. HALLMARK)

At regular meeting held Dec. 4th, Local 77, of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

V. W. Hallmark, president for the third term.

R. R. Ballew, vice-president for the second term.

W. C. Graham, financial secretary for second term.

L. C. Gulley, recording secretary for second term.

M. C. Lawson, business agent for second term.

Trustees: R. R. French, W. C. Miller, R. R. Ballew.

Delegates to the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council: V. W. Hallmark, W. C. Miller, L. C. Gulley.

Sick Committee: V. W. Hallmark, M. C. Lawson, L. C. Gulley, W. C. Miller.

At a recent meeting Local No. 77 was honored with a visit from our international president, Mr. Frank J. Feeney, and international vice-president, P. A. McDonald. President Feeney gave the local some of the accomplishments of the elevator constructors at the convention of the Elevator Manufacturers and Elevator Constructors held at Atlantic City, N. J., October of this year. Fifteen elevator manufacturers and seventy-eight delegates of the elevator constructors were present. The elevator manufacturers presented a two-year agreement which was accepted by both parties.

President Feeney has represented the elevator men for thirty-four years. He brought out the fact that the elevator men are organized 98% throughout the United States and have not had a strike since 1909. Also the elevator men pay the smallest per capita tax of any of the building trades. The elevator men and elevator manufacturers have met yearly since 1909 in convention to present working agreements acceptable to each and which have always been acceptable to both.

(Continued on Last Page)

Hee, Haw!

Following are some excerpts from a speech by a guest of the Chattanoogn Real Estate Exchange, evidently suffering from "Shepherditis," as quoted by the Chattanooga Times:

"Plants are leaving and talking about leaving because this town is teeming with the radical spirit, which is not curbed and they are not being protected by the forces of law and order.

* * *

"That (Section 7-A) is not a complicated section and should never have been misunderstood. When it was put into the law of the country the agitators grabbed it and used it as an opening wedge. No one is allowed to require an employe to join nor is any one allowed to interfere with an employe if he does or does not join a union. An employer is required to deal with his men in collective bargaining and they may select their representatives or an organized union to represent them, but the law doesn't require men to join under any circumstances. The law prohibits discrimination against union and non-union men and with that law the professional agitators started a movement to unionize the country and pretended the act permitted them to go into a plant and force it to employ only union men. This is a positive, direct violation of the law. The policy is to be in accordance with the NRA. Every man has a right to do as he pleases, but a movement to unionize all plants began attack on the law in both the NRA and the Norris act.

* * *

"If a man wants to work or wants to quit he can do so by himself or with the crowd, but no man has the right to say to his neighbor 'You cannot work because I do not want to work.' No man has the right to take a club or otherwise intimidate men to force a crowd out of work and we have laws to cover that situation.

* * *

"Threats and intimidation are just as much a violation of the law as cracking a man over the head with a stick. So it is without being too critical we find that lawlessness was permitted to run wild during the recent strike here. Officials sat back and absented themselves from the points of trouble, while armed men went to the mills refusing to allow officials of the plants to go in. That is lawlessness and somebody is failing to do his duty.

"Give us law enforcement and we will not have any more trouble. We can see where the trouble is and let's remedy it. I would like to see men elected to office with courage, determination and unselfishness. I would like to see the crooked, selfish and weak officeholder, the demagogue and agitator tied together and put in a sack and sunk in the middle of the ocean."

Unions to Boycott Election Plan Of Auto Labor Board

"Proportionate Representation" Feature of Proposal Assailed by A. F. of L. Organizer Dill As Illegal and Impractical.

Detroit, Dec. 13.—The United Automobile Federal Labor unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will refuse to participate in any elections announced by the automobile labor board, Francis J. Dillon, A. F. of L. organizer, said here.

"The election plan as announced by the automobile labor board completely fails to establish the rights of automobile workers to a free choice of the organization by which they wish to be represented in collective bargaining," Dillon asserted.

Organizer Dillon directed his protest primarily at the "proportionate representation" feature of the plan. This he assailed as "illegal" and of such a nature that the A. F. of L. "is beaten even if it wins."

Dillon declared that "majority rule constitutes the only practical and logical way of selecting the workers' representatives for bona fide collective bargaining," and that "this principle has been approved by the national labor relations board."

He said that the issue was: "Shall the American Federation of Labor constitute the bargaining agency for the workers in the automobile industry, or shall company-controlled and dominated unions act in the capacity?" He accused the labor board of "backing away from the issue after deliberating for eight months."

"Unfair" Signs Changed to Read "Labor Dispute"

Court Holds Pickets Cannot Advertise Theaters "Unfair to Labor."

Granting an injunction asked by the Rialto and State theaters against Local 226, Painters, and various members, Chancellor Foust last Saturday held that the unionists could not use signs reading "Unfair to Organized Labor," which had been carried for several weeks by members of the organization picketing the Market street movie houses.

The court said, however, that if sign shops of the two theaters, closed when the employes organized, were reopened the rule would not apply. Further, he held, the unionists have a right to inform their friends of the strike and seek their moral support.

Complying with the order, the pickets' signs were changed to read "Labor Dispute On Between Rialto and State Theaters and Local 226, We Will Appreciate Your Continued Co-operation," and the pickets are still patroling the vicinity of the theaters carrying these signs.

The dispute with the two theaters occurred several weeks ago when employes of the "art shops" which had been operated by both houses struck following futile efforts to secure what they considered a decent wage scale and fair working hours.

Immediate cause for application for the injunction was said to have been the issuance of a circular by the union which declared:

"Can you read?

"A committee of union officials called on Mr. Rogers (local manager), and this is his statement, to which we have sworn witnesses:

"'We don't need signs at the Rialto and State theaters like we do at the Tivoli. The class of people that go to the Rialto and State theaters do not appreciate art and do not read signs.'"

Machinists, 56, Names Officers

Officers for the year 1935 were named this week by Lodge 56, Machinists, and it was announced that installation in January may be made in joint session with members of Lodge 1450, railroad branch, which also elects this month. Next regular session of Lodge 56, scheduled for Dec. 25, has been postponed, it is announced, and the lodge will not meet again until the regular January session.

The new officers are as follows:

President—E. W. Beddows.
Vice-President—C. R. Schnee.
Financial Secretary—W. D. Sivley.
Recording Secretary—G. W. Axley.
Treasurer—W. L. Wergin.
Conductor—W. E. White.
Sentinel—G. W. Bradley.
Business Agent—W. R. Barney.
Trustees—Charles Stuz, William Millsaps and Joe Hardin.

I. A. Jacobs Named By Barbers' Local

I. A. Jacobs, veteran member of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, was named president of that organization at the December meeting, succeeding George W. Perry, who declined to run for re-election. Other members of the official family of Local 415 were named as follows:

Vice-President—J. S. Boyd.
Secretary-Treasurer—G. W. Helms.
Recording Secretary—D. C. Janey.
Finance Committee—James Ball, Joe Burton and Tom Briggs.

LABOR WORLD WILL RECEIVE DONATIONS FOR SODDY STRIKERS

Following plans made at Central Body Monday night for solicitation of contributions for Christmas cheer for the victims of Richmond at Soddy, where the branch hosiery mill of the local concern is closed by strike, and at the suggestion of Lodge 56, Machinists, The Labor World will receive such contributions, which will be sent the families of the strikers through Secretary Cuthbert, of Central Body.

Checks may be mailed to this office, or cash or provisions sent or brought. Those wishing to contribute are reminded that a short time only remains in which to insure a happy season for these victims of industrial autocracy.

RUMORED PEACE WITH M'DONALD IS NOT CORRECT

Central Body Officials Deny Reports.

RECALL ARROGANCE OF HOME STORE CZAR

Said Wages Should Be Cut 50 Per Cent.—Doesn't Like Unions.

Above is pictured Mrs. Louise Petty, who has for the past three weeks done most effective work as a picket patrolling the vicinity of a so-called "Home Store" at 116 West Main street. Mrs. Petty is unusually popular in the territory where she is "working," numbering her friends by the score. She is said to have met all petty discourtesies by members of the McDonald outfit with a smile, and to have received splendid encouragement from all other sources. Mrs. Petty is a sister of Erskine Mabee, of the Painters, and of Harry Mabee, of the Bakers.

Emphatic denial of rumors current this week that Roy McDonald and his so-called "Home Stores" have made peace with Chattanooga workers was issued Thursday by officials of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

"The report," a representative of Central Body told The Labor World, "probably came from the fact that some of McDonald's stores have not been regularly picketed during the past week or ten days. Return to work of a great many former textile strikers made a realignment of the picket forces necessary, and this has presented a problem which requires time to solve. Pickets remain on duty at several of the chain store units, however, and a complete organization will be effected in due time.

"Textile workers will not soon forget the experience of Mr. W. A. Armour, manager of an East Lake Home Store, who it was charged was summarily fired for contributing a pound of coffee to striking workers, although Mr. Armour paid for the commodity from his own pocket.

"As for other trades unionists, McDonald's arrogant attitude is entirely too well known to need very much amplification. His distribution of an advertising sheet printed by non-union employes and his statements to committees regarding labor are still fresh in the minds of working people, and it would take a great stretch of the imagination to figure how McDonald could ever be considered a friend of Chattanoogn workers.

"There is absolutely no justification for reports that he has made peace with labor, and we ask the continued co-operation of the public, which has in the past been such a heartening feature of our dispute with the grocer, baker, dairyman, printer, pub-

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1934.

What Next!

It is announced that the radio division of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company has begun production of a recently perfected two-way radio telephone equipment for handling train orders, signals and other communications between engineers of freight trains and the caboose. Ultra-short radio waves are usd.

Wisdom

The task of civilization is not to be always looking wistfully back at a good time long ago, or always panting for a doubtful millenium to come; but to see the significance and secret of that which is around us.—Christopher Morley.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does the federal government publish figures on union wage rates?

A.—Yes. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, first began in 1912 to collect information on wage rates and hours of labor in time work trades, as agreed to by organized workers and their employers, and has collected, compiled and published such figures since then, up to and including the year 1933.

Q.—Is the labor press mentioned in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The constitution (Art. II, Sec. 5) declares that one of the objects of the A. F. of L. is "to aid and encourage the labor press of America."

This would probably be a better world if everybody would do without everything. For instance, if a lady gets herself a new hat and is happy, all the rest are unhappy because they don't have it or something better. And that's not good for the soul.

Lady Says She Took CARDUI for Cramps; Was Soon Relieved

Women who suffer as she did will be interested in the experience of Mrs. Maude Crafton, of Belleville, Ill., who writes: "For several years, I suffered from irregular trouble and cramping. There would be days when I would have to stay in bed. I would get so nervous, I was miserable. My aunt told me to try Cardui. She believed it would build me up, regulate me and help the nervous trouble. I knew after taking half a bottle of Cardui that I was better. I kept on taking Cardui and found it was doing me a world of good. I am in good health, which means a lot to me." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. . . . Price $1.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
Phone County 5605-J

100 PER CENT. UNION
FIX-RIGHT SHOE SHOP
No. 2
926 MARKET STREET
Next to City Water Co.
Phone 6-9691

MOVING?
HAVE IT DONE BY UNION MEN
Benton Moving Service
1204 Broad St. Phone 6-4167
Only 100 Per Cent Union Moving Service in Town

The Same Old Stuff

One hundred men from the two largest business groups, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, are meeting at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, to "produce a constructive program to accelerate recovery from our existing economic condition."

On the principle that the drunkard knows most about booze, the one hundred gentlemen of wealth ought to succeed. They and their kind ran this country without let or hindrance for a dozen years. They ran it into the ditch, and for the five years since that happened, they have not offered one helpful effort to get it out. If knowing and trying all the wrong things to do would guide people to the right things, the conference of billions at White Sulphur Springs should bring wondrous results.

It should, but it won't. The drunkard doesn't understand booze; he only wants to swill it. The financier doesn't understand the distribution of wealth; he only wants to hog it. People do the same wrong things over and over—especially when it is other people who suffer for those wrongs; and the millionaires assembled at the Springs will mouth the same old stuff in the same old phrases as before.

The Bourbons of France forgot nothing, and learned nothing. The plutocrats are our Bourbons.

Cannot Even Do Right by Mistake

The National Associationo f Manufacturers has published a program for the restoration of prosperity. Here are some of the most important items in that program:

A federal sales tax on all manufactuers, levied at the point of origin, and the proceeds divided with the states.

Abandon all forms of government competition, which, as examples, threaten industry, thwart private initiative and retard recovery.

Protect men in their right to work.

Prohibit sympathetic or geieral strikes or lockouts, blacklists and boycotts.

Do not deprive individuals or minorities of the right to bargain for themselves.

There is much more to it; but these are fair samples; and a more perfect program of reaction and ruin never was offered, not even by the N.A.M.

A general sales tax is the surest and safest device for relieving wealth from taxation, and putting burdens on poverty. It is a direct tax on living expenditures. The man who must spend his entire income to maintain his family must pay taxes on all of it. The rich man, who pays only a fraction of his income on living expenses, sees three-quarters or nine-tenths of his profits go wholly untaxed.

Just how prosperity would be helped by abolishing the TVA, which has already reduced electric light rates in this country by many millions a year, no one has explained. On the labor clauses, when NAM says that men must be protected in their right to work, it means that employers must be allowed to enlist private armies to crush strikes; and the "right" of individuals to "bargain" with great corporations is only a "right" to take whatever starvation wage the boss chooses to pay.

"It is not that you should do wrong by design," said the famous letter writer, Junius, to a near-statesman of his time. "The miracle is that you should never do right by mistake." The National Association of Manufacturers repeats that miracle, year in and year out.

Nation Needs Senator Cutting

Final returns in the long undetermined Nex Mexican senatorial election showed Bronson Cutting apparently elected, though his opponent is contesting the result and is striving to bring about a recount. Reactionary elements opposed to Senator Cutting are undoubtedly aiding him in this move.

Senator Cutting's record richly entitled him to a return to the Senate. It was a record strongly approved by labor, which holds that to keep him out of the Senate would be a blow for progress and the New Deal. His victory was a victory for the progressive voters of New Mexico, just as Senator La Follette's was in Wisconsin. Elected as a republican, Senator Cutting has been an independent during his term. Naturally he has been an outlaw in the view of old line politicians of both parties. But a majority of the voters of his state have supported him regardless of party labels and the nation is the gainer for it.

Battling Unemployment Insurance

According to an Associated Press dispatch from New York City, a group of corporation executives, whipped into action by President Roosevelt's declaration that unemployment insurance would be given a prominent place in his program of social insurance legislation, is mobilizing the officials of big business to draw up an unemployment insurance "based on sound business principles" for presentation to Congress as soon as the President's recommendation is submitted.

The dispatch says that big business executives are fearful that "jockeying" in congressional committees and on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives "might produce a measure detrimental to business interests." Therefore, thy are going to save the day for social progress and the jobless by persuading Congress to write a law favored by business executives for the benefit of business.

They are the same men who have taken the lead in so thoroughly sabotaging, in the interest of profits, the President's reemployment program under the National Industrial Recovery Act, that for month after month the number of jobless has increased until it now stands at nearly eleven million.

According to the views of these overlords of employment opportunities, one would conclude that the object of unemployment insurance is to benefit business instead of the jobless. Of course, the reverse is true.

> The duty of congress is to enact a liberal unemployment insurance measure that will live up to its title and become the basis for affording adequate relief for the jobless during specific periods of unemployment, regardless of its effect on business. Organized labor will use all of its influence to see that such legislation is enacted.

When such a law is passed, it will be the job of business executives to adjust their businesses to the terms of the law. If they cannot do it, they can certainly get out of business and give more efficient managers an opportunity to forge ahead under principles that promote social progress and justice.

With this great object in view, relying upon the business executives who are responsible for the unemployed army to prepare "sound" measures on unemployment insurance, would be about as sane as to call a conference of the bank officials who managed our banks into nationwide bankruptcy to develop a "sound" banking system.

Once More—Our Decrepit Housing

A survey just made shows that in the lower East Side of New York, where the ground is priced as if it were carpeted with $10 bills, 35 per cent of the area is covered by buildings valued at $5,000 or less. Nearly all are obsolete; all ought to be torn down to make room for decent housing in place of slums. To add to the difficulties always encountered in slum clearance in this country, this land and the 2,870 buildings which occupy it are scattered among much better improved and managed property.

This report is just the latest of scores of surveys which show the all but unfillable need of housing. Sober estimates are that not more than one-third of our population are rightly houses, and that another third are lodged under conditions which are a distinct menace to their own health and the public welfare. The new interest in this basic problem is encouraging, but it will not be fully valued until it shows forth in building jobs.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

Christmas approaches, coming fast, as it always does at this time of year. Christmas means many things to many people, nothing to many others.

To the mothers of large families, evicted from company owned textile mill houses in Georgia and other southern states it means one more day of struggle, perhaps with reflections upon certain gross inequities.

Have you, dear reader, ever seen a company owned mill house in a textile village? Chic Sale builds better than most mill companies build, and Chic builds only for part-time occupancy.

Christmas may mean a good feast, plenty of presents and an easy conscience to the owner of the mill, but if there can be an easy conscience within a maker of eviction orders then there might as well be none at all.

* * *

One good thing has come to the wage earners during these past months. Their movement has been strengthened and their labor press has grown much stronger.

The labor press is immensely stronger and better. There are some in the movement who still fail to recognize the great value of the labor press, but it is one of the most potent arms of the movement.

The first thing wanted when a conflict starts is the printed word—a newspaper. Nothing takes its place. And no other medium takes the message to the rank and file and to the nonunionist regularly throughout the year half as efficiently or a tenth as cheaply.

The labor press is better and stronger, thank you. Let that good work continue.

* * *

This is no review of the year. This is but a bit of a chat as the great holiday draws near.

Almost all big food companies can rejoice because their dividends have been fat, though plenty of Americans have had insufficient food. That does not concern directors, of course. It concerns the victims, however. Utility corporations, too, have had a good year and they are lining up to defeat extension of the TVA idea. That field is too good to give up without a struggle.

Santa Claus will have a big load to carry to certain kinds of people. To ten millions of unemployed and to twice that many who are underpaid he can go only to give a hand empty of everything except perhaps a friendly grip.

America can observe Christmas honestly only in spots. By next year . . . what?

* * *

Now to turn away from such speculations to something that is surefire. This is the age of organized effort. Some times even those things for which there is no good reason win out because there is force in the background. He who comes to be heard as the head of an army gets heard. He who comes all by himself is all too often pushed aside.

These things being as they are, the cause which is sound had better come with all possible force in the background.

Do you read in the stars the lesson concealed thus? It is this: Organize! Get strength, enormous strength, back of a sound cause. Then you'll be heard—how you'll be heard!

A wife determined to cure her husband of his bad ways and, with the aid of a sheet and an electric torch, transformed herself into a very fair imitation of a ghost. Then she went to her husband who was seated by the radio and shook him.

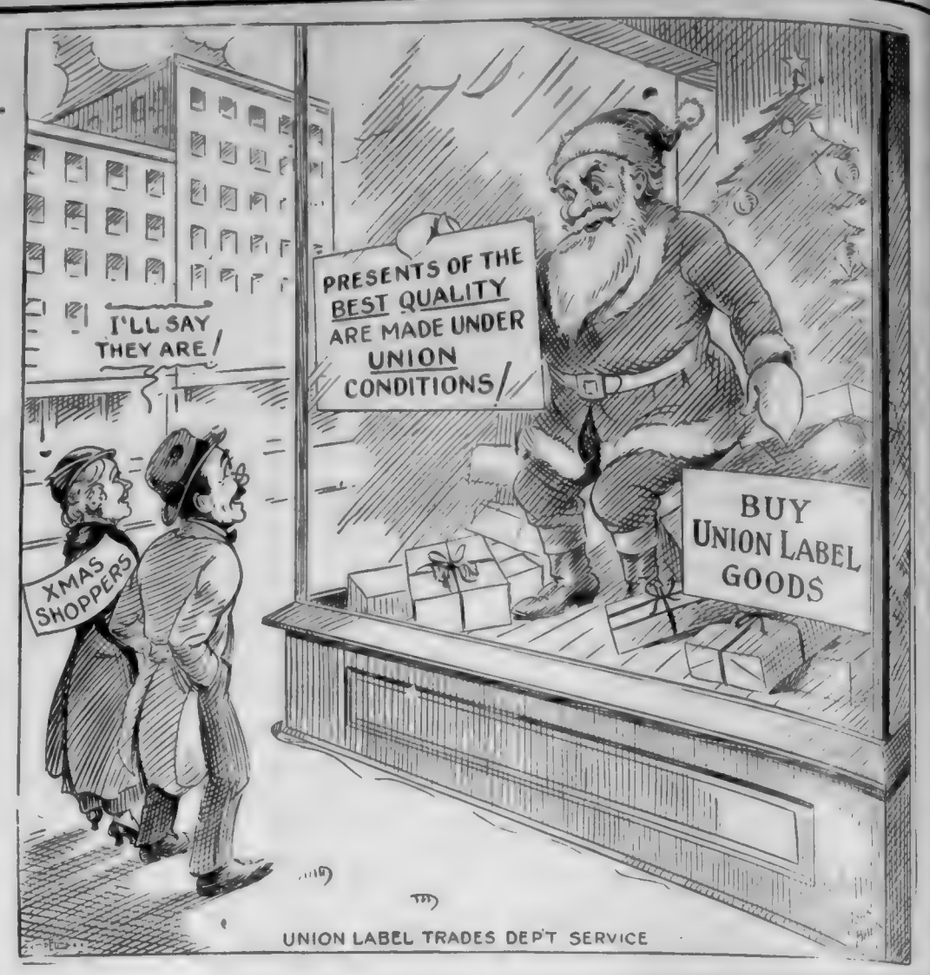
Husband—Whas that?

His Wife (in a sepulchral tone)—Satan.

Husband—Shake handsh, old horsh. I married your sister.

HURRY! HURRY!
"Look for the Big Knife"
HARNESS HARDWARE CRISMAN
for
Boys' Wagons Skates, Air Guns Footballs, Carvers Silverware and Holiday Gifts
CRISMAN HARDWARE CO.
711 Cherry St.

UNION LABEL-CONSCIOUS


I'LL SAY THEY ARE!
XMAS SHOPPERS
PRESENTS OF THE BEST QUALITY ARE MADE UNDER UNION CONDITIONS
BUY UNION LABEL GOODS
UNION LABEL TRADES DEPT SERVICE

Give me Furniture for CHRISTMAS

Something for the home makes an ideal Gift

Furniture really makes an ideal gift. It is serviceable and it continues to give joy and comfort as the years pass by. In our large stocks you are sure to find just what you would like to give to any friend or to any member of the family. We will be pleased to have you visit us and look through the store.

$59.50 Value
2-Piece Living Room Suite
Spacious Settee and Chair. Good springs construction throughout. These Suites are upholstered in attractively patterned tapestry. Very desirable and indeed a value at, only..... **$49.50**

Hundreds and hundreds of separate pieces to choose from . . . tables of all descriptions, chairs desks, sewing cabinets, cedar chests, children's furniture, studio couches, etc. Make your plans to shop this store before making your purchases.

Clemons' Toyland
Large assortment of Toys for the kiddies. Bring the youngsters in and let them look through this department. They will pick out just what they want Santa to bring them.

$69.50 Value 4-piece Bedroom Suite
Poster Bed, Chest of Drawers, Vanity and Vanity Bench. A very desirable Suite. Walnut finish. Well made throughout. You will have to see this group to really appreciate it. We are offering this Suite at the Special Price of, only..... **$49.50**

Clemons Bros Co.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
WEST EIGHTH STREET AT CHESTNUT

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

OUR CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO YOU

With Every Purchase of $4.95 up

A FREE GIFT

RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY

Hey, Kiddies!

Tune in On
WDOD
At 5:45 P. M for the
Children's Hour
Conducted By Your
Aunt Dot

You'll be crazy about her and how you will enjoy her chats and bedtime stories! ! !

O. B. Andrews Co.
Retail Toy Shop
Rossville Ave. Chattanooga, Tenn

Featuring hundreds of exquisite Toys and Novelties—a most unusual and elaborate display of Toys of all kinds.

Newspaper Guild Quits Hearing On Code Amendments

Editorial Workers Withdraw in Protest Against NLRB Reopening of Case of Former Call Bulletin Employe.

Washington, Dec. 13.—In protest against reopening of the case of Dean S. Jennings, former San Francisco Call-Bulletin editorial employe, by the National Labor Relations board, representatives of the American Newspaper Guild withdrew from an NRA hearing on amendments to the newspaper code, fixing maximum working hours and minimum wages for editorial workers.

The labor board found that the Call-Bulletin had violated Section 7-A of the Recovery act and ordered the paper to reinstate Jennings, who charged he was forced to resign his job because of opposition to his activities in the newspaper guild.

Guild representatives at the code hearing charged that NRA had been "terrified" by the newspaper publishers.

Heywood Broun, guild president, obtained recognition when NRA division administrator Jack Tait opened the hearing. Broun withdrew his own appearance and that of all other guild representatives.

"We had come here," he said, "prepared to show you that on the average an American newspaper man must work for twenty years before he achieves a salary of $40 a week, and the fictitious quality of the publishers' proposals which, when translated into dollars, mean no contribution to re-employment or additional purchasing power."

The amendments before the hearing would establish under the code a work week ranging from 40 hours in cities over 50,000 population to 48 hours in cities and towns of fewer than 25,000. Additional hours may be worked in emergencies if compensated by off time. The wage amendment specifies minimums ranging from $25 per week for news workers in any city over 750,000 population to $12 per week in any city or town of less than 25,000.

"We are withdrawing now," Broun continued, "because of the extraordinary action of NRA in forcing reopening of the Jennings case. On Monday, the guild had won.

"On Tuesday we learned the case had been reopened. At whose request? Not at the request of the guild or Mr. Hearst, the two interested parties, but the the request of the acting general counsel for the NRA."

"When and if NRA purges itself," Broun continued, "we will return. We charge definitely that on this occasion and several former ones, NRA has allowed itself to be terrified by the publishers.

"We are going back to the picket line in Newark, where guild members called a strike on the Newark, New Jersey, Ledger."

Mills Named Labor Advisor.

Washington.—Clyde M. Mills, for five years president of Typographical Union No. 101 and recently elected vice-president of the Central Labor union here, has been named as labor advisor for Division 7 of the NRA, which handles all labor complaints coming under the Graphic Arts code. He resigned his union office to take up the new job Dec. 8.

(From the Omaha, Neb., World-Herald): "An unusual touch was added to the wedding when four young debts appeared as bridesmaids."

Quick Action!
for Colds "FLU"
Gordon's No. 30
200,000 people can't be wrong.
Bottles, 25c up.
At Your Nearest Dealer!
Or Phone 6-3912
GORDON DRUG COMPANY

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

Boarding Expert Training
Instructions in Riding
WALKER'S RIDING ACADEMY
T. B. WALKER, Owner
Phone 2-2812
East Chattanooga, Tenn.
Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

Textile Labor Board Confirms Union's Claim of Discrimination

First Decision of Its Kind Holds Mill Owners Discriminated Against Former Strikers; Gorman Issues Statement on Situation

Washington, Dec. 13.—The claim of the United Textile Workers of America that textile mill owners have been discriminating against former strikers was confirmed in the first decision on a case of this character issued by the National Textile Labor Relations board here.

The board has held upon the record now before it that the Indianapolis Bleaching company has violated Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery act and Section 8 of the cotton textile code.

Francis J. Gorman, first vice president of the United Textile Workers of America, issued a statement in which he referred to the decision in refuting the contention of George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, who recently declared the textile strike "a failure" and "painted a rosy picture" for the industry.

Conditions in the cotton textile industry are miserable, inexcusable and precariously near intolerable," Mr. Gorman said. "What I want to make clear above all is that the union wants peace, offers real co-operation, repeats it again, but that it knows how to fight, and is perfectly willing to fight when peaceful means fail. If we were not strong believers in peace and co-operation we should be forced to say that there exists in the industry today ample cause for another national strike and one that would be settled on the battlefield where fought and in no other place."

Dairy Strike Predicted.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Thomas F. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of Westchester Local No. 338, Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employes, predicts that a nation-wide strike in the dairy industry will very probably occur by the first of January, unless an NRA code covering dairy employes becomes effective by that time. He added: "Officials at Washington are astounded by the non-co-operation of the milk dealers."

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

"WHAT TO GIVE for a GIFT?

TO your rescue! If you've been lying awake nights trying to answer the question of what to buy, let us set your mind and your pocketbook at rest here and now! We've listed and priced just a few of the many, many gift suggestions that abound in our store! Every department is a gift shop! Truly, Lovemans is "The Christmas Store."

Christmas Gifts Under $1

VANETTE Silk Hosiery	89c
BRASS and POTTERY Pieces	25c
Men's Hand-made NECKTIES	69c
New Roomy KNITTING BAGS	75c
WILLIAMS Compact Shaving Sets	89c
Hand-made LINEN Guest Towels	39c
Fancy Boxed STATIONERY	59c

Christmas Gifts Under $2

Round Keratol covered HAT BOXES	$1.49
MADEIRA Tea Napkins . . . 6 in box for	$1.25
Men's Pure SILK Short Drawers	$1.49
Fancy Rayon Kapok filled PILLOWS	$1.95
New TUCK-STITCH 2-piece Pajamas	$1.98
Men's "Faultless NO-BELT Pajamas	$1.95

Christmas Gifts Under $5

Women's QUILTED Rayon Robes	$3.98
Men's Pure SILK All White Shirts	$3.95
51-piece Sets "La Fayette" Silverware	$4.98
CUTEX Club Kits, in zipper cases	$3.59

LOVEMANS
The Christmas Store

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!

Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!

Why not . . . YOU?

EASY WAY

SELF-SERVICE GROCERY

SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.

We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.

Just ask your old time brother union man.

The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper

S. J. EDWARDS STORES

2219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE — 2106 EAST MAIN STREET

2310 McCALLIE AVENUE — 2119 DODDS AVENUE

CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE

The UNION LABEL Costs No More at CONTOR Bros.

We are showing the largest line of Union-Labeled Men's Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings in Chattanooga

Complete lines of High-Class Labeled Merchandise, including the following:

- Leopold Morse Fine Tailored Suits and Overcoats
- Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps
- Dress and Work Shirts
- Dress and Work Pants and Overalls
- Dress and Work Shoes
- Neckties
- Socks
- Hose Supporters
- Suspenders
- Underwear
- Belts
- Handkerchiefs

This is ALL HIGH-GRADE MERCHANDISE, and priced at exceptionally low figures.

COME DOWN AND SEE US

CONTOR BROS.

529 Market Street

Chiselers' Chamber Ballyhoos "Cheap Labor of South"

Industry Invited to Come Into This Section and Exploit Workers.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The Chamber of Commerce of Charlotte, N. C., has joined other southern interests in heralding to the country that the south has a great supply of "cheap labor," awaiting exploitation by such industrial interests in other parts of the country as care to come in and take advantage of these people.

In calling on the rest of the country to come into the south and exploit its "poor whites," the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce says:

"Conditions in this district tend toward steady employment, and stabilized wage earnings, because the majority of the workers are of native stock, and the problem of irresponsible, transient labor is not met with in any appreciable degree. Thus labor turnover is less and better production averages are maintained.

Labor Cheap; Wages Low.

"The manufacturer has a large present and potential supply of factory workers of both sexes to draw upon, and the type is of a high-class, native-born, Anglo-Saxon worker, intelligent and quick to learn.

"The supply of workers available for industry is large and regular in both sexes. Industrial workers are drawn particularly from surrounding rural sections, over a wide area. An adequate supply of skilled, semi-skilled and trained factory workers is well maintained by the regularity of employment.

"U. S. census figures show that the male and female population of Charlotte is almost evenly divided, and the percentage of female workers employed here, in jobs requiring accuracy and care, is higher than in most industrial centers.

Exploit Women Workers.

"This is not said as a reflection on the male factory workers, but is mentioned to show the availability of, and possible resulting economy in the use of, female workers in this district.

"Wage rates, including starting rates, vary somewhat throughout the entire Charlotte district, depending on factory location and the kind and class of workers desired. It is not feasible in this pamphlet to quote exact wage or starting rates, but general wage schedules are available to anyone interested and entitled to this information.

"In general, it may be said that wage rates are lower in this section than in northern industrial centers, due to lower living costs, better working conditions and steadier employment."

This circular is typical of the advertising of chambers of commerce in the south, urging industrialists in the rest of the country to come into this area and exploit the "cheap labor" to the limit—in low wages and in other practices typical of the south.

New York Court Upholds Legality Of "Closed Shop" Agreement Under Section 7-A of Recovery Act

New York, Dec. 13.—The Doll and Toy Workers' union has won a clean-cut victory in its suit against Ralph A. Freundlich, Inc.

Justice William H. Black, of the supreme court, has rendered a decision fully upholding the legality of a "closed shop" agreement entered into under Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Rendering the decision Dec. 1, Justice Black gave the union and the manufacturing concern a week in which to settle their differences; under threat that if this is not done the court will see to it that the provisions of Section 7-A is strictly observed.

Controversy between the union and the company extended over a year; then an agreement was reached last February establishing a closed shop. A dispute later arose, which was taken to the Regional Labor Board; the decision favoring the union. Other disputes arose and the company contended that Section 7-A prohibited the closed shop principle. The company later purchased a factory at Clinton, Mass., to which only a part of the New York employees moved. The union contended that the company was simply fleeing to another state to avoid its obligations under the closed shop agreement and sued to restrain the company, winning a temporary restraining order.

At the hearing for a permanent injunction, Ralph Freundlich, president of the company, agreed to employ union members both in New York and Massachusetts. As a result of that agreement, Justice Black gave the litigants a week in which to compose their differences. In doing so, the court definitely laid down the principle upon which they must try to reach an agreement and definitely sustained the legality of the "closed shop" agreement under Section 7-A of the NRA.

Decision Is Important.

The Doll and Toy Workrs' union's attorneys in the case were assisted by an A. F. of L. attorney. Hearing of the case required about a month.

Importance is attached to the case because it is believed the decision of Justice Black may have a direct bearing upon the final legal establishment of the principle of the "closed shop" agreement under existing laws.

Justice Black said, "If 7-A is sustained, better relations between employer and employe may go forward."

HOSIERY WORKERS BATTLE LOCAL ANTI-UNION DRIVES

Philadelphia.—A drive to push legislation that will halt the illegal anti-union activities of local authorities is being launched by the Eastern Pennsylvania District council of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

This step was decided upon at a meeting of the district council held in the federation office here with delegates in attendance from the following branches: Quakertown, Langhorne, Lansdale, Norristown, Spring City and Philadelphia.

This move which the district council is making was decided upon after hearing reports on the Lansdale and Allentown situations, where local authorities by one means or another are attempting to suppress all union activities. It was pointed out that two boroughs in Lehigh county are planning to pass resolutions similar to those adopted by the Lansdale Borough council, which would virtually make a strike impossible. In Allentown, the mayor and his police force were assuming the right to prevent picketing at two plants.

In view of the fact that the incoming legislature in Pennsylvania will be democratic and committed to a program designed to make the state safe for trade unionists, council members decided to mobilize its full strength in an effort to enact laws that will forbid subsidiary governing bodies from violating constitutional rights.

The campaign which the hosiery workers will conduct will be carried on through the state federation of labor and in conjunction with all other organized groups in the area where the hosiery workers have branches.

Officers of the district council instructed Representative Walter Bramley and Research Director John W. Edelman, of the federation, to frame necessary recommendations for legislative action and to work out plans for pushing the drive before the legislature convenes.

If money is really the root of evil a lot of us wicked ones don't go very deep into the soil.

FILL YOUR

CHRISTMAS GIFT LIST AT SEARS

Gifts For

"HIM"

Men's Socks, pair	19c
Hand Tailored Neckties 55c ea.; 2 for	$1.00
Suede Leather Jackets, button front	$4.98
Lounging Robes	$2.98
Slip-on Sweaters	$1.69
12 Pc. Tool Set	$2.59
Flashlight, 2-cell	98c
¼-H. P. Motor	$6.95
Lathe	$5.20

Gifts For

"HER"

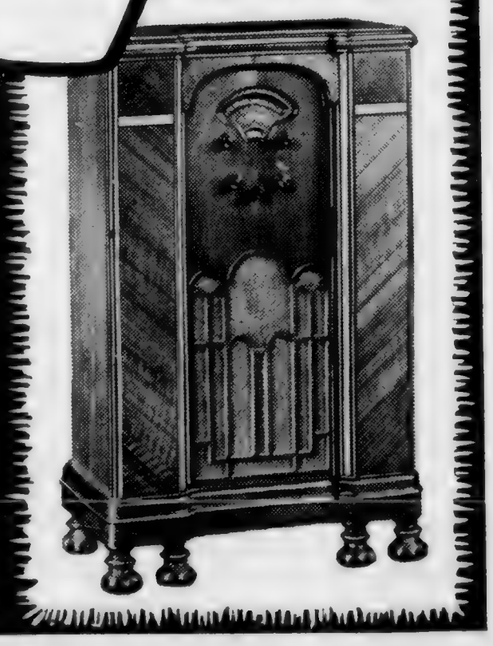
Venetian Mirror, genuine plate glass	98c
Corner What-Nots	98c
Cedar Chests	$9.95
Chenille Rugs	79c
Solid Mahogany Occasional pieces	$3.98
Electric Mixer	$10.95
Waffle Iron	$3.95
House Shoes	69c

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Sixth at Market and Broad, Chattanooga

Only **$109.50**

FOR THE RADIO OF 1935



ATWATER KENT RADIO

Newest Model-

COME IN and let us show you the progress that Atwater Kent engineers have made in the new sets for 1935.

Model 318K, illustrated, hears everything that it is possible to hear from the far corners of the earth to the nearest station . . . and hears it all with a realistic tone that is closer to life than you thought radio would ever be.

HAVERTY Furniture Co.

619 MARKET ST.—620 BROAD ST.

MILLER BROS. CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS. CO.

Buy

these new SHIRT styles for him!

Townley and Silklyke

Shirts

Fancy Madras, Fancy Broadcloths, Plain Broadcloths

$1.65

Shirts with just a bit more of everything . . . proper style . . . proper fit . . . all developed in guaranteed shirtings. Sizes 14 to 17. The makers of "Townley" and "Silklyke" know how to tailor shirts to keep them from "bursting" over the shoulders or from choking its wearer. Decide on shirts for his Christmas . . .

And Buy Them Now . . . at These Savings

Miller's Men's Store

Buy

Ties

He'll be proud to wear

Rich Silks, Mogadors, Iported Reps, Fine Moires

$1.00

You're not taking chances when you buy these ties. You **know** that he'll be proud to wear any one of of them! Strictly hand-tailored and knot neatly. Plenty of patterns.

Miller's Men's Store

Buy

a sensible Gift---men's Interwoven SOCKS!

COLORS:

Black, Navy, Cordovan, Gray, Mixtures

A Pair

35c

3 pairs for $1.00

Here's the greatest collection of socks for Christmas-giving under one roof. New interwoven socks with heel and toe woven for extra-long wear. New fancy patterns.

In neat figures, small checks, clocked designs. All colors and sizes, 10 to 12.

Miller's Men's Store

Miller Bros. Co.

Gift Suggestions from a MEN'S STORE

Hats . . . . $1.95 to $6.50
Suits . . . $18.50 to $26.50
Overcoats $16.50 to $22.50
Scarfs . . . $1.00 to $2.50
Neckties . . $ .65 to $1.00
Shirts . . . $1.00 to $2.50
Belts . . . . $ .50 to $1.50
Gloves . . . $1.50 to $3.00
Socks 25c, 35c, 50c
Shoes . . $3.50, $4.50, $5.50
A Christmas Box for Every Gift

Other Items Too Numerous to Mention

We have a large stock of Christmas Goods, many items carrying the Union Label. Let us help you with your Gift Problems.

HENDERSON COLEMAN CLOTHIERS ABERDASHERS
MARKET AT TENTH 6-2814

Genuine ROLLFAST
Bicycles
$21.95 and up
Tricycles
$3.50 to $12.00
Boys' Wagons
$2.25 to $6.00
Air Guns
$1.00 to $4.50
See Our Footballs, Skates and Pocket Knives

STOVALL HARDWARE CO.
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Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Eckerd's

Clerk—I can't help being sleepy in the office. My baby is teething and every five minutes wakes me up.
Boss—If that is so, you had better bring him to the office.

GAMBLE COAL CO.
RED ASH AND JELLICO
Try Our Special Furnace Coal $4.25
Phone 6-5213

In Union there is strength
NRA
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY
TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices

East Lake Yard 3508 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075
Rossville Yard Lake Ave. Phone 3-1157

We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

A. F. OF L. OFFICERS URGE SUPPORT FOR UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT

Washington, Dec. 13.—Pres. William Green and Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, have addressed a special communication to all affiliated organizations, in support of the current label campaign being conducted by the Union Label Trades department, which is under the direction of Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn.

The letter, which is of special importance to all members of organized labor, is as follows:

The union label and the union shop card typify the best that has been obtained in wages and humane conditions of employment through collective bargaining. They are symbolic of decent working standards, sanitary conditions of employment and freedom of the workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. In supporting the union label and the union shop card, therefore, organized labor and all their friends are making contributions toward the development of organized effort, solidarity and improved standards of living. We can help ourselves and help the organized labor movement by extending loyal, devoted and active support to the union label and the union shop card. Let us keep these faces steadily in mind and, keeping them in mind, make an intensive drive in every city, town and hamlet throughout the nation in an individual and organized effort to popularize the union label and the union shop card.

"If every member of organized labor and every worker's friend would when making purchases demand goods bearing the union label and would patronize only those merchants who display the shop card, the cause of organized labor would be most wonderfully advanced. I appeal to the officers and members of organized labor to keep this fact steadily in mind.

May I urge the greatest degree of cooperation on the part of national unions, stat federations of labor, city central bodies, and local unions in the purchase of union made goods and in the extension of patronage to merchants displaying the union shop card? The American Federation of Labor is cooperating wholeheartedly with the Union Label Trades department in the support of the union label and the union shop card. The power lies within our own hands. We can achieve success if we will only try.

I appeal to the workers and their friends everywhere to join heartily in this most worthy cause to patronize the union label and the union shop card and to demonstrate the discriminating attitude of organized labor and its friends in the purchase of union made goods.

New Building Trades Department Formed Under A. F. of L. Direction

Washington, Dec. 8.—In accordance with the direction of the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, seven unions met at A. F. of L. headquarters here and formed a new Building Trades Department. The old Building Trades Department, headed by M. J. McDonough, is as a consequence no longer recognized by the A. F. of L.

The convention was called by President William Green, of the A. F. of L., who presided. Following organization on the first day, a committee was appointed to confer with the old Building Trades Department in an endeavor to arrange a settlement of the difficulties which arose when the department refused at San Francisco to seat delegates from the Carpenters, Bricklayers and Electrical Workers' unions. No agreement was reached and organization of the new department, with election of officers, was completed on the third day.

The officers elected were: J. W. Williams, of the Carpenters, president; Herbert Rivers, Teamsters, secretary-treasurer; John Possehl, Operating Engineers, first vice-president; Richard J. Gray, Bricklayers, second vice-president; Dan W. Tracy, Electrical Workers, third vice-president; William McCarthy, Marble Workers, fourth vice-president; Tom L. Hughes, Teamsters, fifth vice-president; Joseph V. Moreschi, Hod Carriers, sixth vice-president. President Williams, a veteran trades unionist, is from St. Louis, Mo. He is vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The new officers will serve until the next regular convention of the department and will also serve the unexpired terms this year of the officers of the former Building Trades Department.

Unions represented at the special convention were: Carpenters, Stationary Engineers, Marble Polishers, Teamsters, Bricklayers, Electrical Workers and Hod Carriers. Unions which remained affiliated with the unrecognized Building Trades Department and refused to attend the special convention were: Asbestos Workers, Boilermakers, Iron Workers, Elevator Constructors, Granite Cutters, Lathers, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Plasterers, Plumbers, Roofers and Stone Masons.

SAN FRANCISCO DAILY HERALD VIOLATOR OF SECTION 7-A

Washington, Dec. 8.—The national labor relations board has ordered the San Francisco Call-Bulletin to submit written proof that it has offered to reinstate Dean S. Jennings, discharged editorial office worker. Otherwise, the board ruled, the case will be "transferred to the enforcement agencies for appropriate action."

The board found that the Call-Bulletin had "interfered" with the self-organization of its employes in violation of Section 7-A of the recovery act in that the agreed date for Jennings' vacation was changed in order to embarrass him in his plan to attend as a delegate to the national convention of the American Newspaper Guild held at St. Paul, Minn., whereby he was forced to resign his job, an action which alarmed other employes and led to their wholesale resignation from the Guild."

MAYORS PREDICT TROUBLE UNLESS JOBLESS GET WORK

Washington, Dec. 13. — Trouble looms in American industrial centers this winter unless the government supports a big public works program for unemployment relief, representatives of the American conference of mayors told Secretary Ickes here.

"The relief load will jump from 18,000,000 to 23,000,000 persons unless the administration supplies money to put millions of men to work," Paul Bettors, Chicago, secretary of the mayors' conference, said.

"Unless the government stimulates employment," he said, "there will be trouble in America's industrial centers this winter."

Mayors Dan Hoan, Milwaukee; T. Semmes Walmsley, New Orleans, and Henry Worley, Columbus, O., informed Ickes that the mayors' conference, in its recent meeting in Chicago, had pledged its unanimous support to the government's public works program.

"But," said Mayor Hoan, "if the administration does not recommend continuance of public works, American mayors will go direct to congress."

After conferring with Secretary Ickes, the mayors met with Administrator Hopkins, where they declared themselves in "hearty accord" with the proposed low-cost housing and slum clearance program.

"The only thing standing in the way of a public works and low-cost housing program," Hoan said, "is the fact that prices of building materials are far too high. We are going to ask the administration or congress to do something about lowering them."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50673
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Leone E. Patterson vs. James E. Patterson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James E. Patterson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February, 1935, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of December, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
B. W. Hargraves, Atty. 1-4

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50513
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Helen Cartland Suddath vs. Rufus E. Suddath

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rufus E. Suddath is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Carter J. Lynch, Atty. 12-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50517
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ether Waddell vs. Ed Waddell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ed Waddell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 20th day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 12-21

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the fourth day of March, 1929, by Lee G. Dearing and wife, Caroline Rose Dearing, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book W, Vol. 23, page 410 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said county in Book ____, Vol. ____, page ____, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having been continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead at the West door of the courthouse on Walnut street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, at 11 o'clock, a.m.,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1934,

the following decribed real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 11-of the Country Club Place, according to plat of said Addition of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Plat Book No. 7, page 22.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 28rd day of November, 1934.
SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
12-21 Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 50554
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Anna Clemons Brady vs. Robert Brady

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Robert Brady is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 27th day of November, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Jas. F. Morgan, Atty. 12-21

UTILITY UNIONS SCARCE.

New York.—A survey of 697 public utility companies, conducted by one of organized labor's star opponents, the National Industrial Conference Board, shows that these concerns, many of them fostering "company unions," have been right successful in maintaining their working organizations on a non-union basis. The concerns covered in the survey employed 578,912 workers, or 49% of all employees of the industry. Of this number, only 12% dealt with their employers through organized labor unions. Another survey told a different story, however. Of 760,000 railroad workers covered in a survey made by the same board, approximately 75% bargained with their employers through organized labor unions.

IRISH JOBLESS HIGH.

Dublin, Irish Free State.—The highest number of unemployed ever recorded in the Irish Free State was reported Dec. 1, when the jobless figure reached 120,000.

"Company" and Independent Unions Compared by A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor has issued a nine-point comparison between "company unions," organized and promoted under auspices of mill managements, and independent unions organized by workers themselves for collective dealing with employes. The nine-point comparison says:

THE COMPANY UNION	THE A. F. OF L. UNION
1. Is formed by the company to prevent organization in a real union.	1. Is formed by the employes themselves to secure better working conditions.
2. Is favored by employers because they know there is nothing to fear from such unions.	2. Is opposed by employers because they know that such unions will secure better working conditions for their workers.
3. Can be destroyed by the employer at any time, since he runs it.	3. Can never be destroyed so long as it is actively supported by all union members.
4. Is paid for by the employer and controlled by the employer.	4. Is paid for by the union members and controlled by the union members.
5. Charges no dues and makes no contribution to general improvement in working conditions.	5. Charges dues which help directly to build nation-wide organization and to bring about labor laws to protect workers.
6. Does not secure higher wages or better working conditions.	6. Does secure higher wages and better working conditions, as is clearly shown by the history of the American Federation of Labor.
7. Is not a true agency for collective bargaining since employe representatives under company union plans are required to follow the instructions of the management.	7. Is a true collective bargaining agency which negotiates with the management as directed by the union members upon questions of wages, hours and working conditions.
8. Is not able to bargain in the true sense of Section 7 (a), because when the company bargains with the company union it does not bargain with the workers but with itself.	8. Is chosen by the workers under section 7(a) to represent them in collective bargaining.
9. Is limited to one shop, plant, or establishment, while employers themselves are so organized on a nation-wide basis in trade associations that individual groups of employes are powerless.	9. Is affiliated with and supported by the American Federation of Labor, which is a nation-wide organization, giving protection to all workers against organized employers.

TO THE NEW
Trades Unionist
THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER
Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World
Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

Feels a Lot Better When Black-Draught Relieves Constipation

From many states come reports like the following from Mr. W. M. Henderson, of Jasper, Fla: "I have been taking Thedford's Black-Draught twenty years. I take it for constipation that gives me a dull, tired, aching feeling, and I have headache, too. Black-Draught relieves me of this trouble. After a few doses, I feel as good as new. I keep it in my home. I have a big family. When one of us is ailing (from constipation), we take Black-Draught and almost always feel a lot better. It has been worth its weight in gold to my family." . . . Sold in 25¢ packages. "Children like the flavor."

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

THE RHODES DECORATING CO.

809 Cherry St.

IS

UNFAIR

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Patronize our Advertisers.

PROPOSED SALARY SCHEDULE FOR CITY-COUNTY TEACHERS

Following is the report of the salary schedule committee of Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers' association which was unanimously indorsed Monday night by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council:

1. This schedule will apply to all teachers now or hereafter employed.

2. The present salary of no teacher is to be reduced by the introduction of this schedule.

3. The salary of any teacher whose salary is now in excess of that provided for in the schedule shall remain fixed until such time as the regular increment shall come due according to the schedule.

4. The increments in the following table shall apply only on the condition of study in some standard college or university—credits and grades to be presented—for at least six semester hours in each period of three years. For those holding the Master's or Bachelor's degree, travel or research approved by the superintendent may be accepted in lieu of such study. If such study or travel is not done for five successive years the salary will begin to decrease at the same rate as the annual increment until such study or travel has been done and then it shall advance by regular increments from the lowest point reached.

Years	CLASS I. M. A.	CLASS II. A. B. or equivalent	CLASS III. 3 yrs. Col.	CLASS IV. 2 yrs. Col. or less
1	$1,200	$1,000	$ 850	$ 800
2	1,300	1,100	900	825
3	1,400	1,200	950	850
4	1,500	1,300	1,000	875
5	1,600	1,400	1,050	900
6	1,700	1,500	1,100	925
7	1,800	1,600	1,150	950
8	1,900	1,700	1,200	975
9	2,000	1,800	1,250	1,000
10	2,100	1,900	1,300	1,025
11	2,200	2,000	1,350	1,050
12	2,300	2,100	1,400	1,075
13	2,400	2,200	1,450	1,100
14	2,500	2,300	1,500	1,125
15	2,600	2,400	1,550	1,150

5. A bonus shall be paid to each teacher on successful completion of study or travel as set forth in article 4 of $100.00 not to exceed more than one payment in any three-year period.

6. When a teacher advances from one class to another the salary shall be determined according to the new classification with full credit for experience.

7. Following is the table of salaries and increments according to classes:

8. Teachers having the extra responsibility of a full time athletic coach will have the salary multiplied by 1.33.

9. Department heads with 3 or more teachers under supervision multiply regular salary by 1.1.

10. One-half credit (to next full year in case of fraction) will be given for experience in other school systems except Chattanooga and Hamilton county in which full credit will be allowed.

11. Principals in charge of buildings are to be divided into five classes according to size of the school and the regular teacher's salary will be multiplied by the following coefficients:

Class I., 36 teachers or more, 1.62.
Class II., 26 to 35 teachers, 1.46.
Class III., 16 to 25 teachers, 1.35.
Class IV., 8 to 15 teachers, 1.25.
Class V., 1 to 7 teachers, 1.15.

Respectfully submitted,
J. D. BALES, Chairman,
F. L. TALLENT, Vice Ch.,
MRS. ETHEL STROUD,
MRS. A. G. SKATES,
MISS GRACE BOWEN,
J. M. PUCKETT,
SAM HARRIS.

MORE ABOUT ELEVATOR BOYS

(Continued from First Page)

President Feeney also advised that a number of our locals lost a great deal of money through bank failures during that time recently. However, on the other hand, the Philadelphia, Pa., local lent to their unemployed members some $178,000 during the unfortunate period our country has gone through, so that they would not have to depend upon any form of relief or charity. President Feeney was very optimistic over the future prospects of the elevator men.

Local No. 77 is very fortunate in having signed contracts with the two elevator companies in Chattanooga, namely, the Smith Elevator company, a local manufacturer, and the Otis Elevator company, who have offices in all principal cities throughout the United States. These companies have always been fair and worked in harmony with our men.

FACTORY OUTPUT UP 15%.

New York.—According to a recent statement issued by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., production schedules for November run from 15% to 20% in what is termed the "secondary industrial division" over the same month last year. While the consumer goods division and the capital goods division did not progress much during the past summer, they are now showing signs of sound improvement, according to the report.

MORE ABOUT "HOME STORES"

(Continued from First Page)

lisher, restaurateur, druggist, tire dealer, individualist, etc., etc., etc."

Officials of Central Body also recalled that McDonald, grand high mogul of the "Home Stores" and their various affiliates, informed a committee which called upon him many months ago that he is an "individualist," that various wealthy corporations have tried to compete with him and failed, that any man who works for him will come to work at such time as the boss sees fit, and will quit when the boss tells him to. Also, that no matter in what capacity he is employed, if the "big man" desires that he sweep the floors, keep the books or whatever, he will do just that.

President Hoover, he averred, made a grave mistake in 1928 when he exacted a pledge from the nation's industrial leaders that wages would be maintained. Had wages been cut in half at that time, the grocer, baker, dairyman, printer, publisher, tire dealer, restaurateur, druggist, etc., maintained, we would be out of the depression, and we will never emerge, he added, until wages are reduced 50 per cent.

It was recalled also that McDonald has had considerable trouble with various building trades unions, and when he established his throw-sheet, which he announced as a stepping stone to the daily newspaper field, he employed an operator from another section, although several were unemployed in this city.

McDonald's throw-sheet, however, was not received very enthusiastically by local business houses, and quickly developed into an advertising sheet for his stores alone.

Central Body officers asked The Labor World to state positively that no indications of an agreement with McDonald have been seen, and that, in fact, such is hardly within the range of possibility in view of the arrogant attitude and warped philosophy of the merchant prince.

CLERKS' PAY DROPS.

Washington.—The annual pay envelope for the workers employed in retail stores totals $326 less now than in 1929, according to a statement of the census bureau. Average earnings dropped from $1,312 in 1929, to $986 in 1933. Full time employes decreased from $3,833,581 to 2,703,325 during the same period.

EVERY 3 MINUTES OF THE WORKING DAY

The PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

PAYS A CLAIM TO Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

HAVE YOUR

STOVE, HEATER OR FURNACE REPAIRED by UNION MEN

Guaranteed Best Work — Lowest Prices

WE MAKE OUR OWN CASTINGS

W. Blaylock, J. W. Gibson

Members Local 38

1513 Rossville Ave. Phone 9-9676

THE SHOCKING STORY OF INCOME TAX RETURNS

Washington, Dec. 13.—The preliminary report of the internal revenue bureau for 1933 is a startling document; in some respects, a shocking document. In a year marked by great and sincere efforts to mitigate and lessen poverty, the rich grew richer and the poor, collectively, grew poorer; and the figures of income taxes prove it.

In 1932, twenty men had net incomes of $1,000,000 or more, each, and a total net income of $35,239,556. It is worth repeating that this is net profit; what was left after all expenses were paid, all imaginable items charged off, and all lawyers who make a rich living by showing rich men how to evade taxes had received their pay.

In 1933, forty-six men had net incomes of $1,000,000 or more, each; and a total net income of $81,558,981.

But in 1932, 3,420,995 persons reported net income of less than $5,000, each; while in 1933 there were 3,339,602 such incomes. No less than 81,393 persons had dropped below the income reporting level in that year which was supposed to be starting a fairer regime for all.

This contrast runs all through the returns. All incomes above $25,000 were greater, both in number and in volume of money, in 1933 than in 1932; and all incomes below that level were smaller, both in number and in volume of money.

Incomes above $25,000 gained a total of $127,684,001 in 1933 over the same group of incomes in 1932.

Incomes under $25,000 lost a total of $532,480,222 in 1933 from the same group of incomes in 1932.

By these figures, the rich got richer in 1933, and the poor and even many of the very well-to-do got poorer. But there is a still more terrible contrast than that.

In 1933, with the federal government striving to help the needy as never before, forty-six men had net profits of $81,559,000; while ten million unemployed had nothing.

The national income cannot long be distributed in that fashion without disaster. This is a matter of experience. In 1929, 513 super-rich men, with their net profits for the year, could have bought the wheat and cotton crops of the whole United States next year at farm prices; or thirty-eight super-richest men could have paid the wages of 428,000 cotton mill workers for the same year, and still had million dollars a year, each, to play with.

THAT KIND OF CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH BROUGHT THE DEPRESSION. NOW, WE SEEM TO BE TRAVELING THE SAME TRAIL AGAIN.

The best way to find a pin on the floor in your home is to walk around the room in your stocking feet.

STATE EDUCATION DIRECTORS MEET.

Washington.—The annual meeting of the state superintendents and commissioners of education in the United States was scheduled for Washington, December 10 and 11. State Superintendent Chas. A. Lee, of Missouri, is president of the National Council. John W. Studebaker, new United States Commissioner of Education, announced the meeting.

LAWYERS STRIKE.

Bucharest, Roumania.—Five thousand attorneys, comprising practically the entire Bucharest Bar association, went on strike here Dec. 4 against a recent order of the government increasing court fees. Pickets were selected to picket the various courts.

UNION CO-FOUNDER DEAD.

Athens, Ohio.—Credited with having aided the organization of the United Mine Workers of America and remaining a member until death, Michael P. Collins, died here recently at the age of 82.

Serving Hundreds of Union Families in Our Territory . . . Why Not You?

McDONALD GROCERY COMPANY

GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS

2602 E. MAIN STREET - - - - - - PHONE 2-3128
5002 ROSSVILLE BLVD. - - - - - PHONE 3-0841
3448 BRAINERD ROAD - - - - - PHONE 2-1136

"Here's A List of Helpful Hints"
—REDDY KILOWATT

GIFTS for MOTHER

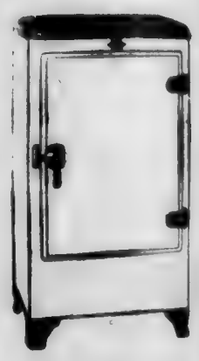
Yes indeed . . . gifts that will bring her comfort, convenience, leisure hours, and save on the household budget too. And such BARGAINS!

This roomy 4 cu. ft. size Frigidaire is available at $79.50 only as long as our limited stock lasts. There will be no more at this low price! You can purchase one now . . . for Christmas delivery, for only $3.50 down and wait until February to make the next small monthly payment.

She'll enjoy electric cookery, too . . . so we've arranged the same deferred payment plan for this beautiful Hotpoint Electric Range when purchased with the Frigidaire. Have both installed for only $5.00 . . . and begin your monthly payments in February

The Range is all porcelain, inside and out. Equipped with fast heating elements and automatic temperature control. It's a buy at $75.50.

Give her both . . . and let the cash savings on food and fuel costs help defray the small monthly payments.



Father Will Enjoy This Most

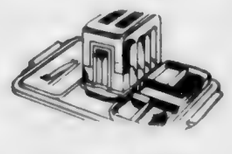
True, the whole family enjoys continuous 24-hour-a-day hot water service . . . but the men folks are most enthusiastic about Electric Water Heating. No firing up and waiting for enough hot water to bathe and shave seems to win the hearts of the men. And most of them have been heard to boast about how little their Electric Water Heater has increased their bill.

Give him one of them. Add it to the purchase of the Electric Range and Frigidaire. The total down payment is only $6.50 . . . and again the small monthly payments are not due until February.

Gifts the whole Family will Enjoy

THE MIXMASTER
Mixes, beats, whips, stirs, juices fruits, makes mayonnaise. $21.00 cash, $2.00 down, $2.00 monthly.

ELECTRIC CLOCK
New feature that keeps it running a half hour without current. Beautiful walnut case. Formerly sold for $17.00—now $6.95 cash, $1.00 down, $1.34 monthly.

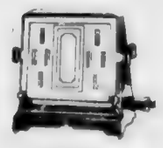


TOASTMASTER HOSPITALITY TRAY
Includes the famous Toastmaster, Mahogany or Walnut finish Tray, Bread Trimmer and Glass Tidbit Tray. $21.00 cash, $4.20 down, $1.81 monthly.

URN SET
One of the most beautiful of electrical gifts . . . and most useful, too. With 8-cup percolator, $6.95 cash, $1.00 down, $1.94 monthly.

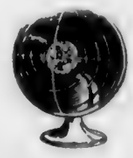
SIMPLEX IRON
We have pleased thousands of customers with this sturdy, nicely finished iron—at $3.95 cash or terms (complete with cord) 50c down, 50c monthly.

WAFFLE IRON
Grooveless grids make waffles without smoke and greasy odors. A gift anyone will appreciate. $4.95 cash, $1.00 down, 50c monthly.



TOASTER
Toasts two slices of bread at once. Handsome black and chromium finish. $2.95 cash, 95c down, 50c monthly.

COFFEE MAKER
Makes coffee by the famous drip method. Coffee lovers sing its praises. $5.95 cash, $1.00 down, $1.14 monthly.



RADIANT HEATER
The very thing for cold corners. A gift that someone really will appreciate and enjoy. $3.45 cash, 95c down, $1.00 monthly.

8-CUP PERCOLATOR
This is a low priced model with all of the essential features of the higher priced ones. $2.95 cash or terms, 50c down, 50c monthly.

HEATING PAD
Is the ideal gift for invalids and others who suffer during the cold months. $3.25 cash; $1.00 down, $1.00 monthly.

EUREKA VACUUM CLEANER
Something every home needs. Efficient, powerful, guaranteed. Complete with attachments . . . Only $48.00. $6.00 down. $3.77 monthly.

TABLE STUDY LAMP
Scientifically designed to give the best possible lighting for reading, studying, sewing . . or any eye task.

The "Pin-Up" is a pretty little lamp that can be pinned up anywhere in the house. $1.50.

A beautiful selection of table and floor lamps . . . from $1.95 up.

FAN TYPE HEATER
Keeps warm air circulating all over the room. Heats a larger area than the Radiant Heater. $9.45 cash, 95c down, $1.54 monthly.

A small carrying charge is added for terms on an appliances unless otherwise specified.

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"Reddy is Right, Give Electrical Gifts"
—S. CLAUS

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 21, 1934 | Number 35

TIMES REPORTER HAS ANOTHER PIPE DREAM; EDITOR TAKES WHIFF

Christmas Libations May Have Begun Early Under Gilded Dome.

Writer Sees Fearful Calamities Facing City as a Result of Workers' Determination to Stop Oppressions by Selfish, Arrogant, Law-Breaking Employers—Held Points Out Inaccuracies in Morning Paper's "News" Story Concerning Textile Situation.

Continuing what apparently is a campaign designed to break the morale of organized workers of Chattanooga, particularly in the local textile mills, the morning Times last week sent a reporter out to get some "news" concerning the removal of mills from Chattanooga to other communities. The reporter labored and brought forth a fantastic array of "figures" and "estimates," purporting to have been furnished by "what is considered a competent, reliable authority."

A casual reader, or one who is not familiar with the situation, might have been led to believe Chattanooga workers were driving all business from the city through their determination to force selfish employers to live up to the law of the land which gives them the right to bargain collectively. Included in the mass of misinformation presented unblushingly by the morning paper is the statement that "This situation has been aggravated by the selection of this city as headquarters for the direction of certain future labor activities in the south." Which, incidentally, is about as accurate as the other "figures" and "estimates" quoted on the authority of "Prominent Citizen," "Old Subscriber," or whoever it was that spoofed the news writer. The only reasonable assumption of the identity of the Times reporter's informant, if any, is that his headquarters is on Broad street.

Allegation that Chattanooga has been named some sort of organization headquarters, labor officials pointed out, probably arises from the fact that a gang of arrogant, selfish and law-breaking industrialists have goaded their employes to such an extent that the spontaneous wave for organization in self-protection has resulted in thousands of Chattanooga workers being enrolled in the ranks of American Federation of Labor unions during the past few months.

The Times editorial writer, of course, followed up the "news" story with a typical Times editorial, in which he took occasion to advise labor "leaders" as to their conduct, their qualifications and their obligations to society. It was noted, however, that in closing this paternalistic sermon, the Times writer explained not what must be done if "the community is to avoid getting the reputation of being a place where law and order are not maintained." Trades unionists recalled that only a short time ago the morning oracle charged that in fact Chattanooga had already gained that reputation.

Fred G. Held, representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, this week submitted a statement for the readers of The Labor World, pointing out some of the inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the latest outburst of the Times, as follows:

"After reading statements in the daily press the last few days I feel as though it is incumbent upon me to attempt to refute some of the malicious misrepresentations that are being presented to the public in reference to the moving of hosiery mills from Chattanooga. It would be amusing if it were not so tragic to the workers involved, who have lost their jobs as a result of these removals.

"In the first place, Mr. Pope Shepherd comes out with a statement that these mills moved due to lack of law enforcement by the police officials and the 'lawlessness' of the strikers. No doubt, what Mr. Shepherd means by law enforcement is that the police should have clubbed the heads of the strikers and used all kinds of inhuman brutality upon them to force them back into the mills, but because the police department did not see fit, or see any reason to do such a thing, the police and the authorities did not do their duty. Mr. Shepherd does not mention that the hosiry and other textile mill owners were violating the laws of the land by different methods and that the strike was brought about, due to these methods, in an attempt to force these lawbreakers to live up to the law. Of course, it all depends upon who breaks the law, in the minds of such persons as Mr. Shepherd.

"If persons of the type of Mr. Shepherd would spend some of their time in investigating the reason why the workers here in Chattanooga organized and the cause of the strike, instead of making such foolish speeches at luncheons and dinners, they might change their opinions somewhat and be able to do humanity some real service. Mr. Shepherd either does not know of some of the terrible conditions under which these workers must endure, or else he does not care. I do not claim that their conditions are any worse than in some surrounding small communities, where perhaps they may even be worse, but that does not offer any reason why the workers here have no right to organize into legitimate labor unions and attempt to rectify some of the abuses under which they have worked for years.

"We never hear these so-called public-spirited citizens criticize the mill owners, that perhaps they may have been at fault in bringing about the strike situation or that they could have prevented the strike by agreeing to live up to the law. They also do not mention the real reason why they are moving, so that they can get cheaper labor, and because due to the workers organizing they must live up to the laws of the land. These are the real reasons why both the Miller-Smith and Browning mills moved from Chattanooga.

"The textile mill owners always profess to have no objections to their employes organizing, but actions indicate plainer than words what their real attitude is. Certainly they have no objections as long as only a few join a labor union, but when the union becomes strong in numbers and becomes effective, then they show their true colors.

"In an article appearing in a local paper recently, purporting to be a true picture of what Chattanooga has lost through the removal of mills, is another perversion of facts. Briefly, a writer claims that the city has lost

(Continued on Last Page)

Chambers of Commerce Which Cajole Manufacturers to Move

New York City.—At the third national conference on labor standards, called by the National Consumers' League and held at the Allerton house, 30 East Fifty-seventh street, recently, Elinor Morehouse Herrick, director of the regional labor board, gave an interesting account of employers who are enticed by the campaign of chambers of commerce to moving into new communities. The following is only one of numerous "runaway" employers cases that she mentioned:

"This problem of 'runaway' employers is, of course, not new," she explained. "It was not new in 1932. Every time that regulatory legislation, state or municipal, improving standards of work is proposed, employer associations threaten removals to new territory where standards of work are as yet unguarded. Throughout the depression years state departments of labor in Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts complained of the influx of 'fly-by-night' firms who moved from New York to escape the relatively high labor standards imposed by the New York labor laws, which are rigorously enforced by our very competent department of labor.

"Two years ago a commissioner of labor for the state of Pennsylvania told us of a chamber of commerce in a small Pennsylvania town which paid $1,000 to a new manufacturer, gave free rent, light and heat to a suitcase manufacturer to come 'to give employment to the local citizens.' The company worked in that community seven weeks without paying one cent of wages to any of the people whom it employed and then absconded, not leaving even a paper suitcase in the community."

19
Merry Christmas
34
Jolly Old Santa Claus
© 1934, Western Newspaper Union
Oh, here he is again the jolly old boy
Heavily laden with Christmas joy.
Ruddy and rotund, joyous and gay,
The life and spirit of this holiday.
King

FAIR SALARY FOR TEACHERS IS FAVORED

Senator Morgan Is for $100 Minimum.

LEGISLATORS ARE TOLD OF PROBLEMS

Local Delegation Gives Sympathetic Hearing to Joint Labor Committee.

"I favor a salary schedule for local school teachers with a minimum of not less than $100 per month," Senator Fletcher Morgan told a committee representing the Chattanooga-Hamilton County federation and Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, at a conference held in the senator's office last Saturday afternoon with the entire legislative delegation.

He was told that the teachers' organization had proposed $800 a year as a minimum salary, not because they felt that figure was by any means adequate, but they desired to be conservative. Stanton E. Smith, president of Local 246, informed Senator Morgan a salary schedule such as the latter suggested would increase the payrolls locally some 47 per cent.

"Let it come," was the reply.

The senator, as well as other members of the delegation, appeared to approve practically all proposals offered on behalf of the union teachers, who are thoroughly in accord with the program of the state board of education and are working in co-operation with that body to secure much-needed reforms in the educational system throughout Tennessee.

Prof. S. E. Smith explained to the legislators that at a general meeting of the federation Saturday morning proposed consolidation of city and county systems was indorsed, with, however, some major reservations. He stressed six points which he said the teachers felt should be included in the consolidation plan, including guarantee of a salary schedule, manner of selection of board members, retention of free textbooks, tenure and other safeguards for the system and the welfare of the teachers.

Discussing the proposed salary schedule, published in last week's issue of The Labor World, a spokesman for the federation said Thursday:

"The Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers' association believes that the salary schedule it is advocating will do more than anything else to increase the enthusiasm of the present teaching staff for getting further educational qualifications. So far, in this city, the largest single group has been those who have only two years of college training or less. The salaries paid these teachers are much higher in proportion to their training than those of better qualified teachers. When salaries in the lowest qualified group are relatively high and no reward is given for further training, it has seemed a poor investment financially to seek such qualifications. Why should this be? Why not inaugurate a new deal in education in this city and put the emphasis on the well-trained teacher? The new salary schedule of the teachers seeks to do that very thing by making the salaries of such teachers high enough to encourage the teachers of the lower groups to strive to attain the increased salaries of those groups.

"If the teachers' pension bill is enacted into law no more teachers without degrees will be employed. In that case all new teachers, according to the teachers' scale, will start with a salary of $1,000 and advance toward a salary more in keeping with the standards of living of a cultured group than anything that could be expected under the present scheme of things.

"Should the city of Chattanooga only restore the tenth month check, which was discontinued when the salaries were slashed to the present level, the incentive for further study, which the federation considers one of the best reasons for having such a scale, would still be lacking. Under such a plan the group of teachers with a master degree would have a median of $500 below the federation scale while some teachers would draw as much as $1,500 below the scale. The teachers with bachelor degrees

(Continued on Last Page)

BOSSES WAGE BITTER FIGHT ON UNIONISTS

Textile Workers Targets of Reactionaries.

MILL OWNERS BALK PROGRESS

Use Every Means to Prevent Organization of Long-Suffering Workers.

That Chattanooga workers are not alone in facing bitter warfare conducted by selfish employers against the onward march of organization is indicated in reports from many sections of the south.

Sock mill barons, accustomed to rule with an iron hand in their own particular communities, are "dying hard" in their last stand against the forces of Americanism and decency as represented in the organization of the workers, and apparently are stopping at nothing in order to prevent the emancipation of their employes through such organizations.

Typical of many items in the news furnished through International Labor News Service, which furnishes for Labor World readers the latest developments in the industrial field, is a story which comes this week from Russellville, Alabama. This story, which follows, might be repeated as applying to practically every southern textile community:

Russellville, Ala., Dec. 20.—While mill bosses boast of the power and pull of Alabama mills in Washington, condition of workers in the Russellville branch connected with the union reaches into the depths of oppression and depravity. P. M. Sinclair is superintendent of the local mill, which is owned by the parent company in Birmingham, with P. A. Remmond, president; W. E. Hendrick, secretary, and L. H. Rice, general superintendent. The company operates ten mills in Alabama towns.

Recently C. L. Richardson, for the national textile labor relations board, made a presumed settlement of charges of discrimination against workers here, but since his departure, conditions have gone from bad to worse. Superintendent Sinclair and his boss weaver, Ed Bostic, are out to stamp out unionism. and, incidentally, to punish workers who have lodged complaints against this mill and its medieval management.

Louise Luna worked for eighteen months in the cloth room, until Sinclair learned she had joined the union. Then he notified her she was not "making production," and discharged her. Bostic entered the place of business of a union man in the town to personally abuse him. Overseers in the mill generally carry pistols, and abuse and curse union hands until they are compelled to quit.

Bostic discharged Sam and Cora Durant, president and secretary of the local union. Under threats of violence, they were forced to leave town. The succeeding union president and secretary were treated in the same manner.

Then Edna Manuel, with a splendid record as a worker, became secretary of the union. As she approached the mill she was threatened with mob violence by workers in league with the management to stamp out the union. When she entered the spinning room, twelve women employes attacked her, severely beat her and compelled her to go home. Under the smiles of the spinning room boss, purse of $8 was raised and distributed among the twelve women.

Several weeks ago General Superintendent Rice came to Russellville and called at the offices of the local union. He said if the local officials "would come to an understanding with him," he would "recognize the union and have it right along." The local officials refused to sell out, and since then there has been relentless persecution of every known member of the union.

Union members are nagged by officials and overseers from Sinclair down, and threats of personal violence are made daily. Southern feudalism in industries come to a high-water mark in Russellville, where mill officials, unable to buy out the local union officials, are concentrating every effort on driving them from town and breaking up organization among the workers.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1934.

HIT CHAIN STORE WAGES.

Ottawa, Canada.—The parliamentary mass buying commission, in recent hearings, has revealed many startling facts in connection with wages paid chain store employes, which is expected to result favorably for the workers. An example is cited in the case of the F. W. Woolworth company, Ltd., which, while making a profit of $1,800,000, representing 20 per cent on their investment, in 1932, reduced employes' wages 10 per cent. Average pay was found to be $10.80, with some getting as low as $7 for a full week.

"Pains Gone," Says Lady, After She Had Taken CARDUI

In describing how her health improved after she had taken Cardui, Mrs. Ralph R. Courtney, of Wytheville, Va., said: "I was run-down and suffered from pain in my side. I wanted to feel well and get rid of the pain in my side, so I sent for Cardui and began taking it. By the time I had taken three bottles of Cardui, I was feeling much better. The pains had gone. I am very glad to recommend Cardui to other young women." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. $1 a bottle, at drug stores.

Gift Suggestions from a MEN'S STORE

Hats	$1.95 to $6.50
Suits	$18.50 to $26.50
Overcoats	$16.50 to $22.50
Scarfs	$1.00 to $2.50
Neckties	$ .65 to $1.00
Shirts	$1.00 to $2.50
Belts	$ .50 to $1.50
Gloves	$1.50 to $3.00
Socks	25c, 35c, 50c
Shoes	$3.50, $4.50, $5.50

A Christmas Box for Every Gift

Other Items Too Numerous to Mention

We have a large stock of Christmas Goods, many items carrying the Union Label. Let us help you with your Gift Problems.

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Genuine ROLLFAST
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The Spirit of Christmas

By Katherine Edelman

THE Spirit of Christmas has descended upon the world. In some mysterious, magic way, it has entered into your heart and mine, transforming, changing us from the everyday people of yesterday. We have become more human, more understanding, more likable. The walls of coldness, of pride and of selfishness have fallen into ruins, the barriers of misunderstanding have crumbled into ashes, before the force of this mighty Spirit. Light and love and faith have entered into our hearts, bringing with them the peace that passeth all understanding. Friends have grown more close and dear; ties of home and kindred have become a thousand times more precious. Our hearts go out to the poor and unfortunate in a great rush of sympathy and we grow eager and anxious to make their way more easy. Our homes reflect the joy in our souls; they glow with brightness and cheer and with a gracious spirit of hospitality.

THE Spirit of Christmas has filled us with a desire to serve, to give, to make others happy. We are glad and proud to sacrifice our own pleasure that others may have greater joy. We grow fearful and afraid lest one home in all our land should be forgotten; lest one little child should fail to be remembered . . . You and I, and all the rest of mankind, have been changed into messengers of joy, of peace, and of goodwill through this beautiful Spirit of Christmas that has taken possession of our hearts.

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JAMES L. O'NEIL NAMED NRA CONTROL OFFICER

Washington.—Appointment of James L. O'Neil, operating vice-president of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, as control officer of NRA was announced recently. He will have charge of administration procedure, financial affairs, office management and personnel, assisting W. A. Harriman, administrative officer. He assumed his duties on Dec. 7.

This important post has been created in the process of reorganization to increase and maintain operating efficiency. Final authority in matters of internal management are vested in the office.

Mr. O'Neil's services have been loaned by the Guaranty Trust company at the request of the national industrial recovery board.

Our idea of a man's better half is that before long she gets to be the whole thing.

TRANSIENTS MUST WORK.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Transient workers coming to Florida this winter need not hope for any direct relief, according to Henry Bedkey, state director for transients for the FERA. According to present plans, anyone applying for relief will be assigned to some task and, if he refuses to work, he will be turned over to the authorities of the county in which he is located as a vagrant. Florida has a reputation for pushing "vagrancy" charges, as records of the convict camps attest. However, the new deal in relief may prove advantageous in this way: If a person is picked up by an officer on a vagrancy charge, he must be turned over to the transient bureau, instead of slapping him in jail as usual. If willing to work on relief projects assigned, he may have the vagrancy charge completely.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Wishing you much joy on Christmas

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THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

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May this be the happiest Christmas
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LADEN WITH HEARTIEST WISHES

Our Sincere Thanks to Aeaders of The
Labor World for Their Patronage
During the Past Year

PALMER CLOTHING CO.

825 Market Street

Next to S & W Cafeteria

"FELICIA, I forgot to bring anything for your Uncle Hurry!"

Father, mother, and daughter-halfway-through-high-school were in a huddle in the pantry, with the kid brother Ripley ("Rip" for short) hovering curiously beyond the door.

"He won't care, Dad." The pretty brunette girl relieved her father of his bundles. "With his radio act going over in a big way he can buy anything he likes. I hope he remembers a wrist watch with a little diamond is nicer than a wrist watch with none."

"Whatever he gives you, Felicia, act as if it's what you want most," her mother warned. "Horrigan would rather be appreciated than anything else in the world. He knows I like pretty negligees. I let him know how I enjoy his presents."

"I was trying to land that contract with Davidson," the father explained, "and I spent most of the evening with him at the McAlpin. When I left there was barely an hour to shop. I didn't dare take a late train, knowing we still had to decorate."

"Did you get the new ornaments?" Mother was pulling at a knobby package.

"Here, don't bother that. It's this one." Father tried to take off his muffler while watching the parcels, with eight-year-old Rip calling, "Aren't you even going to say 'Hello,' Dad?"

"Sure, son! I was helping Santa with his pack, that's all."

"Santa, hmph! Did you get my bicycle?"

"We'll see! We'll see!" As he went upstairs, trailed by boyish impatience, the words floated back, "I simply forgot Hurry. There'd have been time if I'd—"

"Felicia can go to the haberdasher's right here," his wife solved the matter. "The important thing is to get the tree finished and the gifts spread under it before Hurry comes. He always admires my tree. Felicia, buy

His Arms Were Full of Holly-Papered Parcels.

him one gift from your father and me, and one from you and your brother."

"What would Uncle Hurry like, mother?"

"M-mm. He has everything he needs, and he never mentions anything he wants. Ask the clerk to suggest something."

The silver star was aglow, the last fat Santa Claus clinging to a limb, Felicia's purchases had been hastily wrapped in golden and green tissue, when the door burst open admitting Horrigan Carter of "Hurry and Haste" radio comedy team. His arms were full of red, green, and holly-papered parcels, and behind him came the cheery chauffeur, his arms full, too.

"Drop 'em, James my lad. Now hurry to that girl of yours and make hay while the snow falls. Come for me at eleven. Here, don't you need a little extra? It's Christmas." Uncle Hurry put a bill in the man's hand and clapped the door shut.

"Felicia, what a lovely tree! You always have something original, Sophia. Henry, how's business? And," (looking around) "where's Rip?"

"Ki-i-ipley!" called Felicia, flinging open the dining room door.

In the midst of discarded outer wrappings, a red-faced small boy was struggling with tissue and ribbons.

"Aw, gee, F'lice. I wanted to tie it myself. Aw, gee! Why'd you have to go open the door? I spent all the money I earned cuttin' lawns last summer and shovelin' snow this week, an'— Aw, gee, it's a fine gift. If I could get it fixed, it would look swell."

Uncle Hurry jumped to close the door. "Go ahead, old fellow. We won't look."

"It's no use. Everybody's saw." Rip came toward them with the gift protruding from its wrappings. It was a salad bowl with a wooden mixing spoon.

"Who's it for, Ripley?" mother asked.

"Uncle Hurry!"

Felicia began to laugh. "What a gift for Uncle Hurry! Why, Rip, you give salad bowls to ladies, not men."

Rip looked disconsolate. "He said he wanted it. We were passing that shop where they sell old things and he said—you did, Uncle Hurry, you said, 'Jove what a quaint salad bowl! I'd like that.'"

"Of course I did. Next day when I went to buy it for my kitchenette they said it had been put aside for someone. It's great to get it this way!"

"I guess even Santa Claus would rather what he wanted was given to him than to buy it for himself," said Rip wisely.

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CADDY lighted the fire in the fireplace. She switched on the Christmas lights for the tree. She pulled down the shades, and pushed an easy chair towards the fire. Haisy would be home any time now, cold and weary from his round of calls on sick people. This was their first Christmas eve together since they had been married.

Haisy had started out on his rounds at noon. At three he had telephoned to say he was obliged to abandon his

car. The snow was too deep. He had borrowed a pair of snowshoes and a fur cap, and with bag in hand, was about to walk a road leading through the woods to a small shack where a sick woman lay waiting his ministrations. At Caddy's worried inquiries, he said it would take him a couple of hours. Then he had a three-mile walk further on the main turnpike, to a child suffering with a quinsy sore throat. After that, he would retrace his steps, get his car, and drive home.

Caddy gazed into the flames. This country practice covered miles and miles. Haisy was conscientious. He never failed to reach his patients somehow, but he was tired and worn out. And Caddy herself was often lonely. Her plans for fun, for little parties at home, usually ended in trying to get someone to fill Haisy's place. She knew it would be like this. Haisy had warned her. She was sensible and patient. Yet tonight . . . Christmas eve, and Haisy's birthday. She sighed . . . she simply couldn't bear to have anything go wrong.

The telephone rang. "That you, Caddy? I'm stuck again. The drifts are so deep I can't walk through. I'm out of the wood road all safe, and within two miles of that sick child. But none of the farmers near here has a team of horses. I really need oxen to pull me through. It's tough going."

"Oh," breathed Caddy, trying not to sound dismal.

"Caddy, I wonder," he hesitated. She could tell he was tired by the drag in his voice. "If you could possibly get Lem Salter's team of oxen and drive here for me! I simply can't ask him to do it himself. He has his daughter home for the holidays and her family. It's Christmas."

Caddy could not speak. She knew what this meant. Hours of being out in the storm. Heaven alone knew when they would get home. She glanced about the friendly, inviting room.

"Won't you, darling . . . to help me out?"

Then she remembered something her father had said to her on her wedding day:

"You will never be allowed to forget you are the wife of a country doctor But I think he's worth it . . . if you are!"

So now over the telephone she said, "All right. Stay where you are. Get warm and rested, and I'll be there by Shanghai Express!"

The tedious drive behind the oxen seemed endless. The snow sifted down inside her collar. It blinded her. She was not actually suffering, but she was pretty uncomfortable. On . . . and on . . . and on. The whirling curtains swept before her The snow drifted across the broad backs of the patient beasts. They took their own

way in their own plodding time. Caddy sat on a box wrapped round with a bear rug.

On and on . . . and on. Creak — creak . . . the swaying of the beasts was like some grotesque, nightmarish rhythm She almost fell asleep.

Then out of the whiteness ahead she heard a shout. "Hey . . . bless your heart, darling!" And Haisy jumped aboard.

The child was very sick. The throat had to be lanced. Caddy forget her injured feelings. She helped capably. The mother, worn and harassed, thanked them both with tears in her eyes. And together they drank coffee beside a humble kitchen stove, and ate huge slices of thick, buttered bread. Not what Caddy had planned for Christmas eve, yet, curiously enough, it seemed better than the other. It had . . . she tried to think it out—more strength and sinew to it.

She smiled at Haisy. "This is positively the best Christmas eve I ever spent in my life!" she whispered.

Behind a large buttered slice of bread he kissed her. "You are the perfect pattern for a country doctor's wife!" he whispered back.

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ASKS DROPPING OF 7-A.

New York.—As was to be expected by organized labor, the recent meeting of the Council of American Industry, here, which formed an "open shop" organization in 1921, passed a resolution asking the abolishment of Section 7-A of the NRA.

TAILORS LOW PAID.

Budapest, Hungary.—The standard pay for a tailor for sewing a pair of trousers in Budapest has been about three cents and for making a whole suit, about 35 cents. Workers are now agitating for a 50% raise in the piece-work rates.

Season's Greetings
From
Tennessee-Georgia
Motor Co.

SEASON'S
GREETINGS!

Eugene Bryan

Commissioner

Department of Fire and Police

For You and Yours
A Merry Christmas
...and a...
Happy New Year

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Commercial National Bank
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Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.

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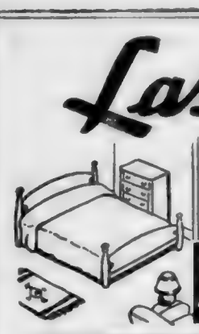
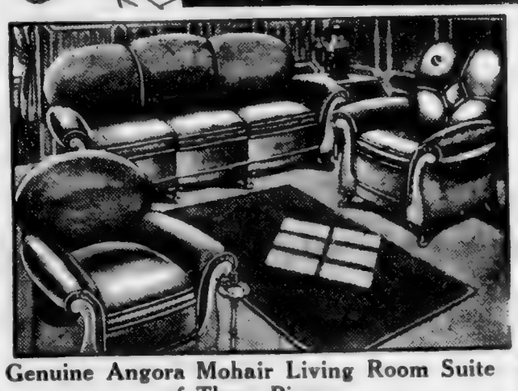


Depend on Haverty this year



Genuine Angora Mohair Living Room Suite of Three Pieces

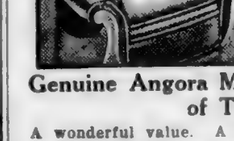
A wonderful value. A smart gift for the home and in your choice of colors. Spring-filled cushions reversed in fine quality velour, only.... $79.50

Special terms $1.50 a week.

or Dad, Husband or Brother

High quality lounge chair and ottoman in your choice of any color of high-grade tapestry. Both complete for only.. $19.95

95c cash; $1.00 weekly



HER GIFT

Walnut veneered cedar chest, beautifully decorated. Extra special value. $14.95

95c cash; $1.00 weekly.

Open Evenings Until Christmas for Your Convenience.

Purchases Held for Christmas Eve Delivery if You Desire.

OTTOMAN SPECIAL!

Repeated by request. Saturday only while they last..... $1.95

Choice of Coverings

An Ideal Gift for Mother

Comfortable mahogany or maple rockers priced special only $11.95

Choice of upholstery.
95c cash; $1.00 weekly.

Gift Special

Combination book rack, and table, $2.00 value $1.29

Only thirty-six to sell.

You actually pay 5¢ a day for this Beautyrest mattress

Give the Gift of a millionaire and pay only 5¢ a Day!

HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY

619 MARKET ST. • "Your Gift Store" • 620 BROAD ST.

GRANT'S
Merchandise from 1¢ to $1.00

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SALE
All Merchandise in Stock including Repossessed and Reconditioned Equipment
NOW
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- And all other gas appliances must go in this sensational sale.

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12% to 40% Off

Chattanooga Gas Co.
"Public-Be-Pleased" Service

FOR A
MERRY, THRIFTY
CHRISTMAS
SHOP AT
EFFRON'S
THE HOME OF LOW PRICES
MARKET AT SIXTH
IT PAYS!

Father's Ingenuity

A Christmas Story

By Alice B. Palmer

'TWAS just two weeks before Christmas and there did not appear to be any material means of attaining the necessary funds for the great celebration.

"Oh dear, if John would only sell that old heirloom," thought Marty Armstrong.

Just then Betty and Jerry came charging in from high school.

"Oh, Mother, I just can't wait until Christmas. I know you are going to get that tuxedo for me. I can see it now, oh boy!" exclaimed Jerry.

"And I can see that party gown, Mother, with slippers to match," said Betty, sweetly.

"It's no use expecting anything this year, children," said mother. "Your father has made some unwise investments."

"Here comes father, now!"

"Hello, everybody, what's up? Why the frigid atmosphere?" queried father.

"Mother says there's to be no Santa Claus this year," ventured Jerry.

The next few days John Armstrong was trying to figure it all out. Perhaps he had been a little negligent in the past few years concerning his family. Now he realized that he must make amends. Christmas bells were chiming, reminding the Armstrong family that 'twas truly Christmas eve. Mother and the children were thinking of the things they were not going to get for Christmas. But Father was chuckling inwardly. In fact he could scarcely keep from bursting out laughing; but that, of course, would never do.

The silence was broken by the jingling of sleigh-bells. They hurried en masse to see what it was all about.

Were they all dreaming? There stood an old-fashioned bobsled. Out stepped Santa Claus.

"Why, Uncle Joe, what are you doing here on Christmas eve?" exclaimed Mother, all excited.

"I've come to take you and the family for a ride. So bundle up and hop in, without delay."

All stared at one another and tried to speak, but not a word was uttered. They simply obeyed their Santa Claus and within a few moments Father and all were seated cozily within the fairy-land contraption and were driven off.

The sleigh stopped with a jerk, right in front of a stucco bungalow all brilliantly lighted up with Christmas decorations.

"Why, I never knew the Thompson home was for rent. It has stood vacant so long," said Mother, with great concern.

"A friend of mine from the office just purchased it," said Father, with a convincing smile.

"We were invited over to see it in its new regalia. But you were all so out of sorts that I called up Uncle Joe and ordered the Santa Claus ruse."

They all laughed most heartily. They couldn't help it—Christmas or no Christmas! They had to give father credit for his clever ingenuity.

Out they hopped, beaming with the Christmas spirit.

Father took the lead and rang the doorbell, but no one answered.

Then he actually turned the knob as they all stepped back in protestation.

"Merry Christmas!" shouted Father.

Too surprised to speak, they looked at one another and back again at father and then—

"Don't you understand? Oh, hang it all, anyway! This is your Christmas present," said father, sinking into the closest easy chair and gasping for breath.

"What?" they all exclaimed.

Then father explained it all to them—how he had sold the old heirloom, purchased the home and furnished it.

They marveled!

"How could you? When did you? How did you know just what we liked?" All these questions were fired at father at once.

Father had done a perfect job. But that wasn't all. He led them proudly into the living room where stood the real host of the evening—the gorgeous Christmas tree. Needless to say Jerry received his "tux," Betty her gown and slippers and mother a set of silverware, a long-desired luxury.

Then descended such a shower of Christmas hugs and kisses, gratitude and joy that dear old father was practically snowed under. But he enjoyed his Christmas presents better than all the material gifts he had bestowed upon his family; and he felt that his heart was filled with enough Christmas cheer to last forever.

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STORE SALES GAIN.

Washington.—The federal reserve board reports that November sales of the country's department stores increased 11 per cent over last year.

Some old maids are so timid they hate to look at a man with their naked eyes.

His Christmas Dress Suit

By Martha Banning Thomas

DUNCAN DEE woke, grunted and relaxed once more into a morning nap. Somewhere in his mind were two ideas. One was of complete satisfaction after an enjoyable two days in New York. The second pricked at him uncomfortably. Something he should remember, but couldn't. Oh . . . well! He sank gently back into full slumber.

At eleven o'clock, after breakfast in the house of his friends where he was staying, he became electrified. He had forgotten something. Something very important. A Christmas night dinner-dance that evening. He had been invited by Rosamond Tone, a girl he was quite mad about. How could he have forgotten? It seemed impossible. But Rosamond had telephoned him two evenings ago, exactly one minute before a hasty departure for New York. He had been delighted, charmed to take her. Then . . . that long freezing ride . . . finding a place to stay which did not cost too much, dressing, getting to a late party which was big and brisk, and went on and on

until morning and breakfast. Then a few scant hours of sleep, another afternoon party outside the city . . . a sleet storm, and the sensible decision that he would not drive back in town for his evening clothes . . . but keep on going to the second informal engagement for the evening . . . a hundred and thirty miles in another direction, where he would stay all night.

So, here he was at eleven the next morning, a hundred and thirty miles from his evening clothes . . . and due in a few hours at a party forty miles in quite an opposite direction. This was the manner in which Duncan was wont to spread out his week-ends. Bedlam raged in his brain.

It wasn't the party so much; it was the girl. Rosamond Tone was more than lovely—she was loveable. She was also the daughter of old Taurus Tone, the head of the company in which Duncan held a responsible but not impressive position. And there was that guy named Frank Nester. He, too, held a responsible but not impressive position in the same place. He, too, loved Rosamond, or at least paid her conspicuous attention. Mr. Tone glared at both of them. It was old Taurus' way; and you could like it or leave it. No one wished to leave it, certainly not Duncan Dee nor that Frank Nester fellow.

At noon Duncan called up Rosamond long-distance, to assure her he had not forgotten and would be there. Immediately then he began scouring the town for dress clothes. All the people he knew were going to dances that night. They needed their own. He began to feel silly and a little sick. But he contrived in the course of three hours to collect one pair of dress-suspenders, a white tie, and proper waistcoat. Another hour yielded a dress-shirt and pair of trousers. This was

sheer triumph of personality. Somebody let him have studs and a collar. He'd have to wear his ordinary black shoes and socks. He still required a coat. He could not get a coat!

Duncan went to the dinner dance. He looked exceptionally happy and well groomed. Frank Nester was there. He also looked well groomed but far from happy. Rosamond, if not unkind, had been frugal in giving dances to him.

Old Taurus was there, snorting and suspicious. Once he grabbed Duncan's elbow. "See here, young man," he growled, "that coat of yours looks darned familiar, and a little large. Could it, by any chance, be one of mine?"

"Yes, sir!" said Duncan, looking Rosamond's father straight in the eye. That was the best way with old Taurus. "My own is in New York. I collected all the other things from friends. I came anyway. And Rosamond . . ."

"I thought so!" Taurus glared at him. "Well, it appears you have courage, and that you keep your wits about you. It should help you get along. Report to me tomorrow morning. We'll talk over that . . . er opening I mentioned."

"Oh, sir . . . I'll tell Rosamond right away."

"You'll do no such thing!" Taurus roared.

But Duncan told her. Rosamond said she had already selected a sweet apartment and an egg-beater, "in case you asked me, you know."

Duncan kissed her and stated he must be very careful not to spill anything on her father's coat . . . and they kissed again.

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Chicago.—The four-month strike of motor coach employes of Chicago finally ended in victory for the workers. Following many wild scenes during the strike, which lasted from Aug. 16 to Dec. 6, settlement was finally effected through negotiations, the result of which, while not announced in detail, were reported as satisfactory to all concerned.

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Paint and Wallpaper
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Joseph W. Johnson, President

Late Shoppers—

We anticipated the great December business which this store is doing, and our stocks are constantly being replenished from our warehouses.

We are prepared to offer you a wide range of choice in House Furnishings and accessories. You'll be pleased at the reasonable prices.

Open Evenings 'Till Christmas

We Sell as We Advertise
RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY
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Buy Here With Confidence

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REDDY is ready to help you make a sensible choice of beautiful, useful Electric Gifts. And what gifts can you imagine that better fit the real spirit of Christmas giving? Beauty? See for yourself. Sentiment? Anything that brings years of convenience is certainly a gift of sentiment. Quality? Every appliance carries a full guarantee. And you can rest assured that dependable little Reddy Kilowatt will operate any Electrical Gift at surprisingly low cost.

Low Prices . . . Convenient Terms

SIMPLEX IRON
We have pleased thousands of customers with this sturdy, nicely finished iron—at $1.95 cash, or terms (complete with cord), 85c down, 30c monthly.

THE STUDY LAMP
Embodies every scientific requirement for correct lighting. Makes eye tasks easier for young and old. $4.95 cash; 95c down, 95c monthly.

ELECTRIC PERCOLATOR
This is a low-priced model with all of the essential features of the higher-priced ones. $8.95 cash; or terms, 85c down, 85c monthly.

6-CUP COFFEE MAKER
Makes coffee by the famous drip method. Coffee lovers sing its praises. $5.95 cash; 95c down, $1.00 monthly.

MODERNISTIC TOASTER
Toasts two slices of bread at once. Handsome black and chromium finish. $2.95 cash; 95c down, 50c monthly.

SUNBEAM MIXMASTER
Mixes, beats, whips, stirs. Juices fruits, makes mayonnaise. $31.00 cash; $6.00 down, $3.00 monthly.

HAMMOND ELECTRIC CLOCK
New feature that keeps it running a half-hour without current. Beautiful walnut case. Formerly sold for $17.00; now $6.95 cash; 95c down, $1.00 monthly.

RADIANT HEATER
The very thing for cold corners. A gift that some one will really appreciate and enjoy. $3.45 cash; 95c down, $1.00 monthly.

UNIVERSAL WAFFLE IRON
Grooveless grids make waffles without smoke and greasy odors. A gift that any one will appreciate. $4.95 cash; 95c down, $1.00 monthly.

FAN TYPE ELECTRIC HEATER
Keeps warm air circulating all over the room. Heats a larger area than the Radiant Heater. $9.45 cash; 95c down, $1.00 monthly.

A small carrying charge is added for terms on all appliances unless otherwise stated.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
Electrical Gifts Are ETP *Beautiful, Useful, Lasting*

And thanks for your patronage during the past year.

NEWTON CHEVROLET
329 Market Street Phone 6-0181
USED CAR DEPARTMENT: 325 BROAD ST.

To Everyone in This Community We Extend Our Wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year from

City Water Company of Chattanooga
A. F. Porzelius, Supt.

TO EVERY READER OF THE LABOR WORLD

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

WILEY COUCH
TRUSTEE

LOOKOUT FURNITURE CO.

613 Market Street

Use Sleigh Bells for Jolly Christmas Game

HERE is a new and exciting game to play at a Christmas party. First borrow a set of sleigh bells. They are not as easy to find as in the old days. Find a string with tuneful, varying notes if you wish the game to jingle to the full measure of holiday fun.

The idea is simply this: It is possible to suggest, then control the action of a person who does not know what is in your mind, but must find out through the sound of the bells. Here is the way to do it:

Send one of the guests from the room. The remainder decide what he must do. For instance—go to a certain table, pick up a book, take it to another table and place it near the lamp. Here are four separate acts in succession.

The person outside is called back. Somebody has been chosen to be the manipulator of the bells. He must use a nice judgment in using them, ringing softly when the act approaches what is in the minds of all; ringing loudly as the perplexed player moves away. Try it. Use subtle gradations of sound to guide your experiment. Without a word being spoken he will at last be guided to do what has been secretly agreed upon. Loud ringing when he is far from his goal or going from it, soft, soft, barely audible when he is near the doing of what is required.—Martha Banning Thomas.

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Christmas Bells! and Joyous Wedding Bells!

CEDARVILLE! Cee—dar—ville! With a jerk the great Christmas train came to a stop and the next moment Sylvia and Bob were filing their way through the happy, smiling Christmas passengers laden with parcels, boxes, suitcases and good will! Christmas! Christmas everywhere!

Off they hopped and hurried through the blinding snow storm to the house on the side of the hill, the old familiar homestead of Sylvia Bronson. There it stood in its snowy coat and Christmas welcome—much the same as when she had left it but a year before.

"Just think, to be married on Christmas, Bob. The grandest day in the whole year. Isn't it wonderful? Let's hurry. I can hardly wait to see Mother!"

Bob acquiesced by a tighter grip of Sylvia's arm and a genial smile of understanding.

Stamping and brushing the feathery flakes from them, they opened the door and were almost smothered with greetings and shouts of "Merry Christmas" from the whole family.

What a sight! Christmas bells! Wedding bells!

The tree itself was one glittering mass of lights and miniature bells—bells of gold and bells of silver. Even beneath its branches stood a huge bell-shaped container simply loaded down with Christmas gifts—wedding gifts—all for this one night of nights!—Alice B. Palmer.

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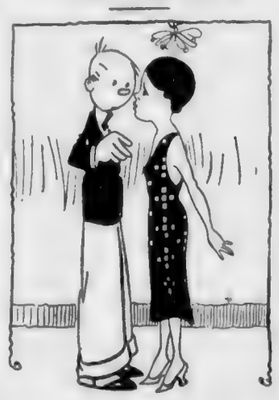
A CHRISTMAS SMACK



George—Would you be alarmed if I kissed you while you are under that mistletoe?

Grace—Yes, but it would be a still alarm.

Good King Wenceslas

Good King Wenceslas, immortalized in the well-known carol, was really a Bohemian prince who died in A. D. 935. His name should properly be spelt "Wenceslaus." He was famous for his great kindness to the poor and needy. When, in September, A. D. 935, he was killed by his brother, Boleslav, the people of the country were heartbroken. He is still regarded as their patron saint.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

Santa Claus Is Popular

"Dat gen'l'man Mistah Santa Claus," said Uncle Eben, "is sho' popular. Nobody else could carry around so much valuables wif'out sooner or later bein' hijacked."

When Christ Was a Child

It is good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas, when its mighty founder was a child himself.

Little Christmas Trees

They haven't yet invented the collapsible Christmas tree for the little flat, but the cedars and spruces grow more lilliputian.

Edith—One of my girl friends is here from college looking for her husband.

Girl—What's his name?

Edith—Oh, she doesn't know yet.

Pauline—Pemberton and I are engaged.

Elizabeth—You don't mean it!

Pauline—No, but he thinks I do.

Christmas Presents to Suit Individual Tastes

BERTHA NEVINS and her best friend, Mary Parks, were discussing Christmas. "It's absurd, Mary," Bertha was saying, "for two grown women to spend quite a lot of money, as we do each year, for foolish presents."

"But, Bertha, we have no families, and it wouldn't seem like Christmas at all—"

"Oh, we'll exchange gifts, of course, darling. Only I think since we have been good friends for so long, we should be perfectly frank about what we want."

"You have something in mind," Mary smiled, and as Bertha agreed—"Well," she continued— "so have I. Something I've wanted for ever so long."

"What?" asked Bertha.

"Guess. It is to put in my living room, near the window. The main part is small, and the outside needn't be large—"

"What is it made of?"

"Wood, usually, and metal. Metal wires, anyway. And it will be company for me—"

"To have sweet melody floating on the air. Am I right? And the color doesn't matter so long as it has a clear tone?"

"Why, yes, but how did you guess so quickly?"

"Because I wanted exactly the same thing for just ages. I'll give you one and you give me one!"

But what Christmas brought to Bertha was a radio, while Mary got a cage and canary.—Helen Gaisford.

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Christmas Is Ireland's Greatest of All Feasts

IN NO country is Christmas looked forward to with greater anticipation than in Ireland. For centuries the coming of the Christ Child has been hailed with unbounded joy by the people of the Emerald Isle.

Many stories associated with Christmas are repeated year after year around Irish firesides. An old legend tells that sometimes on Christmas eve Mary and the Christ Child wander abroad seeking shelter. Fearful lest they might seek in vain, as they did in Bethlehem long ago, a lighted candle is placed in every window to guide them to a place of refuge. These are left burning through the night, gleaming into the darkness, guiding any wanderer that might be abroad; for the legend also tells that the "Mother and Child" may come in almost any guise.

All the world remembers Ireland at Christmas, for her children are scattered in every land. A steady stream of gifts and good wishes come pouring into her gates. Families divided by stretching seas are reunited in spirit, as the bridge of time and space is broken by the old happy greeting, "A Merry Christmas and a Bright New Year."—Katherine Edelman.

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THE EARLY BIRD

"Mabel's afraid I wasn't going to give anything to her."

"How do you know?"

"She sent her Christmas gift to me last week."

Mistletoe a Parasite

The mistletoe, traditional Christmas decoration much more in favor in earlier days, when the ardent swains were not so forward and the maidens were more reserved, is found most abundantly in the tropics, although it is widely distributed throughout the world. The mistletoe is a parasite, living on the sap of the trees around which it entwines itself. On the Atlantic seaboard of the United States the mistletoe is found as far North as the Jersey coast, but is more abundant farther South.

Living Christmas Trees

Longer life for Christmas trees is advocated by the United States forest service, in a note suggesting that a living tree with roots properly balled and packed in a box may be used indoors and later set out to beautify the grounds.

Italian Christmas Industry

Naples was the center of the Italian Christmas industry during the Fifteenth century and had whole bands of artists, "figurari" as they were called, who did nothing but make dolls for Christmas.

The Genuine Christmas

Poets write beautiful Christmas carols, but a child's laugh is Christmas itself.

CARDUI FOR WOMEN

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Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

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For a Merry Christmas Give Your Car

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CRABTREE FURNITURE CO.
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One to Five Years to Pay!

To the Many Friends and Customers of this Company we extend

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THE WORKING MAN'S FRIEND

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CASEY'S—717 Cherry St.
JIM AND DAN

To you and yours,
Happiness and Prosperity
in the year to come

Terrell Electric Co.

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And a Happy New Year
to You and Yours

Koons Dairy Co.

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"100 Per Cent. Union"

Chattanooga Lumber Co.

2101 Broad Street

Phone 6-6151

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Ford Dealers

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Wait for the 1935 Ford

"DO YOU ever win anything in those contests you are always entering?" Muriel Wilson queried of her sister Agnes, who was home for the holidays, as they sat on the bed doing up last minute family gifts Christmas eve.

"Not yet," Agnes laughed. "But by the law of averages I should win sometimes."

"Soon, I'd say," Muriel said grimly. "You've been entering contests of one kind and another ever since we were infants and mother entered you in a prettiest baby contest."

"That's where I began my losing. If I'd won then I'd probably have kept on winning like these people we read about who live on what they make from contests."

"Phooey!" Muriel scoffed. "What makes you do it, anyway?"

"Just my love of adventure. I'm really a born gambler—in a discreet way, of course. That's why I write for my living, just to see if my brain children will find a place or come back home to me."

"Was it your love of adventure, or gambling spirit, or whatever you call it, that made you turn down Harold Ryan three years ago when he came home from college with his cousin Fred to spend the holidays? Now, why did you do that, Agnes? He was everything anyone would want in a husband—looks, family, money, and aren't we always told that marriage is the great adventure?"

"Maybe it is an adventure but what sort of a gamble is it to marry a man

Harold Decided to Deliver the Prize in Person.

who already has everything. No. I preferred to gamble with my own career."

"And now that you've made a success where is the gamble in it?" Muriel carefully stuck a sprig of holly in the knot of her red tissue ribbon.

When Agnes replied it was in a more serious manner:

"Since you ask me so pointedly, Muriel dear, I think, perhaps, if Harold lost his money during the depression, as so many did, and if he were to present himself now as a man winning his way through his own efforts, I might trust myself to adventure along with him. But, I fancy, it is too late. He's probably found some less adventurous soul ere this."

"Most likely," Muriel answered, as she rose to answer the door bell which had been persistently ringing. "Guess we're home alone." She hurried down the stairs.

Five minutes later she was back, trying vainly to refrain from any show of excitement:

"Some one on business for you, Agnes. He's the persistent kind, insisted he had to see you right now."

"Oh, well, all right. I'll go down and get it over with." Agnes took off her smock and departed.

Muriel heard Agnes' surprised ejaculation, but it was some time before she was summoned to join the two in the living room below.

"Muriel is just dying to congratulate me," Agnes gayly greeted her younger sister. "Behold, sister mine, I've actually won in a contest. You see, Harold is managing editor now of the paper that was running this particular contest. When the judges were sort of stuck as to which of three people had won second prize they referred the matter to him and, recognizing your honorable sister's name among the three, he immediately decided in her favor and came, in person, to deliver it."

"But I thought it was for another reason I was to congratulate you," Muriel did not try to conceal her disappointment.

"There is," Harold answered promptly. "I let Agnes speak first. But the reason I had for bringing Agnes the prize in person was to see if I could win this prize person."

Just then the door of the room adjoining was thrown open and another overcoated young man appeared. This time it was Agnes' turn to show astonishment:

"Of all things, Fred Ryan! Have you been there all the time?"

"Sure thing. I came with Harold, a sort of moral support. You see, Muriel and I have our wedding all planned. Let's make it a double one!"

To which bright idea they all joyfully agreed, hugging one another and shouting "Merry Christmas!"

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TEACHERS END STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa.—A brief strike of sixty-six teachers, employed to instruct the over 2,500 pupils in the Jessup borough schools, ended when definite assurance that back salaries extending over eight months would be paid. Over $27,000 was due the teachers in overdue salaries.

"WELL, if there isn't Jean Ellory!" Jean had been an old sweetheart of Salina's and she had not seen him for years; but she would know him in a million, for she had always loved him. He was busy cutting fancy figures on the ice. She stood watching him, her heart skipping beats as she did so.

The ice had been especially prepared for the Christmas holidays and Salina, in her pretty white wool sports outfit was gliding along, swan-like, still watching Jean Ellory out of the corner of her eye.

He must have felt the strong contact of her thought for suddenly he looked in her direction, but she quickly turned the other way. Then he skated more fiercely than ever, cutting a huge letter "S." She skated about pretending not to notice, but when he started off toward the far end of the lagoon she glided over to where he had cut the figures. There was the old-fashioned letter "S" and another and still another. There were "S's" all over. How she wondered if they represented the regular ice-cutter's "S" or if she really dared hope that they might by any chance stand for "Salina."

The snow was becoming heavier and more cumbersome and she noticed that most of the skaters had already left for home and celebrations.

All the way homeward she was thinking about Jean Ellory and stopping at intervals to trace his name in the snow. She must have written it a dozen times or more. The gifts she had been expecting for Christmas suddenly appeared insignificant and useless in comparison to the one vital gift—the love of Jean.

Only with a mighty struggle was Salina endeavoring to join in the Christmas celebrations, for her heart was nearly breaking.

"What is the matter, Salina?" questioned mother, as Salina almost choked with the lump in her throat.

"Nothing, Mother dear, only the Christmas spirit," answered Salina, bravely.

At this very moment Jean was hurrying home whistling merrily, his skates swinging over his shoulders. Suddenly he stopped short at seeing his own name displayed all over the snow, here, there and everywhere. "What on earth could that mean?" It was beautifully lettered and in a girl's handwriting!

Jean, stooping, carefully noted the letters in their every detail. He was determined to learn who the girl could be, who had so thought of him on Christmas eve that she had scrolled his name all over the snow.

Jean, quickening his pace, reached home, luckily before the celebrations had begun and skipped up the staircase two steps at a time to his own room. Most excitedly he dug through his belongings in search of a box of old valentines from school days. It was missing! Where could it be?

"Mother, have you seen my valentines?" shouted Jean.

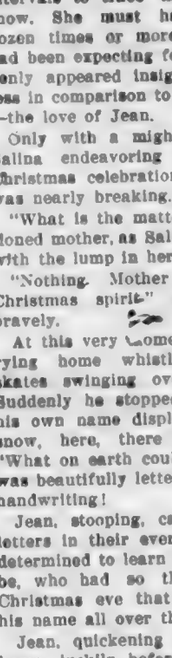
"What on earth do you want with valentines on Christmas, Jean?"

"They are decorating the walls of my room and have been, for some time, my dear brother!" taunted Clara-Bell.

The next moment Jean was tearing down the valentines regardless of his sister's protestations and began frantically examining their contents, still leaving mother and sister stupefied.

"Here it is! I knew it! This is the one!"

Crushed in the hand of Jean was a small red, lace-trimmed heart with the words, "To Jean, from Salina." 'Twas an exact duplicate of the letters in the snow. Now he knew! Dear old Salina! His childhood sweetheart!



The doorbell at Salina's rang with a loud peal right in the midst of the Christmas celebration.

"Who could be calling on Christmas eve?" they all wondered.

"You had better go, Salina," said Mother, sweetly.

Salina went, brushing aside a tear, as she did so.

She opened the door, as if in a dream scene. She had apparently lost all sense of reality for the moment.

"Salina!" said Jean.

"Jean, dear," replied Salina. The "dear" just slipping out from her heart before she knew it.

"My name in the snow," said Jean.

"The letter 'S,'" whispered Salina.

"Merry Christmas!" shouted the whole family.

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Make Christmas Tree Last

Christmas trees hold their needles three or four weeks if their cut ends are placed in a vessel of water.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR CUBA.

Havana, Cuba.—The cabinet has undertaken to set minimum wages for Cuban industrial and agricultural workers. Temporarily, the minimum rate has been set at 80 cents a day for workers outside of cities and $1 a day for sugar workers.

Wishing You a

Merry Christmas

and a

Happy New Year

Hamilton National Bank

of Chattanooga

FIVE BANKING OFFICES

YULETIDE GOOD WISHES

INDEPENDENT THEATERS

AMERICAN -- BIJOU -- PARK
CAMEO -- RIVOLI -- RITZ -- BONITA

"Always a Good Show"

"Old South Beer--Full of Good Cheer"

Chattanooga's OWN Beer!

OLD SOUTH

Pilsener Style

Beer and Ale

Made in Chattanooga
by the

SOUTHEASTERN BREWING CO.

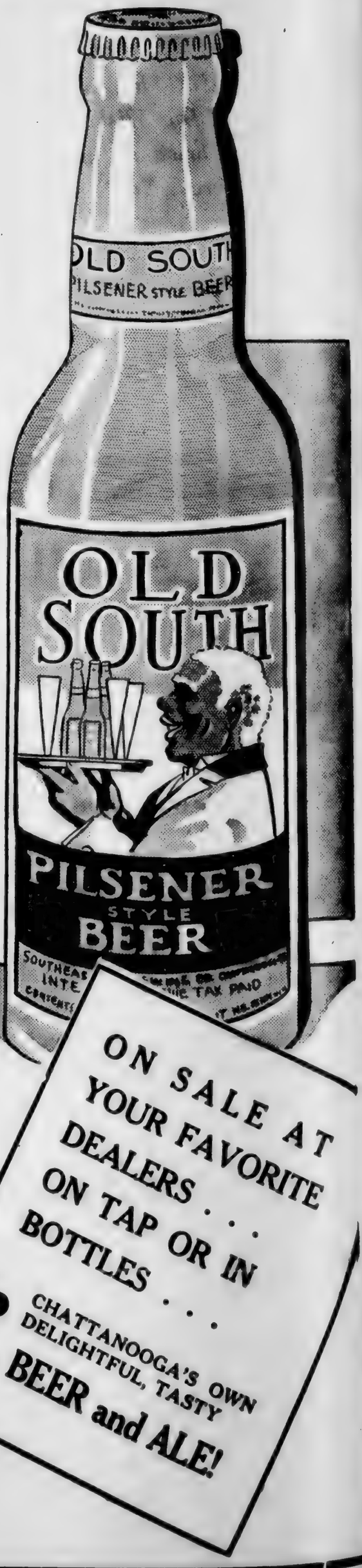
37 West Thirteenth Street

You'll know when ou raise a foamin glass of it that you'e never tasted a ottled beer like OLD SOUTH! It is rich, creamy from its thick, lasting head right down to the bottom of the glass! efore such a bottled beer could even be considered the Southeastern Brewing Comany spent many months in searching for just the right equipment . . . for the finest materials on the market . . . and for the right Brew-Master!

The right Brew-Master was found in the person of jolly ohn Baumgartner, who from his twelfth year has been associated with the Brewery business. His father before him was a famous Brew-Master and the owner of several Breweries . . . and John is following in his father's footsteps, with the reputation of being one of the finest Brew-Masters in the country.

"Old South Beer . . . Full of Good Cheer"

Try a Bottle or Glass of OLD SOUTH Beer or Ale---Today--- and Be Convinced That There Is No Finer to Be Had!


OLD SOUTH
PILSENER STYLE BEER
OLD SOUTH
PILSENER STYLE
BEER
ON SALE AT YOUR FAVORITE DEALERS . . . ON TAP OR IN BOTTLES . . .
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BEER and ALE!

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Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

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PAY NEXT YEAR
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RED ASH AND JELLICO
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Phone 6-5213

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.
We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.
Just ask your old time brother union man.
The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper

S. J. EDWARDS STORES
219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE — 2106 EAST MAIN STREET
210 McCALLIE AVENUE — 2119 DODDS AVENUE
CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE

The UNION LABEL Costs No More at CONTOR Bros.

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Complete lines of High-Class Labeled Merchandise, including the following:

- Leopold Morse Fine Tailored Suits and Overcoats
- Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps
- Dress and Work Shirts
- Dress and Work Pants and Overalls
- Dress and Work Shoes
- Neckties
- Socks
- Hose Supporters
- Suspenders
- Underwear
- Belts
- Handkerchiefs

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COME DOWN AND SEE US

CONTOR BROS.
529 Market Street

YULETIDE JOY AND HAPPINESS 1934

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Dairy Products

1220 King Street

Phone 6-1294

SEASON'S GREETINGS
From
Packer Advertising Corp.
S. G. Saperstein, Mgr.
319 Cherokee Blvd. Ph. 6-6432

Blessed Joys to All! May every joy that blest the year that goes be with you in the new from dawn to close.

STAGMAIER & CO.

Santa All the Year Is Found to Be Good Idea

SANTA CLAUS comes in July as well as December to those who need him in Columbia, Mo. Last Christmas a dollar given anonymously by "a group of children" was used by the Welfare society there to start a fund for year-round needs, instead of gorging people with too many baskets of goodies one day out of 365.

These are some of the things the fund has paid for: glasses to replace those broken by a boy whose mother washes to keep him in school; means of getting a crippled girl to and from school; shoes for the old horse used by the society when there is hauling to be done; the cane a grandfather needed to help him get about; fares of a trachoma patient and a tubercular child who were sent to hospitals; soap and a razor for a young man who wanted to clean up so he could try for a job.

Regular donations to the society may be spent only for food, fuel, clothing and shelter; these all-the-year gifts, though badly needed, would have been impossible but for the dollar from the children "to use any way you want" that gave welfare workers the idea of the Santa Claus fund.—Frances Grinstead.

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Christmas in Christ's Land Is Without Snow

LITTLE Christian children who live in Jerusalem or who are traveling there with their parents will not have a snowy Christmas. Snow almost never falls in Palestine, for the temperature is seldom below 38 degrees. When it does snow, the flakes melt as soon as they touch the ground.

Most of the people in the country where the infant Jesus was born do not celebrate Christmas, however! For only a few of them are Christians; most are Moslems or Jews. There are some Christmas trees in Christian homes, and gifts are exchanged among those who observe Christ's birthday. But there are no street decorations and no late shopping problems. The post offices have no big signs urging "Mail your packages early!"

Yet there is probably no place in the world more appropriate to visit at Christmas. The Holy Sepulchre is in the old part of the city, and at Bethlehem, six miles south, is a great church that has replaced the humble inn where Christ was born. Inside is a large flat stone on which the infant Jesus is supposed to have been laid, reminding us how Christianity grew from one humble life.—Frances Grinstead.

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AT CHRISTMAS TIME

"Henry, what were you conversing with the ashman about?"

"Why, Helen, I was trying to coax him to smoke those cigars you gave me for a Christmas present."

"Call him back, Henry."

"Ah, you would like to see him take the cigars?"

"No, I want him to take some perfume to his wife—you know, dear, the perfume you selected for my Christmas gift."

The Need of Santa Claus

"If there were no God it would be necessary to invent him," said a well-known writer. There is no Santa Claus in our grown-up world, but we have found we needed him as one of the most beloved characters in the world of childhood, which is peopled with legends of the child's own making. The enchanting belief in Santa and his reindeer, his paunch and his pack filled with toys will never hurt a child. The cynical grown-ups, who have too completely lost their belief in him and his kind, need your help.

Demand for Christmas Toys

Children are still running true to form in their requests to Santa Claus. The girls still want dolls, play furniture and toy household appliances and the boys want cowboy suits and mechanical toys year after year.

Children Like to Buy

Children take pride in being able to buy their own gifts for members of the family and for friends. Often mothers find their ingenuity put to a severe test to find ideas enough to go round in the necessarily limited price range.

Poinsettias

Poinsettias require a temperature that does not fall below 65 degrees Fahrenheit. While the plants are blooming, the soil should be kept quite moist.

PRISON INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Washington.—The Federal Prison Industries, Inc., has just been created by executive order of President Roosevelt. It is stated that the board, as the new unit is termed, will have power to determine the extent of industrial operations and, so far as practicable, diversify prison industrial operations. It is hoped to eventually arrive at the point where no single private industry shall be forced to bear an undue burden of competition with the products of prison workshops. Organized labor has fought for this result for many years. The board of directors for the new organization is composed of the following: Sanford Bates, Thomas A. Rickert, John B. Miller, Dr. M. L. Brittain and Sam A. Lewisohn.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority and power vested in me, the undersigned, as trustee, by a deed of trust conveying to the undersigned, as trustee, the real estate hereinafter described, executed by John O. Fowler and wife, Lena B. Fowler, on June 18, 1930, and recorded on June 23, 1930, in Book E, Vol. 25, page 322 et seq., in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is here made for the full terms and provisions thereof, to secure the payment of a debt of the grantors to the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, in the principal sum of Sixty Thousand ($60,000.00) Dollars for borrowed money and evidenced by ten (10) notes of the grantors payable to the order of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of even date of said deed of trust, nine of said notes are for Three Thousand ($3,000.00) Dollars each, and due respectively on the first day of May in the years 1931 to 1939, both inclusive, and one note is for Thirty-three Thousand ($33,000.00) Dollars due the first day of May, 1940, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, both as to principal and interest, and in the performance of other covenants of the grantors contained in said deed of trust, and said default still continuing and now existing, the said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the present legal owner and holder of said notes and indebtedness, has declared and elected and does here and now declare and elect that the entire balance due of the principal sum and interest and of all other sums secured by the said deed of trust shall be due and payable at once, and has elected to foreclose upon the property conveyed by said deed of trust and more fully described hereinafter, all in accordance with the terms and provisions of said deed of trust; now, therefore, at the request and upon the directions of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the present legal owner and holder of said notes and indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, which said indebtedness is now due and unpaid, I, James T. Burns, Trustee, will offer for sale and will sell at the west door of the court house on Walnut Street in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on Friday, January 11, 1935, the following described real estate situated in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, namely:

Lots number Sixteen, Eighteen, Nineteen and Twenty, in Block One of Stanton's Addition to Chattanooga, as shown by plat of record in Book H, Volume 2, pages 156-159, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and being the same property conveyed to said bargainors by J. G. Sterchi and wife by deed dated March 18, 1930, and filed for record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on June 9, 1930.

Said sale will be made at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, in fee simple, and in bar of all rights of redemption, and all homestead and dower rights.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title is believed to be good, but sale and transfer will be made as trustee only.

This 15th day of December, 1934.

JAMES T. BURNS,
Trustee.

Wilkerson & Wilkerson, Attorneys. 1-4

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50673
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Leone E. Patterson vs. James E. Patterson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James E. Patterson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February, 1935, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of December, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.

B. W. Hargraves, Atty. 1-4

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50513
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Helen Cartland Suddath vs. Rufus E. Suddath

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Rufus E. Suddath is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of November, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Carter J. Lynch, Atty. 12-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50517
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ether Waddell vs. Ed Waddell

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ed Waddell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 20th day of November, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 12-21

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the fourth day of March, 1929, by Lee G. Dearing and wife, Caroline Rose Dearing, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book W, Vol. 23, page 410 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said county in Book ----, Vol. ----, page ---- to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having been continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel Bosworth Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead at the West door of the courthouse on Walnut street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, at 11 o'clock, a.m.,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1934,

the following decribed real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 11 of the Country Club Place, according to plat of said Addition of record in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Plat Book No. 7, page 22.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 23rd day of November, 1934.

SAMUEL BOSWORTH SMITH, JR.,
Trustee.

12-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 50554
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Anna Clemons Brady vs. Robert Brady

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Robert Brady is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 27th day of November, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.

Jas. F. Morgan, Atty. 12-21

In Union there is strength
NRA
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-1941

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY
TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices

East Lake Yard, 3508 7th Ave. — Phone 3-1075
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We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

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for
Boys' Wagons
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Footballs, Carvers
Silverware and
Holiday Gifts
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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
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UNFAIR
To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

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QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
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We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!
Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!
Why not . . .
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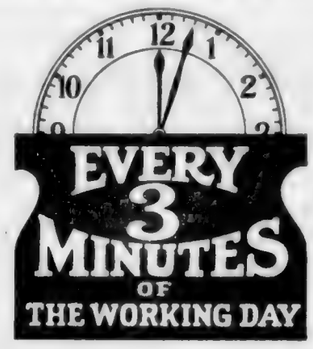
3448 BRAINERD ROAD - - - - - - PHONE 2-1136



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TURKEY FREE
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STERCHI BROS STORES, INC.

Hibbler-Barnes Company

Coal and Building Material

Five Yards—"A Load a Minute"

Main Yard and Office
700 E. 10th St. Phone 7-2131

"Lone Wolf's" Tracks in the Christmas Snow

THERE he stood—"The Lone Wolf!" halfway down the hillside midst a snow-covered landscape, the moon and stars disclosing his tracks and shadowy figure upon the glistening sheet of ice-coated snow. He gazed hungrily toward a small group of houses huddled together at the foot of the hill, a faint light gleaming from their windows.

As Mary Louise was absorbed in turkey-dressing, cranberries, recipe books and Christmas spices, her thoughts wandered to this beautiful picture—"The Lone Wolf." For many years she had longed to possess it, but her husband did not approve, so she had done without it.

Mary Louise brushed away a tear as she thought of the coveted picture and then promptly forgot all about it in her loving efforts to make her family happy on Christmas.

When all was in readiness and the tree beautifully trimmed, Mary Louise called in the family for the Christmas celebration. How the children danced and tore about the toy-strewn living room! How dear old John absorbed himself in his brand-new smoking outfit!

Was Mary Louise to receive nothing?

Turning, she saw John tacking up the most adorable bit of tapestry he had ever seen—"The Lone Wolf"! Just the thing for that great empty wall space! "Merry Christmas, Mary," said John, as they all stood gazing upon "The Lone Wolf" with his tracks in the snow.—Alice B. Palmer.

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"The Old Reliable"

Extends

to the Many Readers of The Labor World

A Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year

RICE BROS. Auto Co., Inc.
708 McCALLIE AVE.
Phone 6-7736

Christmas Radio Skit That "Went Over" Big

"WHY don't you try a radio skit for XYZ?" Dick Hassel had written his mother, Grace.

Grace tried it and was as much surprised as anyone when it was accepted, to be broadcast at seven o'clock, Christmas eve.

Mrs. Hassel had been greatly disappointed when Dick, for lack of finances, had to give up studying for the ministry and had gone to work in the big city. Recently he had written that he had a new job, a surprise, that he would tell Mother Grace and Father Jim about at Christmas.

Because Grace had always pictured Dick as the popular young minister, she featured the idea in her play, with the beautiful organist as his sweetheart.

Christmas eve Jim tuned in on XYZ. Promptly at seven came the theme song; then, to their amazement, a voice strangely familiar:

"This is station XYZ."

Then another voice: "Our play this evening, 'The New Minister,' is written by our announcer's mother, Mrs. Grace Hassel. Our popular announcer, Dick Hassel, will take the part of the minister."

"Of all things!" Grace exclaimed. "The young scamp!"

"No wonder your skit went over so fast," Jim grinned.

"Now, listen! We're missing it," Grace happily admonished as the young minister's voice announced that the audience would join in singing "Joy to the World."—Florence Harris Wells.

© Western Newspaper Union.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS

THE carol was originally a joyous dance, a sign of liberation from the religious austerity of the Puritan era. Percy Dearmar, writing in "The Oxford Book of Carols," says: "The carol, by forsaking the timeless contemplative melodies of the church, began the era of modern music, which throughout has been based on the dance."

Cheese Rind for Birds

In a recent discussion of the best way of feeding birds in the garden, one experimenter put forward the rind of a Stilton cheese as the supreme Christmas fare! Birds of many sorts, especially the robin, are greedily fond of it. They have a desire for fat and the cheese provides this in association with other virtues. If we feed birds for the sake of watching them as well as comforting them, the rind, if preserved in more or less unbroken form, has the advantage that it cannot be carried away and attracts five or six species of bird if no more.—London Spectator.

A Colorful Set of Bowls

No modern kitchen is complete without a nest of bowls in a color corresponding to the color scheme of the kitchen. If you know of a person without this delightful kitchen help, it might be a suggestion for a Christmas or birthday gift.

Make Children Happy

The citizen who makes a child happy Christmas time often learns that he gets a lot of happiness out of the transaction for himself.

Needs No Ceremony

A real man is one who doesn't make a ceremony out of his charity.

Washington.—The national industrial recovery board has announced the appointment of Harry C. Carr as acting division administrator of the distributing trades division to succeed Robert L. Houston, who resigned recently.

Mr. Carr was deputy administrator in charge of the retail section of the distributing trades section.

Kelly Beer Distributors

SCHLITZ BEER

Cherokee Beer Distributing Co.

RED TOP BEER

MORE ABOUT THE TIMES

(Continued from First Page)

a workers' payroll of $16,000 a week, basing the claim on the assumption that the average wage of the textile worker is $16 per week. If this writer would only gather some facts before writing such a thing it would prevent a lot of misinformation getting before the public. As for 1,000 workers losing their jobs due to the strike and removal of plants, the Watkins Hosiery mill was closed a long time before the strike here in Chattanooga was even spoken of and the company did not employ 100 workers. The Miller-Smith seamless department was practically down for three months before the strike and had made plans to move elsewhere so as to get cheaper labor. Here we find less than a hundred workers losing their jobs. The Browning mill did employ about one hundred and fifty.

"The Champion mill, according to the author, established a new mill in Marietta, Ga., and employed about 200 there, while the truth is the mill at Marietta was there years ago, according to my information, and still employs the same force here as they did before the strike.

"None of these mills has worked full time as long as I have been in Chattanooga, which has been about eighteen months. At any rate, figuring all of these numbers together I cannot get even 500 workers all told that are affected. As for the payroll, not by any stretch of the imagination can I get a $16,000 payroll together when I have looked at many pay envelopes of these workers, which due to low wages and short time only amounted to a few dollars per week.

"For the information of the author, the minimum wage of a textile worker is $12 per week for forty hours and not $14 per week as he contends, and the employer also is allowed 5 per cent of his employes on a substandard basis, which means $9.60 for a 40-hour week, and he takes undue advantage of this clause. Again I must bring out the fact that due to a shortage of work many of these hosiery workers, even while they are supposed to be employed, must apply for relief from the T. E. R. A. so that they can subsist.

"It is regrettable that space does not allow me to mention many more specific cases of law wages and other abuses under which the textile worker must work. But there certainly must be very good reasons why the hosiery workers responded in such great numbers in joining a hosiery workers' union when the first real opportunity presented itself.

"Any unbiased person knows the real reason why these hosiery employers want to move into a small community such as Etowah, Bridgeport and many other of like character, where the town is controlled by one or two persons where the employer of a worker can chisel to his heart's content without fear or molestation upon the part of the worker, due to lack of organization.

"Any honest employer does not have to fear a labor organization among his employes, because it has been shown and proven that the honest employer and the labor union can work together harmoniously and still prosper. It is to the interest of a labor union that the members thereof shall have steady work and, therefore, they are always willing to co-operate with the employer toward that end so that both may prosper.

"FRED G. HELD."

MORE ABOUT TEACHERS

(Continued from First Page)

would have a median of about $400 below standard, some salaries ranging more than $1,000 below. Teachers with three years of college training would have a median of $170 below the standard, while those with two years or less of college work would only have a median of $60 below standard. More than one hundred and fifty salaries would be above standard."

General legislative program of the Tennessee Federation of Labor was presented to the delegation Saturday by Paul J. Aymon, legislative chairman of the state body, and the members expressed themselves as heartily in accord with most of the proposals.

On certain of the items, however, more information was asked, and it is probable other meetings will be held at an early date in order to thoroughly familiarize the lawmakers with details of the various proposals.

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods

Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times

Eckerd's

Truck Drivers Meet Sunday Afternoon

President C. R. Simmons, of Local 594, has issued an invitation to all white local truck drivers to attend an open meeting Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Roosevelt hall, to discuss operation of the NRA and the desirability of forming a general organization of these workers.

"All white truck drivers, whether they work for themselves or for somebody else, are asked to attend," Mr. Simmons told The Labor World. "We have assurance that several good speakers will be present to assist in an advisory capacity, and we hope to have Roosevelt hall filled for the meeting."

SOCIALISTS SEEKING CLOSER CO-OPERATION WITH ORGANIZED LABOR

Boston.—An immediate program of action to further the growing friendly co-operation between the organized labor movement and the socialist party has been adopted by the socialist national executive committee, meeting here. The program includes:

A vigorous campaign for the 30-hour week.

A campaign to enroll all workers into genuine labor unions, and to destroy company unions.

A campaign for adequate unemployment insurance legislation.

A survey of the prospects for independent political action on the part of labor and farm organizations in the near future.

In addition to the above steps, the national executive committee rejected a proposal for joint action with the communist party on the grounds that the disruptive policy of the communists in the labor movement made impossible their inclusion in a program of co-operation with the organized labor movement.

Season's Greetings To All Our Friends and Patrons

"Daddy" Williams Glass and Frame Co.

814 Lindsay St.

Campbell Oil Co.

Main Office Phone 3-0152

Shell Products

There's a Station in Your Neighborhood

Central Body Meet Postponed for Week

Regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, scheduled for Monday night, has been postponed for one week, or until Monday, Dec. 31, it was announced Thursday. Action postponing the session was taken by the executive board, President Kamin said, members feeling that the Christmas season precludes desirability of transacting regular business by the delegates.

Constipation Symptoms Soon Go Away After Use of Black-Draught

Mrs. S. G. Ramey, of Henryetta, Okla., writes that she has taken Thedford's Black-Draught about twenty-five years, when needed, and has "found it very good." "When I have a sour stomach and my mouth tastes bitter, and I feel bilious, sluggish and tired, I will very soon have a severe headache if I don't take something. I have learned to keep off these spells by taking Thedford's Black-Draught. Very soon I am feeling fine. I feel that Black-Draught can't be beaten as a family medicine." . . . Get a package of Black-Draught today. Sold in 25¢ packages.

100 PER CENT. UNION

FIX-RIGHT SHOE SHOP

No. 2

926 MARKET STREET

Next to City Water Co.

Phone 6-9691

RICHBERG INDICATES GOVERNMENT PLANS A "MIDDLE ROAD COURSE"

New York.—Veering neither to the right nor to the left, but keeping a "middle of the road" course, on the part of the administration, was indicated in an important address by Donald R. Richberg, executive director of the national emergency council. The address was delivered at the annual dinner of the National Manufacturers' association.

The failure of private business to meet all of its responsibilities was the cause of the government's present intervention with industry, he said.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Every member of the staff . . . from the president to the janitor . . . wishes you a Merry Christmas.

May your holidays be full of cheer and the joys of good fellowship.

MORRIS PLAN BANK
THE BANK FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

Deposits Insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., as under Banking Act of 1933 as amended.

PROVIDENT BLDG. 719 BROAD ST

Your Savings Account Invited

MILLER BROS. CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS. CO.

Open Evenings Until 8 O'clock

WE SOLVE His GIFT PROBLEM QUICKLY

Sale of SHIRTS

Famous Sylklyke Broadcloth

Shirts $1.00

$1.45 to $1.65 Values!

Miller's Men's Dept.—First Floor

Gifts

The makers of our exclusive "Sylklyke" Shirts---the pride of our stock---had too many fine Shirts on hand . . . They wanted to clear decks for their next season's product. So, knowing how proud we are of our "Sylklyke" Shirts, they offered 9,682 of them at such a low price that we closed this deal immediately.

- Smart Collar - Attached Styles
- Plain Colors, White, Blue, Gray, Tan
- Pre-Shrunk Broadcloths
- New Fancy Patterns
- Sizes 13½ to 18

Miller Bros Co.

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 28, 1934 | Number 36

NEW WALKOUT AT RICHMOND IS SANCTIONED

Vote of Workers Approved by Parent Body.

REFUSE ANOTHER SLASH IN WAGES

Officials of Hosiery Workers Hope for Adjustment at Conference Monday.

Official sanction, which carries with it support of the international union, was received this week for the strike called by employes of the Richmond Hosiery mills, at Rossville, whose entire board of directors was indicted some months ago in federal court for alleged violation of United States laws.

Vote to strike against another reduction in pay was said to have been unanimous when 525 union members at the mill met last Saturday afternoon at Roosevelt hall. The mill was opened Wednesday, when a few employes were engaged in taking inventory.

Advices from union headquarters Thursday stated that Vice-President McKeown, of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and Frank Ward, special representative, will be in Chattanooga Monday to endeavor to compose the differences. A conference with mill officials is scheduled for that day.

Striking workers told The Labor World Thursday that, although Mr. Fowler, of Cartersville, chairman of the Richmond board, had assured their representatives at least ten days' notice would be given before another pay cut was placed in effect, the workers had scarcely more than one hour's notice before the Christmas holidays, when a printed ballot was placed in their envelopes for presenting before they left the mill on Friday, Dec. 21.

Workers who received no more than the code were previously told, it was said, that their pay would not be affected, and the wage slash, announced as amounting to 10 per cent., is declared to have been placed on a relatively small percentage of employes, reducing their pay vastly more than 10 per cent. figured on the total number of employes.

The "ballot" placed in the pay envelopes is said to have come as a complete surprise to the workers, who were expected to express their reaction immediately, and were not given time to consider the matter.

At the meeting Saturday morning, however, it was said the pay slash and its effects were thoroughly considered, after which the vote was 100 per cent. for a strike.

Soddy unit of the Richmond concern has been closed for several weeks by a strike of the workers.

It was said that the Richmond employes were petitioned by workers in every hosiery mill in the territory to decline to accept the cut, it being recognized that such action, if unopposed, would undoubtedly result in another general wage slash for hosiery mill employes. Moral and financial support, it is declared, has been offered by employes of other hosiery mills, and the strikers, of course, will have the undivided backing of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in their efforts to prevent further lowering of their living standards.

$2,500 INCOME NEEDED.

Boston.—The Rev. Francis J. Haas, labor representative on the general NRA board, in an address here, asserted that, when minimum wages are being set, "not less than $2,500 a year" should be considered as the amount required to maintain a family in reasonable comfort. Rev. Haas also made this significant statement: "Section 7-A—the collective bargaining clause in the recovery act—had been allowed to operate freely during the past year, it would have had the certain effect of increasing purchasing power."

Calls Readers Of The Labor World Mental Cripples

But Company's Union Strike Debts Wait While Charity Is Served.

Officials of the Davenport Hosiery mills do not have a very high regard for The Labor World or its readers, if what is regarded as a semi-official letter furnished this paper this week is authentic.

Local trades unionists are thoroughly familiar with the attitude of the Davenport officials during the recent strike, and with the company's so-called "union," which was believed to have been organized and placed in charge of a young man named Bennett, in order to forestall the inevitable progress of a real 100 per cent. workers organization, formed for the purpose of improving conditions of the workers themselves, and striving to gain recognition guaranteed under the laws of the United States government. This "association," "club," "circle," or whatever it was named, was quite active during the recent unpleasantness in an effort to convince the public that Davenport employes wanted nothing to do with "outside agitators," etc. However, the plant remained closed until the strike was ended officially.

Recently, Labor World readers will remember, this paper was furnished with what was purported to be a letter addressed to the mill workers and signed by the young man Bennett, in which it was explained to the members of the company's "circle" that the "club" had incurred an indebtedness during the strike of some $275, and "in order not to work a hardship on the members," if they would sell a certain number of tickets to a sort of minstrel performance, the indebtedness might be cleared up and the "athletic" and "social" events of the winter financed.

Members of Local 53, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, however, had heard the company's "association" had asked and secured the promise of free rental for the proposed "performance" at the Southside Y. M. C. A., under the guise of "sweet charity," and representations were made to officials of the "Y," who were asked to investigate the "charitable" proposal.

For some reason or other the big show was moved to the Memorial auditorium later, where regular rental was paid, and it was announced the proceeds had been given to the News-Salvation basket fund.

Members of Local 53 this week professed a lack of knowledge as to how the strike deficit will be covered and the winter "sports" of the company's union financed, in view of developments.

An interesting sidelight on the more or less amusing situation, however, occurred this week, when members of Local 53 furnished The Labor World with another letter supposed to be signed by the company's "club" representative, which contained the following paragraph:

> " * * * Regardless of false propaganda relayed by The Labor World to its sympathizing members (with whom we sympathize), the show goes on for the sake of sweet charity. Sensible, thinking Chattanoogans and loyal employes of the Davenport Hosiery mills have long recognized this paper as a medium for circulating misconstrued truth to its membership of mental cripples."

On behalf of all its weak-minded readers, The Labor World extends greetings of the season to the Davenport officials, including the "chief engineer" of the company's club, and congratulates them on their free-will offering to "sweet charity" on Christmas day.

PERKINS GETS WISH; FOUND GUILTY; FINED

Harrisburg, Pa.—Fred C. Perkins, the New York battery manufacturer who so blatantly defied the NRA, has apparently got his wish. He had admittedly violated the wage and hour provisions of the NRA code covering his industry and defied the government to proceed against him, being quoted as saying "I wish they would" and he'd "show them."

Following a trial here, Perkins was found guilty on ten counts. Federal Judge Albert L. Watson fined him a total of $1,500.

Here Are New Stretch-Out Board Members

Left to right, front row: Earle Stall, Cotton; Ruth Reticker, Wool; William A. Mitchell, chairman, and John Nickerson, Silk. Back row: E. L. Oliver, Silk; Geoffrey C. Brown, Cotton, and Harold J. Walter, Wool.

Local Unions Elect Old-Timers And 'Youngsters' as Officials

Plumbers' Chiefs

O. E. COOK
President.

E. S. STACY
Financial Secretary.

T. B. WALKER
Vice-President.

Marked preference for the "old-timers" is seen in the result of local union elections as "first returns" come into this office. A liberal sprinkling of the younger element, however, is noted also, which is believed to be calculated to strike a balance between the two.

Railway Carmen, Plumbers and Steamfitters, Iron Molders and Electrical Workers elections were reported this week, the latter not being regular annual affair, but a switching necessitated by the resignation of President Butler.

O. E. Cook, named president of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, may hardly be considered among the newcomers, his election as chief executive of the local being the ninth time he has been so honored. Aside from this service, he has filled, at various times, every office within the gift of his fellow members, and was a delegate to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council six years. He also represented Local 43 in the international conventions at Toledo in 1917 and at Atlantic City in 1928. Mr. Cook joined the local June 17, 1908, and has been a continuous member since.

T. B. "Barney" Walker, named vice-president, may also be listed among the "old-timers," his election to the office being for the sixth consecutive term. Vice-president seems to be the long suit of Mr. Walker, he having served other locals in the same capacity for ten years before coming to Chattanooga and affiliating with Local 43 on Nov. 9, 1910. Vice-president of Local 43 is not an empty honor, it is explained, the office carrying with it the position of chairman of the executive board.

For secretary-treasurer the Plumbers and Steamfitters again selected E. S. Stacy, who already has four years in that office to his credit. Mr. Stacy joined the local on Nov. 26, 1910, and during his continuous membership since that time has served in every office except president, nomination for which he has several times declined. He also was delegate to Central Body several years.

John Phillips, new recording secretary, was elected for his first term in office, although he has been an active member of Local 43 for the past five years.

Other offices filled at the election were:

Executive Board—T. B. Walker, chairman; S. McD. Wheals, S. H. Martin, H. D. Malone and H. H. Kelly.

Finance Board—J. T. Cotter, A. McD. Wheals, S. H. Martin.

Delegates to Central Body and committees will be named at next regular meeting of Local 43, which will be held the first Friday in January.

WARREN BRYAN AGAIN HEADS RAIL CARMEN.

Warren Bryan, veteran official of Lodge 211, Railway Carmen, was again chosen to head that organization at the annual election of officers last week. Familiar names are seen throughout the list submitted to The Labor World, which follows:

Warren Bryan, president; B. H. Roy, vice-president; W. W. Kirkpatrick, recording secretary; C. C. McDowell, financial secretary; J. A. Swing, treasurer; J. H. Wood, guide; Bert Hicks, warden; Charles Nelson, sentinel; C. B. Hall, chaplain. Trustees—G. C. Smith, J. H. Wood, C. B. Hall. Local Protective Board—H. C. Patterson, chairman; E. H. Gattis, L. E. Smith. Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—J. W. Fuller, W. W. Kirkpatrick, J. H. Wood.

MOLDERS NAME JOHN MILLER.

At the annual election of Molders' Local No. 53 the following officers were named for the ensuing year:

John Miller, President; C. D. Tittle, vice-president; William Blaylock, financial secretary; T. T. Buchanon, treasurer; R. L. St. John, recording secretary; Carl Deshea, inductor; Morse Lea and Batchelor Clark, doorkeepers; trustees, S. B. Farmer, Alex Rogular, Ernest Stewart.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS MAKE CHANGES.

Changes in the official personnel of Local 175, Electrical Workers, made by the executive board when President A. E. Butler was forced to resign his office because of press of other matters, were ratified by last regular session of the local, as follows:

E. E. McDaniels, who has been serving as financial secretary, was elevated to the presidency to succeed Mr. Butler, and W. L. Cooper was chosen to succeed Mr. McDaniels.

Choice of the board, it was said, was unanimously approved.

Prominent Men Local Visitors

Among prominent southerners who were registered at local hotels Friday were John Peel, of Greenville, S. C., and John Edgerton, of Lebanon, Tenn. These two gentlemen, however, were stopping at different hotels, and are said to have been in Chattanooga on different missions.

Wiedemann's Beer On Local Market

Old-time beer-drinkers will welcome announcement, made in our advertising columns today, that the famous old Wiedemann's beer has been placed on the Chattanooga market, and may now be had at local dealers.

The Wiedemann brewery is one of the oldest in the nation, and although the product has been sold in other sections for some months, it will be new to local imbibers since the advent of "three-two."

Death Angel Visits Homes Of Labor Men

Tom Crow, J. T. McPherson Called—Weesner Loses Mother.

The Christmas season was marred in at least three homes of local trade unionists by the sudden call of the Death Angel, and two valiant organized labor boosters were taken, while another was bereft of his mother.

Early Sunday morning Tom V. Crow, who had become well known throughout this section for his valuable activities in behalf of the labor movement, was suddenly stricken at his home in Dalton, and passed away immediately. Mr. Crow was known as the "father" of the movement in Dalton, and to his able, conscientious efforts and advice is attributed the fact that the neighbor city is practically 100 per cent. organized. He was a charter member and business agent of Local 1893, U. T. W. Becoming a member of organized labor only recently, Mr. Crow rapidly gained hosts of friends by his frank and manly statement of his convictions, and his talents were immediately recognized by trade union executives, which resulted in his being named a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers.

Mr. Crow had been in the best of health, and his demise, attributed to acute indigestion, was a great shock to scores of friends throughout the territory. He is survived by his wife and seven children, the oldest of whom is 12. He was 45 years old.

Funeral services, conducted from the Strains undertaking parlors in Dalton Tuesday, were attended by numbers of friends from Chattanooga, LaFayette, Dalton, Chickamauga, Rome and Atlanta.

Passing of Mr. Crow leaves a recognized gap in the ranks of Dalton trades unionists which will be hard to fill, and his service to the cause will be an inspiration to many to complete the great task which he so faithfully and conscientiously began.

J. T. McPHERSON PNEUMONIA VICTIM.

J. T. McPherson, 52, superintendent of the parcel post delivery at the postoffice, passed away Wednesday afternoon at his home, following only a few days' illness of pneumonia.

Mr. McPherson, who had been in the service since 1909, was well known locally as a delegate from the local Letter Carriers' union to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, his service including some time as president of the Carriers' local and also as a member of the executive board of Central Body. He was a staunch believer in organized labor, and his genial disposition endeared him to scores of his fellow workers both at the postoffice and generally.

He is survived by his wife, mother, two daughters, two sisters and one brother. Funeral services were held Friday afternoon at a local undertaking establishment, with the Revs. James L. Fowle, French Wampler and Marcus Triplett officiating.

CLIFFORD WEESNER LOSES MOTHER.

Many local friends of Clifford Weesner, veteran member of Lodge 1450, Machinists, will sympathize with him and other surviving relatives in the loss of Mr. Weesner's mother, Mrs. Mary C. Weesner, who passed away at her home, 1306 Bailey avenue, last Friday morning, at the age of 65.

Funeral services for Mrs. Weesner were held Monday afternoon at the J. Avery Bryan company, conducted by the Rev. James L. Fowle.

OFFER SYMPATHY TO A BROTHER.

Members of Local 549, Bakery Salesmen, have adopted the following resolution of sympathy for a brother member, Fred Smith, who was bereft of his mother recently:

> Whereas, information having reached this body, at regular meeting Dec. 11, 1934, that death had removed from this life the mother of our brother, Fred Smith, of the Colonial Baking Baking company; be it therefore
>
> Resolved, That we take this means of conveying to Brother Smith our sincere sympathy in the trying ordeal through which he has passed. We realize that

(Continued on Last Page)

MORE LIGHT THROWN ON TEACHERS' PAY

Federation Analyzes Proposed Salary Scale.

COMPARISON SHOWS MANY INEQUITIES

Explains Why Schoolmarms Are Warned Not to Discuss Salaries.

(Written for The Labor World by a representative of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers' Federation.)

A storekeeper, at certain times, takes an inventory of all the stock on hand. He does this in order to know what he has and so that he may secure more goods to fill future demands of customers.

"Taking stock" is an excellent practice. Persons may take stock of their own characteristics and abilities. Cities take stock of their financial conditions and even school systems take stock. The report of the Tennessee educational commission was just such an example. The report of the University of Chattanooga on the teaching staffs of Chattanooga and Hamilton county was another example. But as the inventory of the storekeeper would be of little value without the subsequent purchase of goods, so the report of the Tennessee educational commission and the report of the University of Chattanooga would be of no value without the subsequent effort to correct and improve existing conditions. The state report will be handled by the coming state legislature. In the meantime Chattanooga citizens should study their specific problems with the idea of understanding and improving them.

Some facts, brought oue in the recent report, have been arranged in a table below. In the first column are numbers ranging consecutively from 1 to 15, representing the number of years a teacher may have been employed in the Chattanooga city school system. The table is divided into four groups, representing the training of teachers now employed. The first group consists of teachers with a master's degree, or five years or more of college work. The second group represents teachers with an A. B. degree, or four years of college training. The third group consists of teachers who have had three years of college training; and the last group consists of teachers who have had two years or less of college training.

Each group is divided into two parts; the first, marked "Federation Scales," means that the salaries in this list are those worked out, after careful research, by a committee of the teachers' federation as equitable salaries for teachers of like training in this community at the present time. The second part, marked "Present Salaries," means that these are the salaries that various teachers of like training were actually receiving last year. (No general correction has been made in salaries this year.)

According to the best authorities on salary scales, all teachers with the same amount of training and experience should receive the same salary. (One-half value is given to experience gained without school systems other than Chattanooga or Hamilton county.) As Chattanooga has no salary scale, it will be noticed that in almost every instance a wide variety of salaries exists where there should be only one. Is there any wonder that teachers are told not to discuss their salaries?

It will be noticed also that a wide difference appears between the salaries now paid and those advocated in the scientifically devised scale which the federation has offered.

(The proposed salary scale, with comparisons, will be found on the last page of this issue.)

Nick-a-Jack Workers To Meet January 5

The Labor World is asked to announce that next regular session of the Nick-a-Jack branch of Local 53, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, will meet on Saturday, Jan. 5, at Roosevelt hall, at 10 a.m. The local meets each first and third Saturday, and the fact that there are five Saturdays in December occasions the three-weeks interval at this time.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 10, 1921.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1934

What Next!

A new quick freezing machine that turns fruits and fruit juices into frozen desserts in 40 seconds is now being made. Seeds and skins are removed from fruits, the remaining substance reduced to proper consistency, then processed and canned, to be used with the freezing machine, the basic objective being to increase markets for fruits.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is the Textile Labor Banner?

A.—A new weekly publication of the United Textile Workers of America.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The real prosperity, wealth, enlightenment and advancement of all nations depends upon the condition of the masses. An ideal state will never be reached until labor is in a position to absorb that which it creates?"

A.—The late George W. Perkins, president of the Cigar Makers' International union.

* * *

Q.—How can retail dealers find out where to obtain union-labeled goods?

A.—By consulting local trade union officials or writing the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor building, Washington, D. C.

Q.—What prominent trade union official was elected to a high state office in November?

A.—Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, who was elected lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Q.—Does organized labor favor censorship of motion pictures?

A.—The American Federation of Labor has gone on record a number of times opposing motion picture censorship.

* * *

Q.—Is there any record of the first labor organization in Washington, D. C.?

A.—Printers say that Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, which celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in 1915, was the first labor union in the national capital.

Wisdom

Let all bitterness and wrath and anger and clamor and evil-speaking be put away with all malice; be ye kindly affectioned one to another, in brotherly love, in honor preferring one another.—St. Paul.

* * *

Not gold but only men can make
A people great and strong;
Men who for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.
—Emerson.

"Now I'm the Picture of Health," Says Lady After Taking CARDUI

Here is how Cardui helped an Alabama lady. . . . "I suffered from pains in my back and sides," writes Mrs. A. G. Gray, of Cusseta, Ala. "I was so thin and weak, I read of Cardui and decided to take it. I noticed at once it was helping me. I kept taking Cardui until I had finished five bottles. I gained. My health was much better. Now I am the picture of health. My color is good and my weight increased." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine

Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS

DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU

Phone County 5605-J

Sales Tax Unfair to Workers

The American Federation of Labor has persistently held that the sales tax, federal, state, or municipal, is in reality nothing but a scheme to exempt the well-to-do from taxation and saddle the cost of government on those who are least able to pay.

The administration of the sales tax in Illinois confirms labor's contention. The law which became effective July 1, 1933, provided that the proceeds for the first six months should be devoted to unemployment relief. At the expiration of that period the proceeds were used to pay the expenses of the state government, which formerly had been met by taxes against the owners of real and personal property.

The sales tax now provides the state with $36,000,000 annually, with the result that no taxes are levied on real and personal property, which has an assessed valuation of five and one-half billion dollars.

> Practically all of this $36,000,000 is collected from the masses of the people of Illinois, most of whom are wage-earners and persons with similar low income, while the well-to-do and rich, who are abundantly able to pay, contribute relatively nothing toward paying the expenses of the state government, whose activities are largely consecrated to protecting the interests of the very property owners who by the sales tax have secured tax exemption for their property.

Adequate organization in bona fide trade unions of the workers in every state, and the mobilization of that organized power at the ballot box to elect legislators opposed to the sales tax, would prevent this iniquity from being saddled on those whose living standards are altogether too low to permit further decrease by this notorious form of indirect taxation.

Explain Two Billion Dollar Loss

According to a recent statement by G. Munro Hubbard, president of the advertising firm of Doremus & Co., before the Advertising Club of Boston, the bankers of the United States should launch a widespread publicity campaign to explain the nature of the banking business. He said:

> "If you want the lawmakers of the country to refrain from suicidal banking legislation, you can do nothing more effective than to make millions of voters understand what a banker is and what he is not."

Mr. Hubbard added that the "average man has not the faintest glimmering" of the bankers' place, function and limitations in our economic order.

Reports of United States treasury officials state that millions of persons who deposited their savings with the bankers for safekeeping, with very low interest rates, or no interest at all, as a guarantee of that safety, have suffered a loss of around two billion dollars through the inefficiency, crookedness and downright dishonesty of thousands of these custodians of the people's thrift.

This figure represents only lost bank deposits, not including many billions lost in worthless "securities."

These victimized citizens long ago made up their minds that the major function of bankers, up to the first session of congress under Roosevelt, was to borrow billions of dollars from depositors without proper security for repayment, loan the borrowed funds to bank directors and other business men on questionable collateral or no collateral at all, and, then, when business conditions or stock market conditions suffered a reverse, go into bankruptcy with the depositors suffering the major loss.

In case the bankers adopt Mr. Hubbard's suggestion, among the first things which should be explained, and justified, are the practices by which they swindled depositors out of these two billion dollars—a crime so enormous that the recent congress of the United States enacted a federal law guaranteeing the safety of bank deposits up to a maximum which protects practically all of the savings which the masses place in these institutions.

Buy Union Label Goods!

New Year buying offers a big opportunity for every trade unionist to help himself, his fellow-workers and the nation by buying union-made goods and union services.

Goods bearing the union label give definite assurance that they are produced under good conditions, at fair wages. By insisting on union label goods and union services, trade unionists and members of their families strengthen the entire labor movement, which in turn strengthens the particular union in which they are most interested.

Purchase of union-made goods and services helps purchasing power, as it means the employment of more wage-earners at union wage standards. This of course helps the entire nation, as does any increase in purchasing power.

So, look for the union lavel, shop card or button not only at this holiday season but at every time throughout the year.

Chiseler No. 1

Here is the method of evading the minimum wage provision of the code practiced by St. Paul's Cotton company, of St. Paul's, N. C. This company compelled its employes to sign a contract for the purchase of company stock and authorizing the application of one-third of the regular pay of the employes on this purchase. There is no pretense that the stock is or ever will be good for anything.

A pay envelope for a week for one employe recently amounted to a total of $1.70, and the pay envelope (on file in the office of United Textile Workers) shows a rubber stamp mark "stock subscription," indicating a deduction of 52 cents to apply on this account. Another pay envelope amounted to $13.65, and the "stock subscription" deduction amounted to $4.55, leaving a net cash balance of $9.10 paid to the worker.

Just another reason why southern textile workers are talking about another general strike.

Department Stores' "Stretch-Out"

Department stores have developed their own form of stretch-out. They call it part-time employment. Clerks are put on for work only during rush hours and paid in proportion. The U. S. summary of the retail census for 1933 shows that 730,327 part-time workers were employed in 1933, an increase of 28.3 per cent over 1929, while full-time employes decreased 29.5 per cent.

"The average annual earnings of part-time employes are 34.2 per cent of the average annual earnings of full-time employes," says the report.

This cut to one-third in weekly payroll is an important factor in profits, but labor points out that it is not increasing the purchasing power of those on whom the department stores depend for their volume of sales.

Wage Theft by Employers

Wage restitutions under NRA now amount to more than $2,500,000 and restitutions, arranged by NRA field offices, are averaging about $75,000 a week. In California two NRA field offices arranged for $63,000 in wage restitutions in the month of November. These restitutions represent the difference between what the workers received and what they should have been paid according to the codes under which their employers operate. In other words, these restitutions represent plain robbery of the workers by the employers. This fact should not be forgotten. It is an additional argument for strong unions, which are an effective guarantee of code enforcement.

No wonder the reactionaries and their newspaper mouthpieces are stabbing the President in the back!

Searchlight on the Auto Industry

Testimony of automobile workers before the president's commission in Detroit recently destroyed any lingering chance that the public could be made to believe that the auto industry is the "worker's paradise." Those with experience likened it to an entirely different place.

Auto workers, they said, are speeded up to the extreme limit of physical endurance, even of the young. Their pay is scanty, and made uncertain by a "bonus system" which the men cannot understand. Employment varies from month to month, even from week to week. And over all, there is the shadow of a spy system which Metternich might have envied.

Speed-up in the Ford plant is so severe, witnesses testified, that men frequently spend an hour of their own time in the plant before time to begin, laying out their materials.

Another witness told how, in 1930, ten men in the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel company turned out 100 wire wheels per hour. The next year, the men were speeded up until they had made it 150 wheels an hour. In 1933, six men and four girls turned out 156 wheels an hour. The wheel that cost the company 46 cents in 1930 costs 17 cents now.

None of the witnesses professed to understand the "group bonus" method of fixing pay in many plants. They said that no one could understand it, except, perhaps, company lawyers with charts of wage payments before them. But all agreed that this scheme of payment was used to enforce and intensify the speed-up.

"The bonus system was designed to take men off the pay-rolls," said one witness. "If the men in the gang increased their speed, one of them lost his job."

"Espionage is so plain that it needs no telling," said a witness. "The so-called service men are only spies and stool-pigeons." Another showed how this works. "You rarely find Ford men speaking to each other," he testified. "The service men come along and say 'move' and the men move."

Such a system of driving and spying would be damnable, even if well paid. It is not well paid. It never paid the wages that were advertised; and every witness before the commission told how his wages had dropped from year to year.

Only a strong, militant union, backed by all the influences and power which the federal government can lend, will suffice to make the auto industry human again. Speed the day.

Yule-tide Family Reunions by Telephone

Families and friends become scattered with the years and we miss their smiling faces and cheery voices — more especially at Christmas time. Probably you are wishing now that you could visit them this Christmas. Why not? Are they too far away? You can't get away? Or is it that it costs too much? Then why not surprise them this holiday season with a telephone visit instead? You can reach them anywhere by telephone. Distance doesn't matter.

A voice visit by telephone, you will find, has the personal charm of a face-to-face visit, is convenient and costs little wherever you call. For example, by using Station-to-Station service you can talk with folks fifty miles away for about 35c, and a hundred miles for around 55c, and greater or less distances at correspondingly low cost.

If you can't go in person, go by telephone.

L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager
SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Appreciation!

On behalf of Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and its fifty-five affiliated craft unions, we desire to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to the progressive local business firms which have by their patronage made the continued operation of our paper possible.

We bespeak for each and every one the most thoughtful consideration of our membership in spending their wages, and wish for all a most happy and prosperous New Year.

CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

A. C. KAMIN, President **T. R. CUTHBERT, Secretary**

ONNERY URGES PASSAGE OF 30-HOUR WEEK BILL

ew oYrk City, Dec. 27.—Passage the 30-hour-week bill, with in- ased wages for the reduced hours, advocated by Representative liam P. Connery, Jr., of Massa- setts, sponsor of the bill at the session of congress and chairman the house labor committee, in a sage to the convention of the silk rayon industry here.

onnery assured the convention the advocates of labor legislation the committee were "interested narily in putting legislation on statute books which will give employers their just due, while at the same time giving to the workers a fair share of the products of their labor in the form of decent wages and decent living conditions."

Connery said he believed the increased cost to business of the bill would be offset by the increased purchasing power of the 10,000,000 unemployed who, he estimated, would be absorbed as a result of the bill.

He also predicted passage of old-age pension and unemployment insurance bills at the next session of congress.

RA APPROVES REDUCTION IN MEAT STORES' HOURS

Vashington, Dec. 27.—The national ustrial recovery board has ap- ed an order permitting the mem- of the Butchers Board of Trade San Francisco to reduce the oper- g hours of their retail meat stores m 63 to 54 hours per week for a od of 120 days. The order of ex- tion was signed by Division Ad- istrator Armin W. Riley.

he exemption was approved both the employers, and members of chers' Union, Local 115, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Both sides maintained the change would not have an ill effect on employment.

The retail food and grocery trade code specifies that no store may reduce its operating hours to less than sixty-three a week, unless it was open less than that number before June 16, 1933. The exemption granted the San Francisco meat mahkets is from that provision.

BUILDING EMPLOYMENT SHOWS ENCOURAGING UPWARD TREND

A. F. of L. Reports Work Held Steady in November for First Time Since 1928; Housing Act Believed Helpful.

Washington.—Overcoming the customary seasonal declines, employment in the building trades held steady in November, according to reports from local unions to the American Federation of Labor. It was the first November since the federation started collective reports in 1928 that there was no decrease in employment in the industry. Between August and the end of October, there was an increase of 40,000 men at work in the building industry in the country as a whole.

In all trades, the number of union men employed dropped 1 per cent. In the building trades, however, where even in the boom years of 1928 and 1929 there were decreases affecting 3 and 1 per cent of the membership, respectively, from the preceding month of October, there was no change.

"Unquestionably this gain, for it really is a gain," said President William Green in commenting on the figures, "reflects the efforts of the federal housing administration to break the deadlock in the building industry.

"For that matter the record of employment in the building trades show that since August, when the federal housing administration actually got under way, the trend has been upward, September showing an increase in building trade employment affecting 2 per cent of the membership and in October 2 per cent more found work.

"In 1928, the year before the collapse of the boom, the decline in employment in these trades in November from October affected 3 per cent of the membership; in 1929, 1 per cent lost their jobs; in 1930, 4 per cent; in 1931, 1 per cent; in 1932, 2 per cent, and last year, 1 per cent.

"Stated a little differently, there were 673,435 building tradesmen working in August in the country as a whole, 685,983 in September and 713,172 in October.

"This is not to say that the proportion of unemployment in the building trades is not even now most appalling—56 per cent, and 24 per cent working only part time—using trade union reports as a basis, compared with 25 per cent unemployed in all trades, 28 per cent in the metal trades, 16 per cent in the printing trades and 18 per cent in all other trades.

"It is, I believe, most significant that in the few months the national housing act has been in effect, the downward trend of building has been checked and apparently reversed.

"Now, with the second title of the act providing for loans on new building as contrasted with the improvement and repair loans, really an emergency measure, first put into effect, we are hopeful of better things in the months immediately ahead.

"If we can only break down the unreasonable and out-dated prejudice against construction in the winter, the showing will be vastly better."

SERVICE JOBS ROSE.

Washington.—According to a report issued by the census bureau, employment in service establishments, including such as places of amusement, hotels, restaurants, etc., showed marked improvement during 1933. The survey was the first ever conducted for the service trades. It shows that the average number of employes rose from a minimum of 615,158 in January to a maximum of 690,416 in September.

Bill Is Drafted To End Pay Cuts In U. S. Service

Measure Proposed by Labor Conference Would Restore All Wages, Salaries and Allowances by Jan. 1.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The drafting committee of the American Federation of Labor wage restoration conference has drafted a proposed bill restoring all wages, salaries and allowances as of Jan. 1, 1935.

Section 1 of the bill restores wages and salaries as of Jan. 1.

Section 2 restores all traveling and other allowances.

Section 3 restores the classification acts for departmental employes to effectiveness.

Section 4 removes all existing limitations on promotions.

The drafting committee consists of Edward J. Gainor, president, and M. T. Finnan, secretary, National Association of Letter Carriers; Leo E. George, president, National Federation of Postoffice Clerks; S. P. Meadows, legislative representative, A. F. of L.; N. P. Alifas, president, District No. 44, International Association of Machinists; Frank Coleman, secretary, Washington Central Labor Union; William M. Collins, president, Railway Mail association; E. C. Babcock, president, American Federation of government Employes, and James A. Farquaharson, legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

W. C. Hushing, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, and Gilbert E. Hyatt, legislative representative of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, are ex-officio members, as chairman and secretary, respectively, of the A. F. of L. wage restoration conference.

A meeting of the full conference will be held in the near future to make plans as to the campaign.

OIL COMPANY INDICTED FOR LABOR VIOLATIONS

Philadelphia, Pa.—The indictment of the Gulf Refining company on seventy-two counts of violating the labor provisions of the oil code was hailed by the oil administration as one of the progressive major steps in the constant campaign for enforcing the code against all violators.

George W. Stocking, chairman of the petroleum labor policy board, informally advised Oil Administrator Harold L. Ickes of the indictment. Chairman Stocking asserted that the federal grand jury, by its action, sustained the administrator's contention that the company resorted to illegal practices to break a strike last summer at its Girard Point, Pa., plant.

The indictment was returned by the grand jury at Philadelphia. The jury agreed in effect with the board's findings that in breaking the strike, the company made employes work as long as 48 consecutive hours. The board's inquiry also disclosed that many long-time employes of the company were discharged when they struck.

Prosecution was recommended to the department of justice by Administrator Ickes when the board reported its findings to him.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority and power vested in me, the undersigned, as trustee, by a deed of trust conveying to the undersigned, as trustee, the real estate hereinafter described, executed by John O. Fowler and wife, Lena S. Fowler, on June 18, 1930, and recorded on June 23, 1930, in Book E, Vol. 25, page 332 et seq., in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is here made for the full terms and provisions thereof, to secure the payment of a debt of the grantors to the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, in the principal sum of Sixty Thousand ($60,000.00) Dollars for borrowed money and evidenced by ten (10) notes of the grantors payable to the order of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of even date of said deed of trust, nine of said notes are for Three Thousand ($3,000.00) Dollars each, and due respectively on the first day of May in the years 1931 to 1939, both inclusive, and one note is for Thirty-three Thousand ($33,000.00) Dollars due the first day of May, 1940, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, both as to principal and interest, and in the performance of other covenants of the grantors contained in said deed of trust, and said default still continuing and now existing, the said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the present legal owner and holder of said notes and indebtedness, has declared and elected and does here and now declare and elect that the entire balance due of the principal sum and interest and of all other sums secured by the said deed of trust shall be due and payable at once, and has elected to foreclose upon the property conveyed by said deed of trust and more fully described hereinafter, all in accordance with the terms and provisions of said deed of trust; now, therefore, at the request and upon the directions of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the present legal owner and holder of said notes and indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, which said indebtedness is now due and unpaid, I, James T. Burns, Trustee, will offer for sale and will sell at the west door of the court house on Walnut Street in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on Friday, January 11, 1935, the following described real estate situated in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, namely:

Lots number Sixteen, Eighteen, Nineteen and Twenty, in Block One of Stanton's Addition to Chattanooga, as shown by plat of record in Book H, Volume 2, pages 156-159, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and being the same property conveyed to said bargainors by J. G. Sterchi and wife by deed dated March 18, 1930, and filed for record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on June 9, 1930.

Said sale will be made at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, in fee simple, and in bar of all rights of redemption, and all homestead and dower rights.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title is believed to be good, but sale and transfer will be made as trustee only.

This 15th day of December, 1934.

JAMES T. BURNS, Trustee.

Wilkerson & Wilkerson, Attorneys. 1-4

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 50673

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Leone E. Patterson vs. James E. Patterson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James E. Patterson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February, 1935, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of December, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.

B. W. Hargraves, Atty. 1-4

The UNION LABEL Costs No More at CONTOR Bros.

We are showing the largest line of Union-Labeled Men's Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings in Chattanooga

Complete lines of High-Class Labeled Merchandise, including the following:

Leopold Morse Fine Tailored Suits and Overcoats
Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps
Dress and Work Shirts
Dress and Work Pants and Overalls
Dress and Work Shoes
Neckties
Socks
Hose Supporters
Suspenders
Underwear
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This is ALL HIGH-GRADE MERCHANDISE, and priced at exceptionally low figures.

COME DOWN AND SEE US

CONTOR BROS.
529 Market Street

May 1935 Bring Peace, Happiness and Prosperity to You and Yours

Start the New Year Right by Calling for a Glass or Bottle of

Atlas Prager

or

Pabst Blue Ribbon BEER

"Your Stomach Deserves the Best"

Arrow Transfer and Storage Co.
Distributors
28 King Street - - Phone 6-6161

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
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Opposite Central Market

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T. B. WALKER, Owner
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East Chattanooga, Tenn.
Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

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on between
RIALTO and STATE THEATERS
and This Local

Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Quick Action! for Colds "FLU"
Gordon's No. 30
200,000 people can't be wrong. Bottles, 25c up.
At Your Nearest Dealer!
Or Phone 6-3912
GORDON DRUG COMPANY

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IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
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21 East Seventh St.

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East Lake Yard 3508 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075
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We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

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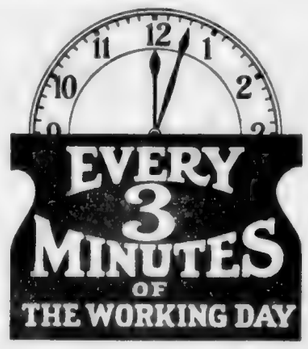

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Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

May 1935 Bring Peace and Happiness to You and Yours
J. Avery Bryan Co., Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Ambulance Service
747 McCALLIE AVENUE

Black-Draught Brings Refreshing Relief of Constipation Troubles

Constipation produces many disagreeable sensations, several of which are mentioned by Mr. T. E. Smith, of Boonville, Ind., who writes: "I have used Thedford's Black-Draught many years when needed for biliousness and other minor ills when a laxative was needed. I have a tight feeling in my chest when I get bilious. I get dizzy and feel very tired, just don't feel like doing my work. After taking Black-Draught, I feel much better. This is why I continue to use it when needed." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught is a good, purely vegetable laxative, obtainable for 25¢ a package.

100 PER CENT. UNION

FIX-RIGHT SHOE SHOP

No. 2

926 MARKET STREET

Next to City Water Co.

Phone 6-9691

HUMPHREYS RAPS CRITICS OF NRA—POINTS TO BENEFITS

State Director National Emergency Council Refers Reactionaries to Vote of the Masses at Recent Election—"House of Have" Rants in Vain as Patriotic Americans Continue Program.

"Let the critics of NRA read again the verdict written by the common sense of the masses of the people in the recent election," says Hugh Humphreys, state director of the National Emergency council, in a release received by The Labor World last week. "License to unscrupulous controllers of economic power to exploit labor and consumers and to devour competitors" has been checked, Mr. Humphreys declares.

And now, of course, the state director is in bad with the House of Have and its newspaper mouthpieces. Mr. Humphreys' statement follows:

"Merchants have enjoyed the best buying season in years. Crowded stores and smiling throngs on the street testify to the fact of the effectiveness of the recovery program, particularly the NRA.

"It is well to look at the causes that brought about this improvement. It did not just happen. Those who see Uncle Sam as the embodiment of the ideal Santa Claus, giving out more money to produce more employment, work on the theory, I presume, that it is easier to produce an egg without a hen than to produce a hen without an egg.

"Wise economists and courageous leaders of the administration planned and put into effect the NRA on the basis that it is not necessary to be a socialist to feel a sense of moral responsibility. It is not necessary to be a communist to accept community obligations. I believe in private rights of property, as you do; I believe in private enterprise, as you do; and yet you may feel as I do, that there is a profound responsibility upon those who together own all the private properties and conduct all the private enterprises of the nation, to make sure that every willing worker in the nation has an opportunity to support himself and his dependents by self-respecting labor.

"Under our political, economic system there has been such wholesale default in the duties of private rights and enterprises that millions of men have walked the streets for years seeking in vain for work, living by private charity and public doles. So it became necessary to establish more orderly methods of production and distribution and employment under new and lasting safeguards that will provide against the recurrence of such a disgrace to our civilization, and such distress to practically every individual.

"The rise of large organizations engaged in mass production and distribution, the development of new competitions between industries, the increasing specialization of individuals and plant operations have made it more essential that new mechanisms of industrial co-operation be created and made more effective.

"Let the critics of NRA read again the verdict written by the common sense of the masses of the people in the recent election. The masses will be patient, tolerant and co-operative in trying new measures, openly planned for the common good and honestly carried forward in order to provide for them a new freedom and security.

"The lesson is clearly written that the political freedom and security of the American people rests upon their economic freedom and security. Consequently license to unscrupulous controllers of economic power to exploit labor and consumers and to devour competitors was restrained.

"Can it be suggested by sane men who have the reasons of our economic disaster that we could achieve an economic recovery by restoring, without substantial change, the reckless system of irresponsible waste of natural, financial and human resources?

"The NRA codes protecting the hours and wages of toiling humanity, and the fair trading of men, should be permanently incorporated into the business structure of the country, if the present upturn is to continue."

Proposed Salary Schedule Offered by Teachers' Federation

	M. A. or More		A. B.		3 Years		2 Years or Less	
Years of Experience	Federation Scale	Present Salary	Federation Scale	Present Salary	Federation Scale	Present Salary	Federation Scale	Present Salary
1	$1200		$1000	$ 720	$ 810	$ 630 855	$ 810	$ 585 630 810 855
2	$1200		$1100	$ 765 810 900	$ 900	$ 810 900	$ 855	$ 810
3	$1400	$ 945 990	$1200	$ 720 810 855 900 990 1080	$ 990	$ 810 855 900	$ 810	$ 585 630 675 810 855 945 950
4	$1500		$1300	$ 855 900 900 1080	$1080		$ 675	$ 585 675 720 765 810 855 950 1125 1260
5	$1600		$1400	$ 855 900 945 990 1080	$1050	$ 810 900 1035	$ 900	$ 810 855 900 945 990 1035 1050 1150 1250 1400
6	$1700	$1020 1080 1215 1260	$1500	$ 900 945 1080 1125 1260 1485	$1160	$ 810 855	$ 925	$ 810 855 900 945 1050
7	$1800		$1600	$ 900 1125	$1150	$ 855 900	$ 950	$ 810 855 1035 1050 1080 1200
8	$1900	$1035	$1700	$ 945 990 1080 1035 1260	$1200	$ 855 880 945	$ 975	$ 810 855 945 900 990 1050 1125
9	$2000		$1800	$ 990 1035 1080 1260	$1250	$ 855 945 1125 1170	$1000	$ 810 855 900 950 990 1125 1050 1080 1125 1050 1260 1400
10	$2100		$1900	$1080 1260 1350 1495 1665	$1300	$ 945 1080 1125 1260	$1025	$ 855 900 945 990 1035 1080
11	$2200	$1125	$2000	$ 945 1080 1125	$1350	$ 900 990 1035 1080 1125	$1050	$ 765 855 945 990 1035 1080 1150
12	$2200		$2100	$ 900 1080 1260 1440	$1400	$1035 1080	$1075	$ 810 855 900 945 990 1035 1080 1125 1170 1215 1260
13	$2300		$2200		$1450	$1080 1665	$1100	$ 810 855 900 945 955 990 1035 1080 1125
14	$2500	$1125	$2300		$1500	$1080	$1125	$ 900 990 1035 1080 1350
15	$2600	$1080	$2400	$1080 1170 1260 1350 1395 1620	$1550	$1035 1080 1170 1485 1980	$1150	$ 810 900 945 990 1080 1125 1215 1260 1305 1350 1395 1440

WOMAN ACTIVE UNTIL 106.

In Balloor, Northern Ireland, Miss Grace Harkin conducted a grocery store for longer than most of the oldest residents remember. She recently died at the age of 106, keeping active right up to the end. She retained her faculties and her memory of local events of long ago was excellent.

HOUSING PROJECT ANNOUNCED.

Washington.—Administrator Ickes, of the public works administration, announced signing of a contract for demolition of a 36-acre slum area in Indianapolis to be replaced with a $3,000,000 federal community housing project.

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.

We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.

Just ask your old time brother union man.

The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper

S. J. EDWARDS STORES

2219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE — 2106 EAST MAIN STREET

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CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE

GAMBLE COAL CO.

RED ASH AND JELLICO

Try Our Special Furnace Coal $4.25

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HAPPY NEW YEAR

MAY
BOUNTIFUL HEALTH
AND
PROSPERITY BE YOURS
FOR THE YEAR 1935

H. G. HILL STORES

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

DEATH ANGEL

(Continued from First Page)

words are too weak for much consolation at occasion of this kind, especially in the loss of the dearest to any heart, "mother." It would be foolish to say "grieve not." We say just this: Exercise that submissive spirit which must be done by all who walk this way; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to Brother Smith, also a copy furnished The Labor World for publication.

Respectfully submitted,
D. R. SPRAYBERRY,
J. E. PAYNE.

On behalf of the entire labor movement, The Labor World extends sincere condolences to the bereaved relatives of those who have been taken in the midst of the Christmas season.

RUBBER WORKERS AWAIT COURT DECISION IN OHIO

Akron, O.—Rubber workers in the Firestone and Goodrich plants here are marking time, confidently expecting that elections for selection of representatives for collective bargaining will soon proceed.

Meantime, due to the action entered in the U. S. circuit court by the companies, the national labor relations board, which had ordered the elections to be held Nov. 7, has withdrawn the order, pending hearing of the case.

It is stated that the U. S. department of justice has been asked by the labor board to defend the court action on behalf of the government.

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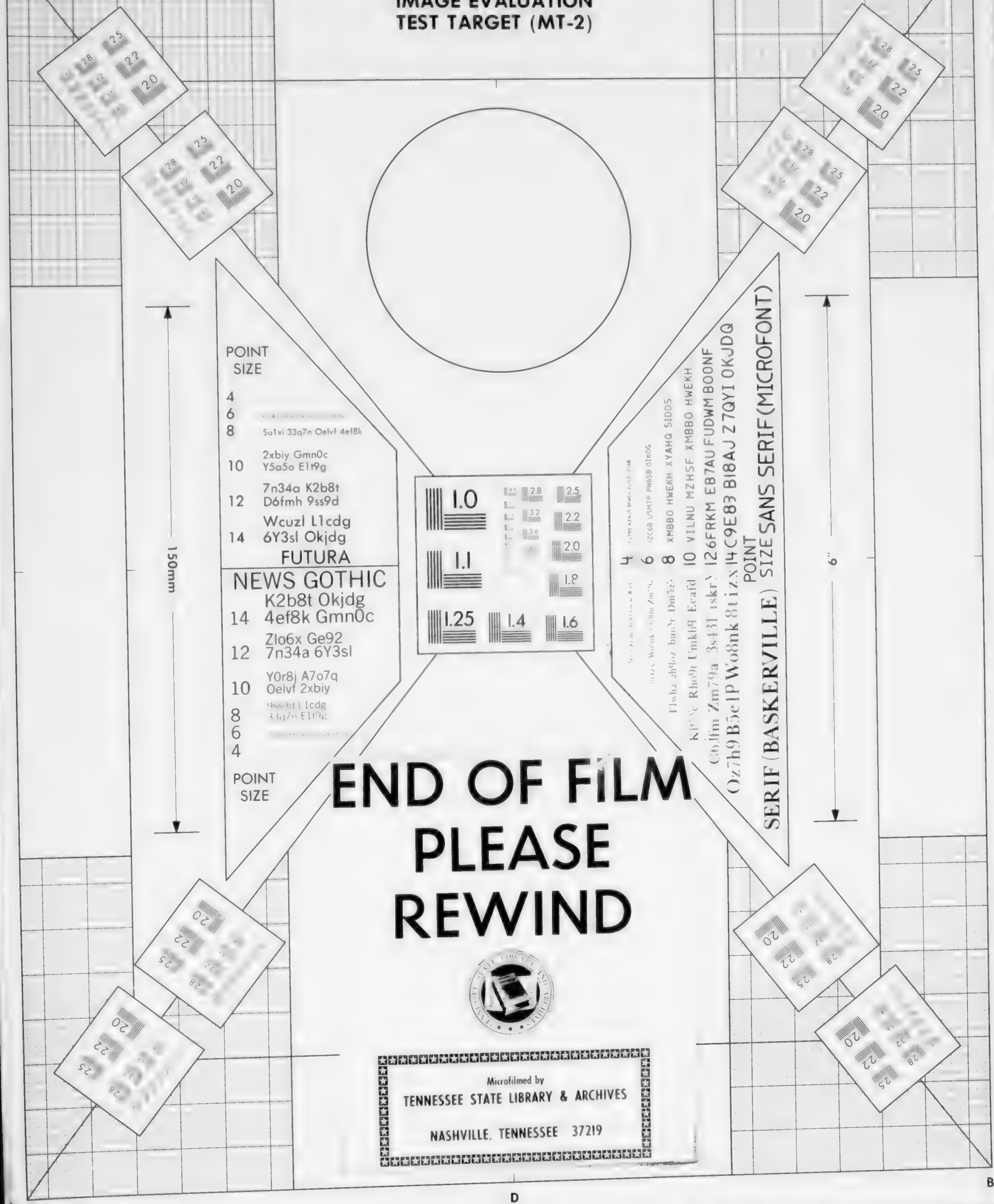

B D B

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 10, 1921.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1934

UNION MEN GET PREFERENCE.

Editor The Labor World:

I understand the railroad union boys were the only ones entitled to the increase in pay just recently allotted them. Why shouldn't they get preference? They were the ones who fought for it and were responsible for its action and ready settlement. Naturally that is going to bring about an increase in membership among the different classes of railroad trainmen. Of course their interest will largely be on account of the increase. Nevertheless, it will help them and the organizations, too, providing they realize what it means to be a union man from now on and don't pull out the first time some little opposition comes up.

We, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are putting forth a special effort to organize this section and give the fellows a chance to get jobs and pay they wouldn't get otherwise, because the time is coming when the leading firms of any nature will require card men only to do their respective work, especially in the building trades.

Let's get together and see just how strong we can make this section in the way of organizing them. If the government has offered its support, why shouldn't we appreciate it enough to do all we can toward making this a better world to live in for the working men and women. There are a couple of young ladies not so far from here who say they don't intend to marry a man unless he is a union man. There's a tip for some of you young sprouts.

Let us look around and see if there is something we can do to help, but don't buy any groceries at the Home Stores because that would make you go backwards.

Together we stand, divided we fail. Thanks.

ROBT. W. McKENZIE,
I. B. E. W.

What Next!

A new paper milk bottle is sealed with a metal clip easily removed and replaced. The folded top snaps out to make a pouring spout. A machine automatically makes, sterilizes, fills and caps the containers, producing them at a cost of less than a cent each.

"Now I'm the Picture of Health," Says Lady After Taking CARDUI

Here is how Cardui helped an Alabama lady. . . . "I suffered from pains in my back and sides," writes Mrs. A. G. Gray, of Cusseta, Ala. "I was so thin and weak, I read of Cardui and decided to take it. I noticed at once it was helping me. I kept taking Cardui until I had finished five bottles. I gained. My health was much better. Now I am the picture of health. My color is good and my weight increased." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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Hundreds of Spring patterns in all the new colors and designs.
Tailored to your individual measure at
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ASK FOR THE LABEL

J. J. BAUER
Quality Tailoring
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E. M. FRAKER
DRY GOODS AND SHOES
24 S. Hamilton St. Dalton, Ga.

Principle That Needs Emphasis

When the new basic wage rates were fixed by the NRA for the bituminous coal industry, Alabama operators protested heatedly that they could not pay the wages provided by the order. Their protests won them a modification of the order and they kept the pay differentials which they claimed were necessary to enable them to stay in business. However, the NRA set forth a principle that is significant as expressing NRA policy on southern differentials. The following paragraph from the president's statement supplementing Gen. Johnson's ruling gives the principle:

"On the question of southern wage differentials the recovery act (Section 7-C) recognizes differentials according to locality. It is not the purpose of the administration, by sudden or explosive change, to impair southern industry by refusing to recognize traditional differentials. On the other hand **no region has any right, by depressing its labor, wages and hours, to invade with its cheaper product an area of higher wages and hours and thus to impose its lower standards on an area of higher standards.**"

The principle that no region has a right to force lower standards on regions of higher standards is one that needs constant emphasis. The president and the national recovery administration have done well to again bring it prominently to the attention of the nation.

Railroad Pay Victory

In the face of strong opposition inspired by Wall Street, railroad labor stuck steadfastly to its guns in the wage negotiations with the managements and won a victory. Instead of the further wage reduction insisted on by the managements and their Wall Street allies, the railroad workers are to get a gradual restoration of the 10 per cent pay reduction they took in 1932, until they are back to the old levels next year. They will get a 2½ per cent return on July 1, another 2½ per cent on Jan. 1 and the remaining 5 per cent on April 1.

The railroad workers are to be heartily congratulated on their success. It is a victory for restoration of purchasing power and should be a strong stmulus to recovery.

The railroad workers have been hard hit by unemployment and part-time employment, but thanks to their solidarity and powerful organization, they have suffered less during the depression than many other classes of workers.

Good in Theory, But—

Whether minorities of workers shall be represented on code industrial relations boards is a red hot issue. It may easily turn out to be the back-to-the-wall issue of the whole labor relations picture under NRA.

The president has been for minority representation. The unions say it's like proportional representation—fine in theory, impossible in practice. One union president says he will call his men o" any boards on which company union men are seated. "Either we do all representing if we are in a majority, or else we do none," he said. "If we get a minority vote we shall claim no representation; we will not join in any split delegation."

RATIFICATION OF CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT ASKED

Albany, N. Y., May 10.—The New York State Federation of Labor, the New York Women's Trade Union league, the Young Women's Christian association, New York League of Women Voters and a number of other organizations filed a brief with the senate judiciary committee strongly advocating approval by the state legislature of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution.

Citing objections to the amendment raised recently by Elihu Root, Nicholas Murray Butler and others, the brief ridiculed comparisons between the proposed new amendment and the Eighteenth amendment.

"The Eighteenth amendment attempted absolutely to prohibit the use of beverages which a substantial portion of the population felt to be desirable and harmless," the brief declares. "Of necessity there would spring up a huge underworld business whose business would be to supply this desire.

"With this situation must be contrasted the proposed child labor amendment. There is no widespread and insistent demand for the products of child labor. Even the opponents of this amendment concede child employment to be undesirable. No criminal enterprise could fill this demand, even were it present."

The brief included a list of more than 200 persons who pledged support to ratification of the amendment. They included government officials, business men, bankers, college presidents, ministers, welfare workers and spokesmen for organized labor.

Labor and Consumers Are Given Code Authority Representation

Washington, May 10.—Labor and the consumers will at least get a screened view of the administration of the codes of fair competition, according to the announcement of Recovery Administrator Johnson that he would name "advisers" from these two groups to the government members of the code authorities. The advisers will be selected from lists of names submitted by the NRA labor and consumers' advisory boards.

This decision represented a compromise reached by the general to the demand of labor and consumer advisory boards that he appoint at least one labor and one consumer representative to each code authority. There are labor members now on the coal code authority, the men's and women's garment authorities and several others.

Washington Bakers Win Higher Wages

Washington, May 10.—Washington union bakers won nearly everything they asked for after a 36-hour strike for higher wages.

An agreement for pay of bakers, apprentices and helpers reached at a conference of union officials and representatives of the employers provides that bakers shall receive $1.02 an hour for day work and $1.22 for night work. The union has asked for $1.05 and $1.25. The old scale was 90 cents and $1.08.

Helpers, who were getting 45 and 55 cents for day and night work, respectively, won their battle for a 10-cent increase in each class. Bakers' apprentitces also received increases averaging about $3 weekly.

The victory of the Washington bakers came as word was received that the 36-hour week had been won by bakers in Terre Haute, Ind., the entire Pacific coast and other sections. Gaining of the 36-hour week is significant in relation to the bakers' code, not yet signed. Employers are asking for a 40 and 48-hour week under the code. The union bakers ask 36 hours. In view of the shorter week won by the union bakers in many places, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union sees an additional reason why the code should set the week at 36 hours.

PHILADELPHIA JUDGE JAILS 18 JOBLESS AS "VAGRANTS"

Philadelphia, Pa.—Charged with being chronic vagrants and panhandlers, twenty men who were rounded up overnight by police of the Twelfth and Pine Streets station were sentenced to three months each in the house of correction by Magistrate Medway. Two of the defendants were later released when they promised to leave the city.

All of the defendants were drifters from other sections of the country, according to detectives, who had repeatedly arrested many of the men.

All were arrested as the result of a drive made along Market, Chestnut and Walnut streets.

SOUTHERN WEAVERS STRIKE.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Pending the settlement of a strike of weavers, the mill of the Highland Park Manufacturing company at Rock Hill, which employs 300 workers, is shut down.

The strike was brought about by a number of weavers and loom fixers who complained against a change in the type of cloth manufactured which, they claim, brought about an increased loom load. While operations other than weaving were not affected by the initial walkout, the remainder of the mill was forced to shut down while negotiations for settlement are pending.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

In NRA circles they still talk about company unions. And about the funny right of minority representation, which seems designed to let the company unions come in and park at the conference table.

Somebody ought to take the White House this message: In all the code hearings not a single company union has appeared to fight for a single solitary right for any worker. That ought to help some in understanding company unions. Carry it further. They talk about the rights of the unorganized and about the views of the unorganized. Nobody has ever appeared at any code hearing to talk for the unorganized.

A lot of folks never think how funny it is to talk about speaking for the unorganized. The unorganized cannot express any views, because they are unorganized.

The company union cannot speak for workers because it is dominated by the employers.

* * *

Otherwise learned men go on prattling about company unions and the unorganized, just as if these somehow had a right to be counted in the labor picture. Of course big business is spending a ton of money to keep the company union in the picture and make it look like something respectable, instead of the rat outfit that it is. They want a company union that will have the look of freedom, but that will answer to the same old wire-pulling, that will take orders as always. That's a hard job.

What employers fail to see, or else do see and are preparing for, is the fact that their tactics may force the biggest labor dispute the nation ever saw.

* * *

It's far from idle talk that the nation may be compelled to go through a tremendous conflict before the company union issue is settled.

The Alabama coal owner who threatened secession wasn't the only one of his kind. There are plenty of employers who are willing at this hour to stake everything on a gigantic conflict, hoping as they hoped in 1920, to win and destroy unions for a decade or more.

In those days strikebreakers were paid handsomely—sometimes $2 a day over the rate demanded by strikers—plus expenses. Bosses have always been willing to pay high to keep men in bondage. Bosses have done mighty little for freedom.

* * *

Today organized labor is sweeping ahead like a prairie fire. Many unions are growing faster than discipline can be built. Unions have to have discipline. Plenty of folks don't think so, but a union has a lot in common with an army. It has to stand under fire and it has to hold its lines. It is no novelty to see 20,000 men sweep into the union movement almost overnight. Usually they expect miracles and they want action quick. They don't see the long road back, they don't know the tactics of an industrial struggle, they don't know the tricks and the resources of the boss.

But America is going to have unionism, just the same. That or employer-made anarchy, and no halfway business.

Unionism is the only agency through which there can be industrial democracy, or democratic practice in industry. Company union bunk is just that much dirt in clear water.

* * *

Newspapers which took Dr. Wirt seriously and aided in ballyhooing his foolish charges of "revolution," were handed a wallop they richly deserved by labor's economic conference held recently in Chicago. The conference, representative of 635 local unions and councils, said of the newspapers and their performance in connection with Dr. Wirt:

"What people have ever witnessed a more astounding spectacle than that of reputable newspapers, in great numbers, political groups, led by men of national standing, and great commercial and business leaders, whose names have become familiar to all, hiding behind the figure of a public school superintendent in a steel town whose tenure of office depends upon the good will of the steel trust, and through his frightened lips uttering ridiculous charges of 'revolution' and 'dictatorship,' for which not a single individual amongst them has as yet ventured to take personal responsibility.

* * *

"A national sensation, heralded by streamers across the front pages of practically every newspaper in the country, was nothing more than the tale of a cad who betrayed the home of a friend by misrepresenting the casual after-dinner talk engaged in by a few obscure persons who happen to be government employes and whose utterances would have been of no consequences, even if everything that Dr. Wirt had said about their statements had been true."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—In what city did the brewery workers win their first big victory?

A.—Ln New York, in 1886, when all the breweries were organized and covered by an agreement which recognized the union.

* * *

Q.—Are all resolutions proposed at conventions of the American Federation of Labor passed upon by the delegates?

A.—Every resolution submitted is referred to a committee, reported back upon to the convention and acted upon.

* * *

Q.—When was the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada formed?

A.—In 1874 when the Canadian Labor union changed its name to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Wisdom

The proper function of a government is to make it easy for the people to do good, and difficult for them to do evil.—Gladstone.

"SUNNY MAID" SLICED BREAD
Large Loaf.... 10c
"SUNNY MAID" Cinnamon Rolls... 5c package of 6
"SOUTHERN DINNER" ROLLS... 5c package of 12
The Only UNION BAKERY PRODUCTS at Your Grocer!
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You Will Appreciate the Congenial Atmosphere Prevailing at the Easy Way Store.

YOU MAY FIND CLERKS WITH WHITER APRONS AND MANAGERS WITH HIGHER COLLARS — But We Don't Believe You Will Find More Appreciative and Painstaking People to Deal With.

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
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718 East Main St.

Eleven years in the Shoe Rebuilding business—not one dollar paid to a non-union building trades craftsman.
KENTON'S
We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:
1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.
— and —
Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise where possible.
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"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
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CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Churchill
Ready-Made Suits
Kahn's
Made-to-Measure Suits
EMERSON and
MALLORY Hats
VAN HEUSEN
Shirts
W. L. DOUGLAS
Shoes
They All Carry the
UNION LABEL

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MARTIN'S
CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49660
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Earma (Ernie) Rose vs. Virgil Rose

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Virgil Rose is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
5-18

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 16455.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustees by deed of trust executed the 31st day of May, 1928, by T. L. Clary and R. W. Ward, as Tenants in Common, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered June 2, 1928, in Book "X," Vol. 25, page 604 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness and interest due May 31, 1933, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, we, W. A. Sadd and T. R. Durham, Trustees, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1934,

the following described land situated in the Second (2d) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot No. five (5), in Block "A," Kelly Gardens, West Section, as shown by plat of record in plat book 9, page 39 of the Register's office of said county. Said lot being triangular in shape and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the west line of the Germantown Road at the northeast corner of Lot No. four (4) of said Block; thence westwardly along the north line of said Lot No. four (4) 150 feet to the southeast line of a 14-foot alley; thence in a northeasterly direction along the southeast line of said alley to the west line of the Germantown Road; thence southwardly along the west line of the Germantown Road a distance of 110 feet to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This, the 20th day of April, 1934.
W. A. SADD and T. R. DURHAM,
Trustees.
5-18.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 25782
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County
Riley Shull vs. Margaret Shull

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that the residence of Margaret Shull is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of May, 1934.
SAM ERWIN, C. & M.
E. H. BRIDGERS, D. C. & M.
Joe Altaffer, Solicitor
5-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49674
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Essie Catlett vs. Charles Catlett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Catlett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Jno. W. Ray, Atty.
6-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49673
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Lizzie Brown vs. Will Brown

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Will Brown is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
A. Bachman, Atty.
5-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49581
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Venda Alverson vs. Barnie Alverson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Barnie Alverson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 19th day of April, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. Hargraves, Atty.
5-11

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 18396.

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned as Trustees by deed of trust executed the 14th day of May, 1928, by W. Ross and wife, Nelta Pearl Ross, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered May 15, 1928, in Book "X" Vol. 22, page 327 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness and interest due May 14, 1933, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, we, W. A. Sadd and T. R. Durham, Trustees, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the West door of the Court House on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1934,

the following described land situated in the Second (2d) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The South fifty (50) feet of Lot No. four (4), Block No. one (1), Oak Park, as shown by plat of record in plat book 9, page 19 in the Register's office of said county. Said part of lot makes one tract of ground fronting fifty (50) feet on the east line of West End Avenue and extends back eastwardly along the south line of North Street a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet to the west line of Lot No. eight (8) in said Addition.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This, the 20th day of April, 1934.
W. A. SADD and T. R. DURHAM,
Trustees.
5-18.

BIG LABOR CONFERENCE URGES UNITED BACKING OF NEW DEAL

Chicago Meeting Flays Opponents of Recovery Program as Insincere and Selfish and Calls on Workers of Nation to Take Immediate Action to Support the President.

Chicago, May 10.—A stirring call to the American people to rally to the support of the Roosevelt recovery program and to rebuke enemies of the new deal was issued by labor's economic conference, held here at a call of the American-Illinois-Chicago Federation of Labor following action at a regular meeting of the Chicago federation.

The conference, held in the Ashland Boulevard auditorium, was attended by 2,500 officially accredited delegates representing 635 local unions and councils affiliated with American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods. Oscar F. Nelson, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, presided in the absence of President John Fitzpatrick, who was confined to his home by illness.

President R. G. Soderstrom, of the Illinois Federation of Labor, was an outstanding figure among the speakers who addressed the conference.

Trust Press Assailed.

In opening the conference Chairman Nelson announced that Secretary-Treasurer Victor A. Olander, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who was in Washington, D. C., had assisted the Chicago labor officials in the preparation of material for action by the meeting.

A general statement adopted by the conference charged that un-American and unpatriotic "kept trust press and magazines" are using every device at their command to destroy President Roosevelt, the new deal and all who advocate a permanent new deal, and declared that the time is "now at hand for organized and unorganized labor to take immediate action in the exposing of the nefarious schemes of the traitors to our country and to our beloved president, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Business, the statement charges, has taken a selfish attitude in the development of the codes. The statement goes on to say that business elements in the industrial and commercial world accepted the codes for themselves, "clearly actuated by the single motive of self-interest, and having thus attained a greater degree of organization, and therefore more power to co-operate with each other than they had ever had before, they now seek to prevent the president and the national recovery administration from extending the principles of self-organization and co-operative effort for mutual aid and protection to the working people. Instead of favoring the application of the recovery act in a manner designated to accomplish 'the greatest good of the greatest number' as proclaimed by the president, they seek to restrict its benefits to a favored few. They would deny to others what they have attained for themselves."

The statement declares that the business interests are attempting to undermine the confidence of the people in the recovery program by a nation-wide propaganda against the so-called "Brain Trust." It is charged that having used the recovery program to enhance their own interests, the business interests now seek to prevent its extension to others.

"They are particularly vehement in their efforts to prevent the working people of the United States from obtaining the same degree of organization which the business interests have achieved. In the name of liberty, constitutionalism and fundamental Americanism, they are deliberately and consciously, indeed, it may be said maliciously, seeking to maintain, for what they conceive to be their own benefit, a condition of inequality as between the legal rights and economic opportunities of those who own and manage commerce and industry, as against the great masses of the people who perform the labor, without out which owners and managers are helpless.

"Under such circumstances, the people of America would be disloyal to themselves and to the finest traditions of their race if they failed to rise in indignation against the campaign of misrepresentation and its promoters, and if they neglected to marshal themselves in support of the leader whom they have commissioned to find the way out of the economic morass into which the nation had floundered. We are certain that the organized working people of America will not be found wanting in this respect, and we believe they can and will inspire the unorganized to join their ranks in support of the new deal in its true and full sense."

The conference went on record as heartily supporting the Wagner labor disputes bill, the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill, the Connery 30-hour week bill, a state NRA bill and a number of bills of interest to railroad labor. The conference asked for re-establishment of the civil works administration and extension of the public works administration. Launching of a big housing program in Chicago and financial relief for the public schools was also asked.

PHOENIX MEAT CO. BECOMES 100 PER CENT UNION SHOP

Phoenix, Ariz.—The City Meat company here signed a union shop agreement with George Hobart, international representative of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, and thus became the first 100 per cent wholesale meat company in this city. Several other dealers have union members working in their plants, but the City Meat company enjoys the record of being the only one to date where every employe carries a union card.

BIG WAGE INCREASE SECURED.

Washington.—Five hundred union bakers here won a big wage increase as the result of a 36-hour strike. A conference of union officials and representatives of the Employing Bakers' association reached an agreement by which bakers receive $1.02 an hour for day work and $1.22 for night work. The union had demanded $1.05 and $1.25, previously rejecting offers of $1 and $1.20 from the employers. The old rate was 90 cents for day work and $1.08 for night work.

MORE ABOUT
HOME STORES

(Continued from First Page)

tion we are receiving from other unions, a number of them have adopted resolutions automatically fining any of their members who enter any of the Home Stores. We realize, of course, that a fine is not necessary to keep a union member from entering a place which is unfair.

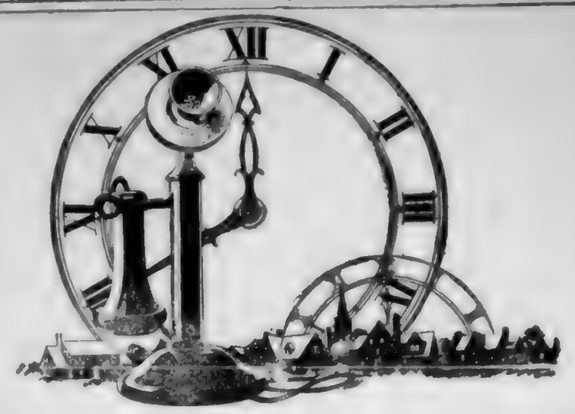
"We have also received expressions of co-operation from many individuals not connected with any union who say they don't want their yards cluttered up with his throw-sheet.

"The committee wishes to thank all who are aiding in our fight against McDonald's medievalistic policies."

Report from Joe Seibold, Plasterer secretary indicates that prices of groceries have taken a sharp upturn in the Home Stores. His local union has decided to place a "sales tax" on any of its members who wish to trade with McDonald. The tax will amount to $10.00 for each offense. Mr. Seibold stated that although the plasterers were in one accord with the printers in their fight, and that he did not believe plasterer members would ever be seen in a Home Store, the $10.00 fine was ordered in case some forgetful member had a lapse of memory.

RADIATOR WORKERS LAND 10 PER CENT PAY BOOST

Waterbury, Conn.—Union employes of the American Radiator company here won a 10 per cent wage increase. The plant, which had been shut down since last September, reopened with one shift instead of two.



Mothers Look Forward to this Hour...

"It's the hour when sons or daughters or old friends call them from some distant place by telephone. How happily they look forward to this time.

Thousands of families are doing this, not only on special occasions like Mothers' Day, but regularly each week . . . enjoying a short, inexpensive voice visit by telephone with members of the family in other cities. Because your voice is you over the telephone, such visits are as satisfactory as though you were together in the same room.

Visiting loved ones at regular intervals by long distance telephone is a delightful way to keep family ties alive at small cost.

Ask "long distance" for rates.

L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Let's Co-Operate With Friends

LABOR'S SHOPPING GUIDE

Turn About Is Fair Play

The merchants and business houses listed below are asking for our co-operation. Spend your money with those who are helping to maintain YOUR PAPER.

SHOP EASY
Motorcycle Delivery until 6 P. M.
12-14-16 FRAZIER AVE.
Phone 6-2256
629 SPEARS AVE.
Phone 6-6271

Phone 7-3254 55 E. Main St.
C. C. HOWARD
FURNITURE CO.
FURNITURE OF GOOD TASTE

RAWLINGS DRUG COMPANY
STUART H. WYRICK, Prop.
Personal Service Since 1904
Free Delivery
2002 Broad St. DIAL 7-2413

F. G. BRYAN
Fresh Meats and Groceries---Fish
330 E. MAIN ST.
Phone 6-0120 Phone 6-0129
Bicycle and Truck Delivery

FREE DELIVERY
RUSSELL'S CASH GROCERY
AND FRESH MEATS
3312 Dodds Ave. Phone 2-9230
It Never Costs More at Russell's

Dutch & Tom ALGOOD
Cash Store
Fresh Meats & Staple Groceries
4924 Rossville Boulevard
2205 Chickamauga Ave.

ECONOMY Cash Stores
Shoes—Dry Goods—Groceries
Store No. 1 . . . . Rossville, Ga.
Dial 3-0273
Store No. 2 . . . 2522 Broad St.
Dial 6-9940

ROWLAND Pharmacy
The Reliable Prescription Druggists
PHONES 3-0276 and 3-9198
212 W. 45th St. Alton Park

THE JO-ANN
"Where Beauty and Fashion Meet"
Operated by S. R. Stansbury
ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA
Phone 3-2028

MOODY'S GROCERY
Phone 2-1816
1910 DODDS AVENUE

Serving Hundreds of Union Families in Our Territory . . . Why Not You?
McDONALD GROCERY CO.
GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS
2602 E. Main St. Phone 2-3125
5002 Rossville Blvd. Phone 3-0841
3448 Brainerd Road Phone 2-1136

MOORE'S
DRY GOODS STORES
"Where Quality and Value Prevail"
ROSSVILLE, GA.-TENN.

A. G. STIVERS
LUMBER COMPANY
Lumber and Planing Mill Work
345 EAST MAIN ST.
Telephones 6-7170 6-7179
"When You Think of Lumber Think of Stivers"

MERRITT BROS.
Quality Merchandise at the Right Prices
1203 McFarland Ave., Rossville
Phone 3-9197

DON'T BE SELFISH
Take a Light Dose of
B L & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days — Then "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS."

W. E. BUNDSCHU
Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
Tenn.-Ga. Motor Co.
Rossville, Ga.-Tenn. 3-0026 3-0027

GODSEY HDW. CO.
39 East Main St.
HARDWARE---PAINTS
Plumbing, Electrical Supplies

WOCO PEP, King of Motor Fuel
TIOLENE MOTOR OIL
Newt's Service Station
Complete Battery Service
Chek-Chart Lubricating Service
Phone 3-9116 Rsvl. Blvd. at 47th

L. A. PRICE & CO.
GROCERIES AND MEATS
1509 Rossville Ave.
PHONE 7-1169 PHONE 7-1160

J. M. HORTON
GROCERIES That Are FRESH
and at Reasonable Prices Always
1901 Dodds Ave. Phone 2-1146

RHYNE PHARMACY
DRUGS -- CANDIES -- SODAS
TOILET GOODS
"Try Our Drug Store First"
Rossville . . . . Georgia

TOMLINSON'S
DRUG STORES
Home Owned and Operated
No. Chattanooga 6-1137 Willow St. 2-2171
McCallie Ave. 2-2885
Rossville 3-1141 Ridgedale 2-1432

CARMACK'S
DRUG STORE
"THE PRESCRIPTION SHOP"
Phone 3-1156 Phone 3-9123
ROSSVILLE, GA.-TENN.

NICHOLS'
DRY GOODS STORE
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND PETERS SHOES
4912 Rossville Boulevard
Rossville, Ga.-Tenn.
100% FOR UNION LABOR

DR. V. L. SHEPARD
DENTIST
408 Hamilton Trust Bldg.
Cor. Main and Market St.
Phone 6-3639

J. Avery Bryan Co., Inc.
Big enough to serve you; small enough to appreciate your friendship.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
AMBULANCE SERVICE
FUNERAL HOME 747 McCallie Ave.
6-2131

CARDUI
FOR
WOMEN

Roscoe B. Howard Ruba L. Howard
R. B. HOWARD
FURNITURE CO.
"SELLS FOR LESS"
ROSSVILLE, GA.-TENN.

ROSSVILLE
HARDWARE CO.
Roofing True-Tagg Paints
Rossville, Ga. Phone 3-1151

R. D. WALLIN
The State Line Merchant
FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Phone 3-1023 Rossville, Ga.

ARNOLD'S
CASH GROCERY
FRESH MEATS ALL KINDS FEED
201 McFarland Ave. Rossville, Ga.
In Front of New Postoffice
WE DELIVER

F. G. BRYAN
Fresh Meats and Groceries---Fish
BEEF ROAST or STEAK 9c lb.
330 E. Main St. Phones: 6-0129
Bicycle & Truck Delivery 6-0120

R. L. WILLIAMS
ROSSVILLE JEWELER
Your Dollar Goes Farther
Come and See
Phone 3-0822 Rossville, Ga.

G. R. ANDERSON
& SON
GROCERY AND MARKET
Phone 2-3813 2100 Dodds Ave.

Earl Flegal's
Dixie Savings Store
4802 ROSSVILLE BLVD.
Next to Lay's Drug Store

MORGAN'S
CASH GROCERY
2329 BROAD ST.
QUALITY SERVICE STORE

Around the Clock
with REDDY KILOWATT → 8 A. M.

Is Papa's Office Far? Then Reddy's Trolley Car Will Take Him There, Then Back, in Ample Time.

"Reddy Kilowatt," Your Electrical Servant

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

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THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
T. R. CUTHBERT.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1935

What Next!

Brick makers are developing methods of reinforced brick construction in an effort to promote business. They are sponsoring types of low-cost brick houses, some using steel as reinforcing material, others designed for utilizing lumber. Walls in a new Woodstown, N. J., house have one layer of 4-inch brick; wood struts take the place of the usual inner layer of brick.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Where will the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held?

A.—In Atlantic City, N. J., beginning Oct. 7. Atlantic City was selected by the A. F. of L. Executive Council at its recent Washington meeting. Selection of a convention city was left to the council by the San Francisco convention of the federation.

* * *

Q.—Who is Edward A. Filene?

A.—Boston department store owner, who has vigorously advocated high wages in addresses throughout the nation.

* * *

Q.—Did the American Federation of Labor support the movement for direct election of United States senators?

A.—Yes.

Wisdom

Democracy must be progressive or die—Henry D. Lloyd.

SILK UNION ELECTS ORGANIZER

Paterson, N. J.—The American Federation of Silk Workers in this district elected Alex Williams as general organizer. He defeated Sarkis Phillian, former organizer of the narrow fabrics department.

Lady Went Back To Taking CARDUI and Was Helped

For severe periodic pains, cramps or nervousness, try Cardui which so many women have praised, for over fifty years. Mrs. Dora Dungan, of Science Hill, Ky., writes: "Several years ago, when I was teaching school, I got run-down and suffered intensely during menstruation periods. I took Cardui and was all right again. After I was married, when I felt all run-down and was irregular, I always resorted to Cardui and was helped." ... It may be just what you need. Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.
Sold in $1 bottles.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
Phone County 5605-J

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

Boarding Expert Training
Instructions in Riding
WALKER'S RIDING ACADEMY
T. B. WALKER, Owner
Phone 2-2812
East Chattanooga, Tenn.
Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

Industrial Safety by Law

The imperative necessity of strict laws requiring employers to provide their employes with safe machinery and equipment to work with is stressed by the current report of the California department of industrial relations to the governor's council. The report says:

> "Two freight elevators in a garage were operating without protection at the entrance landing. Three times the employer had been cited to appear before the district attorney's office and each time promised to remedy the unsafe conditions, also that he would not permit them to occur again. Upon the employer's failure to do any of these things, it was decided to seek a supreme court injunction prohibiting him from operating these elevators in an unsafe condition.
>
> "The employer must have sensed our intention to stop this unsafe condition, because before the injunction could be issued he put a gang of men to work all night and put his elevators in good condition."

The action of the industrial relations department in finally compelling the employer to make the elevator safe is commendable, but the fact that he was cited three times to appear before the authorities for violation of the state safety law indicates an uncalled-for delay in compelling compliance with the law. It would seem that the first refusal of an employer to provide for safety of his employes as required by law should automatically result in the immediate application of the statute to him. Any delay compels the workers to run the danger of injuries in operating the unsafe machinery or equipment.

Workers should promptly report to the proper authorities unsafe working conditions. Otherwise, unscrupulous employers, cunning in their devices to get away with safety law violations, are likely to be the means of imposing serious injuries on their workers.

Tools of "Big Business?"

Organized labor has always had the utmost confidence in President Roosevelt. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, states that labor still looks to the president with faith and confidence.

But there are many who believe that "big business" has succeeded in working in several willing tools to key positions in the administration. It is contended that the activities of these conscienceless individuals in high positions the government are not only wrecking many of the reasonable hopes and aspirations of labor, but are actually denying in some instances all semblance of right and justice to wage-earners.

John L. Lewis, testifying before a senate subcommittee, denounced Donald R. Richberg as "reprehensible and dishonorable." President Green and other responsible labor officials have likewise challenged his sincerity in no uncertain terms.

S. Clay Williams, of the national industrial recovery board, was severely criticized and his fitness questioned in a resolution passed by the 54th annual convention of the A. F. of L.

Leo Wolman, chairman of the automobile labor board, has been soundly denounced by many responsible officials of organized labor.

A complete recital of the reactionary attitude and subversive actions of these three individuals could not possibly be contained in the space available in this publication, nor is it necessary, since much of this attitude and many of these actions are now well known.

Suffice it to say that, so long as reactionary individuals, believed to be willing tools of "big business," are permitted to hold responsible key positions in the administration and to sway actions inimical to the public welfare, there can be no industrial peace—and peace is essential to sound progress.

Senate Subcommittee Favors 30-Hour Week Bill by 4 to 1

Washington.—The subcommittee of the U. S. senate committee on the judiciary, headed by Senator Matthew M. Neely (D., W. Va.) which has been conducting hearings on the Black 30-hour work week bill, favors the bill by the wide margin of 4 to 1.

A poll of the five members of the subcommittee showed the following result: For the 30-hour bill, Senators Neely, McCarran, Norris and Hatch; against, Senator Austin (R., Vermont).

The bill was to be reported to the senate committee on the judiciary Feb. 25, where it is expected to be approved and reported to the senate. Final adoption of this extremely important measure is freely predicted, although organized labor is still aware that the fight must be continued unrelentingly until the 30-hour work week actually becomes the law of the land.

OHIO ACCIDENTS INCREASE.

Columbus, O.—The tremendous toll in dead and mutilated workers which those who own and operate industry levy in accidents, most of which are preventable, is strikingly illustrated by the increase in claims filed with the industrial commission of Ohio for December, 1934, made public by Thomas P. Kearns, superintendent of the division of safety and hygiene. Demanding compensation for fatal and non-fatal injuries and occupational diseases, the claims for the month reached 12,835, or 1,040 more than in November, and 2,349 more than in December, 1933.

Seventy-six workers were killed during the month. Workers handling objects received 2,410 injuries; machinery was responsible for 2,202 injuries and two deaths; falls of persons imposed 1,336 injuries and seven deaths, and stepping upon or striking against objects caused 1,190 injuries and one death.

FAVORS DEALING WITH UNIONS.

New York.—Adam Wilkinson, representing employers in New England, and R. B. Wolf, representing employers in the northwest, in addresses before the twentieth annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry here, declared that it was preferable to consider labor conditions by the medium of collective bargaining than to run the risk of having labor disputes injected into politics. Declaring that the new deal had won the imagination of labor, Mr. Wilkinson said:

"It is far better for us in the industry to conduct negotiations with responsible heads of the labor groups than to refuse and have the entire question become a political one." He added that Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act "may prove to be not an unmixed blessing."

The old songs must be best. All the new ones sound like them.

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!
Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!
Why not . . . YOU?
EASY WAY
SELF-SERVICE GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

Union Head Asks Protection For American Paper Industry

Washington.—American publishers are seeking newsprint in Scandinavia to offset possible increases in price by Canadian producers, John P. Burke, president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, said at a hearing on a proposed reciprocal tariff agreement with Finland.

He asked the government to refrain from any action in negotiations with Finland which would prevent application of protective measures for domestic producers, such as enforcement of anti-dumping laws.

STUDENTS, TEACHERS STRIKE.

Havana, Cuba.—University students here went on strike to influence the government to grant their demands, which include removal of military jurisdiction over Cuba, immediate release of political prisoners, demilitarization of the police, guarantee of personal rights, suppression of urgency courts created for trying so-called "terrorists," and larger appropriations for schools. Teachers at Regla, near here, who declared a 48-hour strike to enforce their demand for greater school funds, were joined by the teachers in twenty schools in Havana.

Doctor (to rich patient)—You're all run down. You'd better lay off golf for a while and get a good rest at the office.

GUFFEY COAL BILL URGED AS BENEFIT TO CONSUMERS

Washington.—Henry Warrum, general counsel of the United Mine Workers, told a senate interstate commerce subcommittee that the Guffey coal bill would protect consumers despite probable wage increases.

Warrum quoted government reports to show the valuable Pittsburgh coal seam would be exhausted in 100 years and said that on this basis the conservation features of the Guffey bill demanded its passage.

Guffey's bill would make the bituminous coal industry a public utility and divide the country into twenty-four production districts. Each district would receive a yearly production quota.

Miss Flutie Funnybone, of Pearidge, says she is going to buy some household enamel and rub it on her nose to keep the powder from blowing off.

THE **RHODES** DECORATING CO.
809 Cherry St.
IS
UNFAIR
To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
PAYS A CLAIM
TO
Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

NRA

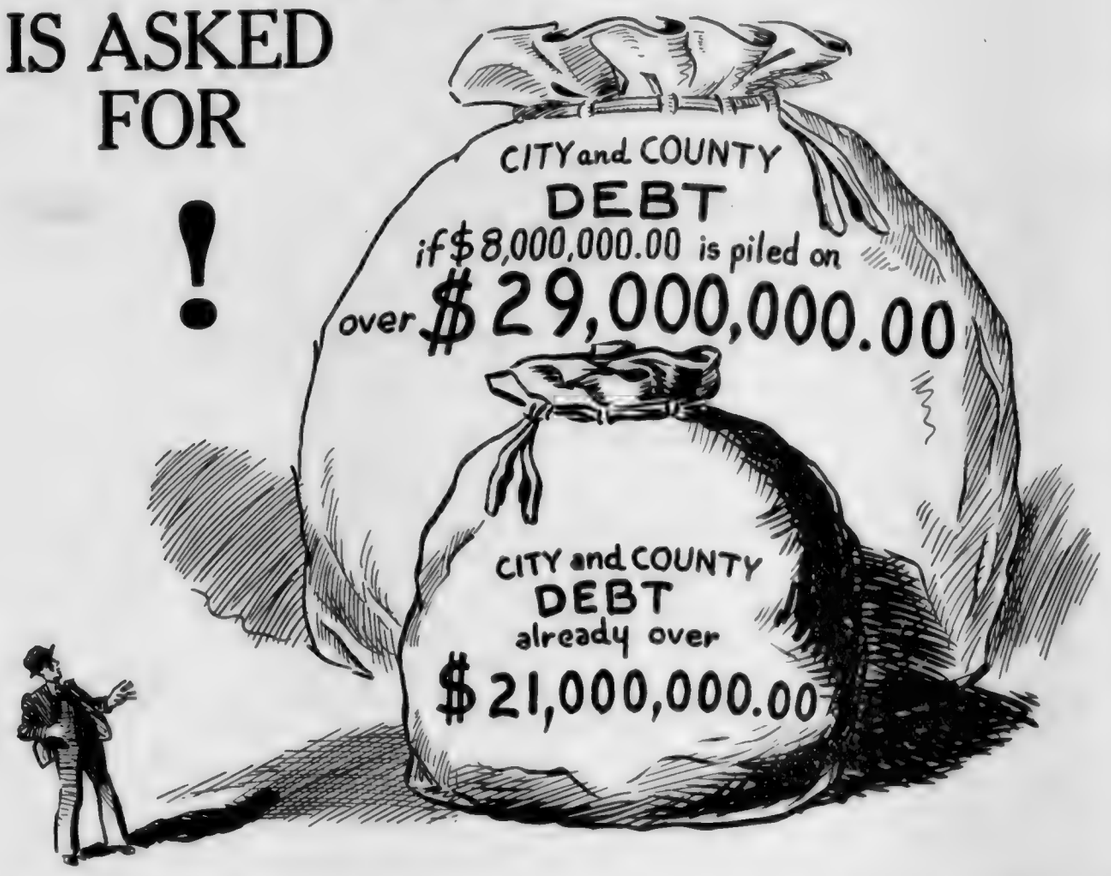
DEBT...

a mountain of debt already ----

and $8,000,000 MORE

IS ASKED FOR

!



DEBT! **OVER 21 MILLION DOLLARS IN DEBT ALREADY — and the staggering sum of $8,000,000 more is asked for.**

That is what Messrs. Wilhoite, Chamlee and Clark of the "League for Political Power" are asking the citizens of Chattanooga to pile on for a Municipal Power System—a scheme that will lose over a million dollars a year at their own figures.

Do you know that if this $8,000,000 is piled on top of what the Taxpayers already owe, you will be paying over $3,000 A DAY IN INTEREST ALONE?

Do you realize that the interest you will have to pay on this $29,000,000 total debt for just one year would build a Million-Dollar Hospital? It would easily build two new fine Schools at $500,000 each.

It is astounding when you realize that the deficit which will be incurred in just one year of Municipal experimenting with an electric power system would pay the salaries of all our city school teachers.

But instead of having the money to build new Hospitals and Schools, we will be paying it out in interest on a staggering debt.

Remember one thing — All these hundreds of thousands of dollars that are paid out for Interest are dollars that are gone and will never come back.

Yet Messrs. Wilhoite, Chamlee and Clark have the brass to get up and ask the Taxpayers of this city to sink themselves $8,000,000 deeper in debt—for an experimental electric power Scheme—a debt that threatens to bankrupt the City of Chattanooga.

WHEN GABRIEL BLOWS HIS TRUMPET, WE WILL STILL BE PAYING FOR THIS $8,000,000 EXPERIMENT.

The time has come for decisive action. There is only one way out — and that way is to

Vote *Against* [X] the $8,000,000 Bond Issue

CITIZENS' and TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

FRED B. FRAZIER, Chairman — 331 Volunteer Bldg. — PAUL S. MATHES, Treasurer

Black-Draught For Dizziness, Headache Due To Constipation

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught several years and find it splendid," writes Mr. G. W. Holley, of St. Paul, Va. "I take it for dizziness or headache (due to constipation). I have never found anything better. A short while ago, we began giving our children a syrup of Black-Draught as a laxative for colds and little stomach ailments, and have found it very satisfactory." . . . Millions of packages of Thedford's Black-Draught are required to satisfy the demand for this popular, old reliable, purely vegetable laxative. 25¢ a package. "Children like the Syrup."

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163

Clean linkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

100 PER CENT. UNION

FIX-RIGHT SHOE SHOP

No. 2

926 MARKET STREET

Next to City Water Co.

Free Call-For and Delivery

Phone 6-9691

REPAIR SERVICE on all makes of FURNACES

Union Stove & Range Repair Service

Parts for All Makes of Stoves

1513 Rossville Ave. Phone 6-9570

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Patronize our Advertisers.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 18791

Before J. B. Bayless, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee

Price Auto Co. vs. Tommie Lockhart.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Ford touring car, Motor No. 2051413, which has been possessed by the sheriff, defendants are required to appear on or before Tuesday, March 4, 1935, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 112 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 1st day of February, 1935.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

2-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50884

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Sarah Findley vs. John L. Findley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John L. Findley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 5th day of February, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL,
Clerk.

F. B. Witt, Atty. 3-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50980

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

James W. Lee vs. Alice P. Lee

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alice P. Lee is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 26th day of February, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 1-22

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

LYLE STOVALL

INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.

We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.

Just ask your old time brother union man.

The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper

S. J. EDWARDS STORES

2219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE — 2106 EAST MAIN STREET
2310 McCALLIE AVENUE — 2119 DODDS AVENUE
CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE — 417 MARKET STREET

Warning to Taxpayers

AFTER FEB. 28TH, UNPAID TAXES BEAR INTEREST AND, IN ADDITION, A PENALTY OF ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. A MONTH. TAXES MAY BE PAID AT MY OFFICE UNTIL MARCH 1ST, WHEN LISTS WILL BE DELIVERED TO OFFICERS FOR COLLECTION, AT THE COST OF THE TAXPAYERS.

WILEY COUCH,
County Trustee (1933 Ch. 77, Sec. 1).

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Americanism: Keeping one fat saddle horse and forty starving plow horses and deciding to raise less oats because the fat saddle horse can't eat so much.

* * *

Lawyer—You say that the hens stolen are of a very special and rare breed, and that is why you are certain they are yours. Would you be surprised to know that I have a few of that particular breed?

Prosecutor—No; I have missed a lot of them.

* * *

Correct this sentence: "In these cells," said the warden, "are the hundreds of big shots who robbed investors."

* * *

Dad—That young man of yours stays very late. Doesn't he know how to say good night?

Daughter—Oh, yes, daddy dear; better than any other boy I know.

* * *

Man—You and your neighbor seem to get along very well.

Friend—Yes. You see he never borrows anything but trouble, and that's all I ever have to lend.

* * *

Some young people think they know more than their parents, and the sad part of it is that many of them do.

* * *

A very ragged old man presented himself at a hospital for dogs and cats and asked the porter to take him in. "You can't come in here," was the porter's brusk reply.

"Oh, yes I can," said the old fellow. "I'm an old soldier."

"But that doesn't make any difference," said the porter. "This is a veterinary hospital."

"That's right," said the old man serenely, "I'm a veteran."

* * *

Satisfied Guest—Well, waiter, that was a tip-top dinner. You know what that means, don't you?

Colored Waiter—Yes, sah. It's one that you top off with a tip.

It is quite interesting to see some of the modern dancers try to go through the old-fashioned dances.

* * *

There is a sign on a Chinese laundry window at Greensboro, N. C., that is vividly plain. It reads: Birds for Sale. Hes, $3; Shes, $2.

* * *

Friend—I saw you and your wife last night. Beautiful woman.

Man—Ah, but you should have seen the one that got away.

* * *

A certain man opened an account for his wife at the bank. To save embarrassment, we'll call him Smith. A few weeks after the account was opened the teller asked Smith to inform her that she had overdrawn her account. Smith passed the news on to his wife, and the next morning Nancy gave him a note to hand to the banker. The teller opened the letter, read it, grinned, and then handed it to Smith. It was half a sheet of paper, on which was written in large letters: "Sneak!"

* * *

Diner—There's something wrong with these hot dogs.

Waiter—Well, don't tell me; I'm only a waiter, not a veterinarian.

* * *

Mother says when the advertisement says the show is unfit for children you will always find father comfortably seated in the front row.

* * *

Still, if we didn't have depressions, people never would make a fresh start entirely free of debt.

* * *

Junior—I'm glad I'm not a snake.

Father—Why, son?

Junior—Because when a snake has a stomach ache, how does he know whether it is a stiff neck or what it is?

* * *

Klepper—You and your sister are twins, are you not?

Plummer—We were in childhood. Now, however, she's five years younger than I.

AUTO UNION MERGER ORDERED.

Washington.—By decision of the American Federation of Labor Executive council, more than 100 local unions of automobile workers will be united in an international union, with officers appointed provisionally by the federation. Later the union will elect its own officers. The action of the council was in accordance with an order of the San Francisco A. F. of L. convention.

Barkeep—Yes, sir, I trusted the fellow for three drinks, but—

Owner—But nothing. If you trust a fellow for drinks he never comes back.

Barkeep—That's why I did it. He is a bill collector.

* * *

Two can live as cheaply as one when one has to pay alimony.

* * *

Are old men wise as a result of their experience? They don't seem to be able to cash in on their wisdom at any rate.

* * *

The man had been at the summer hotel for several days. "I don't know as I like this," he complained to the clerk. "I wanted to rough it a bit." The clerk quickly asked: "Have you tried our golf course?"

* * *

Boss—My wife heard that I took you out to dinner the other evening.

Secretary—Well, what does that make me?

Boss—That makes you my former secretary.

* * *

Shadrach—What's Abednigo like?

Mesbach—Well, he's the kind of a fellow who will raffle off an engagement ring when his girl returns it to him.

* * *

Apartments are inconvenient. They have no attics in which to hide the gifts you are afraid to throw away.

* * *

Don't expect your boss to pay you a dollar an hour for your working hours when you use your leisure hours as though they were not worth five cents a dozen.

* * *

There may be "nothing new under the sun," but there's some pretty old stuff going on under the moon.

* * *

The slot machine goes right on taking its toll in dollars and sense.

Many a scarf or necklace enables a woman to pretend to be younger, as they keep you from seeing the wrinkles on her neck.

In Union there is strength

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

17 East Seventh St.

FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7341

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Phone 2-2611

COAL :: COKE
KINDLING

JACOWAY COAL CO.

1001 ORCHARD KNOB AVE.
Res. Phone 2-3237

Quick Action!
for Colds "FLU"
Gordon's No. 30

200,000 people can't be wrong.
Bottles, 25c up.
At Your Nearest Dealer!
Or Phone 6-3912
GORDON DRUG COMPANY

Letter of A. G. Gamble To Organized Labor

A. G. GAMBLE

"In making my appeal to you in my candidacy, I feel that it is in justice to myself that I should make my record as an employer clear to you. I have been in the construction business in Chattanooga for the past twenty years until two years ago, at which time I went into the coal mining business. Up until then I had never been able to recognize organized labor as there was not any organization with that class of work. But I always paid the highest wages in that line of work. As soon as I was in a position to recognize organized labor I asked Mr. Cooke and Mr. Aymon to send to my mine and organize my men. As I had always felt that co-operation between employes and employer was beneficial to both parties, during your recent strike I was in sympathy with the many people who was out of employment and I told Mr. Cooke that I would make a donation of $1.00 per ton on all coal sent out for relief work. Mr. Cooke and Mr. Aymon will both verify to the correctness of this statement.

"If my record merits your support I will appreciate it.

"Yours truly,
"A. G. GAMBLE."

—Adv.

Mrs. J. B. Rike says:

1507 SUNSET ROAD

"My electric bills? I say they're remarkably cheap"

"MY electric bills for 1934 averaged only $5.60 a month — and I am simply enthusiastic about all the real service I get every month for less than six dollars!

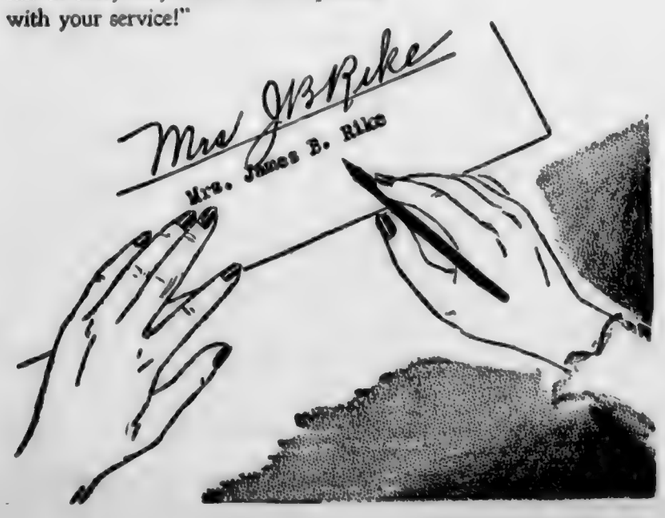
"We have a good-sized electric refrigerator that saves me *so* much time—keeps loads of food fresh for a week—and makes all the ice we ever need. For waffles we use an electric waffle-iron.

"All the washing and ironing is done on the place—and it's a full day's ironing for Georgie with a fast electric iron. Every week all the rugs upstairs and downstairs are cleaned with the electric vacuum cleaner.

"Then of course we often listen to the radio. And lights — my goodness! We're up late nearly every night with lights blazing all over the house. We like plenty of light—and we have it!

"I think the Power Company's service is excellent and cheap as can be—and rates have been getting lower and lower ever since I can remember. And—like I tell Jim—the taxes on our home are already $14.52 a month — and The Power Company is really helping to keep our taxes from going any higher!

"Yes, I most certainly do think The Power Company's rates are perfectly fair in every way—and I am *so* pleased with your service!"



ELECTRICITY Is Cheap In Chattanooga

Thirty-Hour Week Is Held Essential For Recovery and Profit System

President Fremming, of Oil Field Workers, Declares Hours Cut by Law Necessary to Provide Jobs and Purchasing Power for All Workers.

Washington.—Vigorous condemnation of our prominent industrial leaders for their continued belligerent opposition to shorter hours for the workers and a well fortified argument that shorter hours are necessary for business recovery and permanent prosperity featured a statement in favor of the federal 30-hour week law by Harvey C. Fremming, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.

He charged that our captains of industry fail to hear the clarion voice which demands economic justice and security for the workers by the medium of adequate purchasing power, and declared that the 30-hour week is absolutely necessary to provide this purchasing power for our millions of jobless.

Pointing out that the industrial overlords organized in the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the American Petroleum institute carry on extensive publicity regarding the necessity of maintaining intact our present system of private initiative for private profit, Mr. Fremming said that in their opposition to the 30-hour week these people are "completely pushing back the one factor which has kept and will continue to keep the profit system alive in the United States, and that one factor is purchasing power."

The purposes of the 30-hour week law, Mr. Fremming said, are:

"1. To decrease the man-day productivity.

"2. To reabsorb millions in gainful employment.

"3. To resuscitate a lost purchasing power.

"4. To take from the charity rolls many who throughout their lives have been producers.

"5. To save this nation from the despotic rule of 'dictatorship.'

"6. To permit the continuance of the profit system.

"7. To place our entire industrial society on an equal competitive basis.

"8. To decentralize wealth through the painless instrumentality of sustained purchasing power rather than the creation of a new economic order.

"9. To reassure working Americans that there is a job for every willing hand.

"10. To maintain and continue our present modern civilization.

"11. To practice in fact the doctrine laid down by holy writ—that 'labor is worthy of its hire.'

"12. To know and understand the doctrine of technological development and its relationship to increased productivity.

"13. To keep in step with natural and normal economic laws.

"Finally, to build in this nation an economic tranquillity in proportion to normal transition, leaving behind unnatural industrial traditions.

"All of which are in the interest of the maintenance of our present profit or capitalistic system, none of which can be accomplished unless jobs are made available with a commensurate purchasing power.

"The 30-hour week means in effect that a well-paid worker steadily employed is the nation's greatest asset."

Glass Workers Get Pay Increase

Toledo, O.—General wage increases averaging 9½ per cent for all unskilled and semi-skilled employes of the Libbey Glass Manufacturing company were unanimously approved by nearly 400 workers on two shifts.

The raises range from 5 to 15 per cent, are effective immediately and run for a year. They apply to about 750 workers. The larger increases will go mainly to those in the lower pay brackets.

Educational Program Is Inaugurated by Unions

Albany, N. Y.—The history, traditions and aims of organized labor are vividly and effectively presented to workers of Troy and Albany, New York's great twin industrial centers, in an educational program inaugurated by the trade unions and conducted by the Affiliated School for Workers.

Backed by the Central Labor unions and state offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the classes are reaching increasing numbers of members of the Amalgamated, shirtworkers, collar workers, longshoremen, paper makers, molders, machinists and other American Federation of Labor affiliates.

Most popular of the classes in both Troy and Albany are those on "History and Present Problems of the Labor Movement" and "Parliamentary Law and Spoken English." Requirements of the younger members of the movement have been met with classes in tap-dancing and organization of a dramatic group.

Teachers, all of them volunteers, have been drawn from a variety of occupations but all are experienced in working with labor groups and sympathetic with the aims of the labor movement.

WAGE CHISELERS PENALIZED.

Sacramento, Cal.—The determination of certain California employers to refuse to pay workers the wages due them, despite the plain mandate of the state labor laws, was indicated by the fact that during December, 1934, the division of labor statistics and law enforcement of the department of industrial relations received 1,914 complaints of violations of the wage laws of the state. During the month the division collected $47,557.29 in wage claims which the employers had refused to pay but which the state officials declared were legally due the employes concerned. The amount of withheld wages collected during the month was $43.04.

The persistence of pay chiseling employers to defraud workers of the pay due them is shown by the fact that in December, 1933, the division collected $47,445.54 in illegally withheld wages. The total collected for December, 1934, shows an increase of $111.75 over the December, 1933, record.

Says one father: "We were very proud when our daughter's school grades were announced and we learned that she had made 'A' in tap-dancing at college." But let the young excel in whatever they have the ability for.

Volunteer State Life Makes Marked Progress

In this issue of The Labor World appears the 32nd annual statement of the Volunteer State Life Insurance company.

Since organization of this company in 1903 it has shown steady growth, being recognized today as one of the largest insurance companies in this section of the country, and is conservatively managed, yet the management is alert and aggressive. The primary thought in the minds of the officers of this institution at all times is to thoroughly safeguard the funds which have been entrusted to it by the insuring public and this has been done in a commendable manner, as an examination of the financial statement will clearly reveal.

The assets of the Volunteer State Life, as shown by its 1934 statement, amount to $21,931,921.74. In addition to its regular policy reserve of $19,290,138.00, which figure is the legal reserve requirement, the company has set aside additional funds for the protection of policy owners in an amount of $1,491,775.74. Local policy owners are the recipients of thousands of dollars annually. In 1934 the total sum paid to all policy owners and beneficiaries amounted to $2,716,506.00. Since organization of the company in 1903 the total amount paid to policy owners and beneficiaries is in excess of $38,000,000.00.

The Volunteer State Life maintains on its payroll a large group of employes, thousands of dollars being paid to them annually, which money finds its way into all local trade channels. Taxes on its Class A home office building brings to the city and county treasury a substantial sum annually.

At the annual meeting of stockholders on Feb. 21 President Richard H. Kimball reported that during the past year marked progress had been made in every department of the company. The company's agency organization paid for 23 per cent more business in 1934 than during the preceding year. The home office agency showed a paid increase of 33 per cent over 1933. Jake Bishop is manager of the agency, having served in this capacity for almost twenty-nine years. His outstanding success in the life insurance business is known throughout the country.

The Volunteer State Life is operating in thirteen states, therefore carries the name of Chattanooga to the attention of housands of people each year.

CHILD LABOR BILL DEFEATED.

Carson City, Nev.—By refusing to reconsider its former vote refusing to ratify the child labor amendment to the federal constitution the Nevada senate killed the resolution, approved by the house of representatives, for the remainder of this legislative session. The legislature is not scheduled to meet again until 1937.

"Everybody is crazy over me," said the inmate of the first floor of the Lions View insane asylum.

—Photo by Link.

FOLKS:

Many evidences are constantly being reported of the most remarkable determination and solidarity being shown by my friends. I want you to know I am doing everything humanly possible to show my appreciation of this fine spirit, and am making every effort to see and talk to friends of ours about the race.

I ask you to be patient if I have so far failed to follow many suggestions as to contact, and to carry on in my behalf until the last vote is counted.

Indications now unquestionably point to a splendid victory and we can make this certain by constant, ceaseless solicitation among all groups of our citizenship.

R. M. (BOB) COOKE

(This space paid for by a local business firm, management and employes of which are 100% for Bob Cooke for City Commissioner.)

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

LABOR DISPUTE
on between
RIALTO and STATE THEATERS
and This Local
Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Eskew's
CO-STORY OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES

EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY
TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices
East Lake Yard 3508 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075
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We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

GAMBLE COAL CO.
RED ASH AND JELLICO
By permission of the Government, we have reduced the price of our Special Furnace and Hot Blast Heater Coal as follows:
One-Ton Lots..... $3.54
Five-Ton Lots..... $3.29
Phone 6-5213

THE VOLUNTEER STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HOME OFFICE, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
Thirty-Second Annual Statement, December 31, 1934

ASSETS

Cash in Banks		$ 679,490.09
Bonds		3,368,861.43
Stock		54,530.00
Mortgage Loans—City Property	$3,145,822.00	
Mortgage Loans—Farm Property	1,349,644.77	4,495,466.77
Policy Loans		6,828,604.11
Premium Notes and Liens		1,615,971,04
Real Estate (Including Home Office		4,208,397.13
Accrued Interest—Net Unreported		
Premiums and Other Assets		680,600.27
Total Admitted Assets		$21,931,921.74

LIABILITIES

Regular Policy Reserves		$19,290,138.00
Reserve for Claims Being Paid in Installments		492,978.00
Reserve for Taxes		86,805.69
Interest and Rent Paid in Advance		203,888.39
All Other Liabilities		366,335.87
Borrowed Money		NONE
Reserve for Dividends to Policy Owners	$ 43,365.69	
Reserve for Contingencies	448,410.10	
Surplus	500,000.00	
Capital	500,000.00	
Funds for Protection of Policy Owners in Excess of Legal Reserve		1,491,775.79
Total (Balance With Admitted Assets)		$21,931,921.74

Insurance in Force $103,324,633

OFFICERS

RICHARD H. KIMBALL, President
Z. CARTTER PATTEN, Vice-President
A. V. MOZINGO, Vice-President
DR. JOHN B. STEELE, Medical Director
A. E. ARCHIBALD, Actuary
J. M. FITZSIMMONS, Treasurer
J. E. DONOVAN, Secretary
THOMAS F. BOURKE, Supt. of Agencies
VAUGHN MILLER and F. L. MARTIN, General Counsel

DIRECTORS

A. L. KEY, Chairman of the Board
F. A. CARTER, President and General Manager, American Textile Woolen Co., Sweetwater
A. GOODMAN, Capitalist, Memphis
JOHN M. GRAY, Capitalist, Nashville
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T. R. PRESTON, President Hamilton National Bank
S. L. PROBASCO, Vice-President American Trust and Banking Co.
GASTON C. RAOUL, President Tennessee Furniture Corporation
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J. W. BISHOP, Manager, Home Office

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 25, 1934 — Number 5

AL SILK MILL NDS STRIKERS MEAN BUSINESS

on Workers Firmly and Solidly Union.

E RASPBERRY TO BOSSES' CLAIMS

ocritical Whine of Own- Fails to Register With Employes.

alton, Ga., May 24.—Now the management of the Real mills are convinced the Dal- workers in that mill are ly and solidly union, the ings of J. A. Goodman are g refuge in "green grapes." hile, on the other hand, the Silk management admitted Washington and in letters to r mills whom they were ask- for contributions to break the e and for goods to chisel that the Dalton strikers are union and hard to crack; on other hand they caused ru- to be spread in this area the company is glad the kers went on strike "because are losing money all the , and we only continued op- ions so as not to throw the le out of work."

which the strikers made an- by one long razzberry. The ers had discovered the com- was whining because the kers refused a small increase insisted on union recognition arbitration. "Those strikers a closed shop," the Good- management complained—as king for a closed shop were thing unheard of.

d so more than ever the on strikers are picketing, as ted and courageous a group ver joined up under a union er.

week ago Sunday there was remendous demonstration in on. A large delegation came from Chattanooga bringing stuffs and some money for benefit of the strikers. And last Sunday, a large dele- n came from Rome, Ga., on same mission.

e strikers are awaiting with rest the results of the Wash- n hearings on the Real Silk

al Magic Club o Present a Show

Chattanooga Magic club will their first annual magic and show at the Industrial Y. M. next Tuesday night. The pro- will be used in furnishing a om and to entertain the fourth convention of Southeastern ns to be held here next fall. ours of fun, magic and mys- esented by five local magicians omised those who attend, each ng different and magic pre- in its various branches.

ts may be obtained from the g members: J. W. Brooks, mith, J. F. Kirkpatrick, S. k, R. C. Morrison, E. L. Bax- C. Crowder and M. H. Ort-

er Carriers in nual Meet May 30

al session of the state asso- of letter carriers will be held 30, at Columbia, Tenn. As ut one day will be taken for vention, and according to local es a large amount of business duled for transaction in the rs given for the meeting.

local branch will be repre- by J. A. Carson, W. A. Myers A. Lichtenstetter. John Mor- esident of Nashville Trades bor council and a member of iers' organization, will be one principal speakers.

L. Youree, of Nashville, is t of the state body, and Mr. tetter is secretary.

School Teachers Denounce McDonald 'Home Store' Sheet

Pledge Full Co-operation. Bakery Workers Reported to Have Struck.

M'DONALD'S BAKERS HAVE SHORT STRIKE

A short-lived strike of employes of Roy McDonald's Home Store bakery was reported this week, which is said to have been ended when the grocer, baker, printer, publisher, druggist, laundryman, dairyman, tire dealer, etc., agreed to improve his treatment of employes in that department of the institution.

The story, vouched for by an unquestionable authority, recites that one night last week employes of the so-called "Home Store" bakery, having become desperate because of conditions imposed upon them by the great business executive, McDonald, rebelled, and refused to continue their work until some assurance was given them that they would be treated differently.

It is said that McDonald was then called from his bed into the picture, and after "soft-soaping" the protesting employes, the latter agreed to give the management another chance, and returned to their jobs.

Although bitter resentment has been aired from time to time by McDonald's employes, as individuals, this is the first time so far as reported when an actual stoppage of operations has occurred, and working men this week expressed the hope that the management of the various branches of the business may be compelled to live up to promises made by McDonald to employes in the baking department of the chain.

Many members of Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, have openly denounced Roy McDonald's "Home-Store" throw-sheet, according to a letter written by an officer of the local to the chairman of the Typos' committee in charge of publicity, and it is the desire of the entire membership to co-operate in every way possible.

"Lest any of our members have forgotten or become careless about the matter," the letter states, "we shall again notify them that the Home Stores are still unfair."

Latest development in the so-called Home Store situation is a report that the concern has entered the laundry business. It is said that although the new institution has started out in a modest way, attending to the needs only of "Home Store" employes, it is probable that the business will be extended later to a general solicitation of public work.

The laundry business is an addition to the various lines taken on by the grocery chain, including printing, a dairy, bakery, tire company, drugs, etc. It was not stated whether the "executive" in charge of the laundry will "own" it outright, or will be paid the code salary for such position and the title remain with the central management.

The letter from the School Teachers' official to the Typos' committee follows:

In reply to a letter from you concerning the Home Stores, let me state that we are anxious to co-operate in this matter. Many of our members have openly denounced the throw-sheet. Lest some of our members have forgotten or become careless about the matter, we shall again notify our membership that the stores are still unfair.

We thank you for calling this matter to our attention as we wish to co-operate in every way possible.

28,000 Pennsylvania Clerks Slated for Full-Time Work

Philadelphia, Pa. — Twenty-eight thousand clerical workers throughout the Pennsylvania railroad system go back on full time work June 1.

At present they are off two days a month without pay, compared with six days off each month a year ago, the company said in announcing the change.

WIRT OPERATED TO UNDERMINE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Active in Foisting Gary System on People.

TEACHERS HIT PLAN OF STEEL TOWN HEAD

Insidious Campaign "High-Pressured" During Depression Period.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, May 24.—The international notoriety recently sought and obtained by Dr. William A. Wirt, superintendent of schools of Gary, Ind., should serve to direct attention to the insidious, successful manner in which he has helped to undermine the public school system of the United States during the last four depression years.

Dr. Wirt is a high pressure salesman for his "work-study-play" or platoon system for public schools. It is significant that he puts "work" first, for his system is patterned after the chain system of production so familiar in big industrial enterprises, disregarding the human element.

Dr. Wirt maintains a publicity department in behalf of his platoon system, and some very nice appearing and plausible tracts and pamphlets are turned out.

Many Cities Adopt Plan.

One of Dr. Wirt's subordinates showed me a typewritten list of cities which are said to have adopted the Gary system either wholly or in a modified form since 1930. I did not count the number of cities listed, but there appeared to be about 200 or more.

It works this way. A school board in an industrial center will get into financial difficulties. Heeding the universal cry for economy, the board, in desperation, gets in touch with the celebrated U. S. Steel corporation educator, Dr. William A. Wirt, of Gary, Ind., or else he has heard and gets in touch with the board.

Visits are made back and forth, profound conferences are held, and finally the victimized city is "sold" on the idea, and the new-fangled educational contraption is installed in the name of economy, for "cheapness" is the big selling point. It takes some time for the board to learn that it was hornswoggled in the trade.

Teachers Condemned Scheme.

Fierce battles were waged against installation of the platoon system at Chicago and Milwaukee a decade ago. Teachers' commissions from the two cities visited Detroit, Akron, Pittsburgh and New York, where platoon schools had been installed, and came back with reports bristling with condemnation of the system. These voluminous reports have been placed at my disposal by Miss Margaret Haley, president of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, who took a conspicuous part in the fight.

The superintendent of schools of Milwaukee appointed a committee to investigate the platoon system in the spring of 1924. On May 6, 1924, following a detailed 23-page report of their investigations at Pittsburgh, Akron and Detroit, Ethel M. Gardner and Clara T. Manthey, teacher members of the committee, summarized their conclusions in the following striking language:

The Platoon School.

1. Is unsound educationally, because

a. It emphasizes the teaching of subject matter rather than the teaching of children;

b. It overstimulates the children;

c. It breaks down the personal and motherly contact between children and teachers;

d. It tends to cultivate bad mental habits.

2. Is unsound from the standpoint of health and hygiene, because

a. It overstimulates children to the point of nervous exhaustion;

b. It offers greater opportunities for the spread of contagious and infectious diseases.

3. Is unsound from an economic and financial standpoint, because

a. It costs more to construct platoon schools than it does to construct regular schools;

b. It costs more to equip platoon schools than it does to equip regular schools;

c. Instruction costs are higher in platoon schools than in regular schools;

d. Supervision costs are higher in platoon schools than in regular schools.

4. Experience has shown that it does not do away with the use of barracks nor with part-time instruction.

Profit's Prayer

(Offered by Brush Smith)

Oh, Lord, give us strength to perform our daily tasks for Mr. Edgerton, that his profits may not be decreased through any weakness of our hands or eyes. May we bask in the pleasure of his smile all the days of our usefulness, and then be permitted to enjoy the contentment of the poor farm so graciously provided for worn-out employes. Amen.

President's Order Protects Workers Against Chiselers

Employers Who Victimize Employes for Charging Code Violation Are Made Subject to Fine and Imprisonment.

Washington, May 24.—Subversive employers who dismiss and otherwise victimize their employes for making complaints charging violation of NRA codes or giving evidence in code violation cases were strongly reminded of their unpatriotic position in an executive order issued by President Roosevelt making such action subject to fine and imprisonment.

The official statement by the national recovery administration announcing the issuance of the order stated:

"President Roosevelt has issued an executive order giving complete protection in their jobs to employes who make complaints or give information concerning alleged code violations on the part of their employers.

"The order decrees that no employer subject to a code shall dismiss or demote any employe for making a complaint or giving evidence with respect to code violations under penalty of a $500 fine or six months' imprisonment, or both.

"In numerous cases before the national labor board, employes have charged that their employers have demoted or otherwise penalized them for making complaints or giving testimony regarding alleged code violations."

The president's order said:

"By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me under title I of the national industrial recovery act of June 16, 1933 (ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195), and in order to effectuate the purposes of said title, I hereby prescribe the following rule and regulation:

"No employer subject to a code of fair competition approved under said title shall dismiss or demote any employe for making a complaint or giving evidence with respect to an alleged violation of the provisions of any code of fair competition approved under said title.

"All persons are hereby informed that section 10 (a) of the national industrial recovery act prescribes a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500) or imprisonment not to exceed six (6) months, or both, for the violation of any rule or regulation prescribed under the authority of said section 10 (a)."

Bakers to Hold Meeting at Night

Regular meeting of Local 25, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, scheduled for Saturday afternoon at 2:30, has been postponed until 7:30 in the evening of the same day, it was announced Thursday.

The session will be one of the most important ever held by the local, officers said, and they urged all members to be present, promising "an announcement that will interest every one."

General Executive Board Member Herman Schad will be present at the meeting, and will bring a message of importance to all bakers, it was said.

WOULD OUTLAW FAKE UNIONS ON RAILROADS

Hearings Begin on Amendment to Act.

PRESIDENT SAID TO APPROVE BILL

Would Do for Rail Workers What Section 7-A Has Done for Others.

Washington, May 24.—Hearings began this week before the house committee on interstate commerce on an amendment to the railway labor act designed to effectively and absolutely outlaw company unions on railroads and to provide machinery for settlement of labor disputes. The bill, believed to have administration support and to be scheduled for passage in this session, will do for railroads what NRA with its Section 7-A has not done for other workers. It carries teeth enough to bite the heads off company unions and leave them dead forever. It should result in unionization of all roads and in the creation of a series of tribunals for settlement of industrial relations on a basis that just about removes the strike from the picture.

With railroads spending about a billion dollars a year to maintain company unions, the measure has a real importance for users of transportation, as well as for railroad workers.

The bill, introduced by Congressman Rayburn, aims to translate into terms of statute law the details of collective bargaining, somewhat as these have been worked out in the better NRA codes, as an amendment to the railway labor act. Railroad Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman explained the measure and its probable application to the practical situations which exist and will arise in the railway labor field.

The most interesting part of Eastman's testimony was in his quiet replies to the sometimes hectoring questions of certain congressmen. Congressman Wolverton, of New Jersey, was much concerned about the definition of the "common carrier," and whether it should include those engaged in the truck driving and handling business in interstate commerce, so that these men should not be shut out of the benefits of the bill, rather than be under the "temporary" protection of the codes.

Mr. Wolverton's question as to the meaning of "influence," as applied to the choice of representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining, went into the matter of welfare activities and sick benefits, and whether the goodwill generated by these among the employes would be considered as coming under this definition. After stating briefly that any benefits open to all employes alike, without reference to their connection with any company or other union, would not in his opinion be so regarded, Mr. Eastman rather surprised the congressman by reading from a decision of the supreme court, in which that very matter was dealt with, showing that the problem was not a new one at all. He also showed that while the practice was not widespread, exactly such conditions had existed in the case of the New Haven railroad, where the benefits of a sick relief organization were confined to members of the company union.

Mr. Eastman gave as his definition of a company union one which is confined to employes of the particular company, rather than one which is organized and controlled by the company. He stated that there are such unions in the railway field, as on the Union Pacific railroad; but that they are usually limited to the shop, office and maintenance-of-way employes.

Being asked whether the "layoffs" had been used to penalize members of the independent unions, Mr. Eastman stated that such cases had come to his knowledge; that he had in many instances referred them back to the officers of the company concerned, and that in some of these cases the men had been reinstated, the company officials stating that the man had been victimized by subordinates for reasons of personal prejudice or opinion, and that the company did not support such a policy.

Hearings already have been held before the senate committee.

Butler Again Named Head of Electricians

Former President Local 175 Returned to Post at Special Election.

A. E. Butler, formerly head of Local 175, Electrical Workers, was gain named to that post last week at a special election called to replace of the city. It was explained that Presificials who are temporarily out of dent Ed Carroll, Vice-President Perry Howard and Recording Secretary Robert Duncan are all employed on T. V. A. work at Norris dam, and due to the fact that these gentlemen will go so engaged indefinitely, a special election was necessary to replace them.

J. G. Stansell was named vice-president to succeed Mr. Howard, and Robert M. McKenzie was selected as successor to Mr. Duncan. Other officers of the local, who were not replaced, are: C. A. Frost, financial secretary; W. W. Williams, treasurer, and E. E. McDaniels, business agent.

Mr. McDaniels Saturday offered a list of local firms which have signed agreements with the local, and asked that this list be preserved by friends of labor for future reference. Additions or alterations, he said, will be published through The Labor World:

Chattanooga Electric company.
Paul W. Curtis Electric company.
Terrell Electric company.
F. P. Sweet & Co.
Central Electric company.
W. C. Teas company.
Hall Electric company.
Cofer Electric company.
W. L. Brown Electric company.
Tennessee Valley Electric company.
Industrial Electric company (repair shop only).

"DARROW VS. JOHNSON."

These two men are persons of exceptional prominence, especially in the last few days, in regards to the conditions and effect of the NRA, and their controversy seems to be causing a good many individuals to weaken their support in the NRA, when to my mind it should strengthen it. for the simple reason Clarence Darrow has never accomplished any great movement for the good of the country, but devotes his time to defending criminals and working people believe he is a master mind on the origin of man! What is he gaining by making such attacks on the NRA? Nothing, and he is going to be the worst defeated man ever before Johnson gets through with him. Johnson and the administration has the backing and support of at least 80 per cent of the American people. And should any of you be among those who stagger at Darrow's knocks just laugh and forget he is even living.

I have had the privilege of talking with several leading men, who are owners of large industries and maintain a higher degree of knowledge concerning the working conditions of today, and they all contend the NRA has helped their business and go so far as to say should the NRA quit altogether they will continue to carry it out in the future. Certainly it has helped us all and could do more if the people would back it up rather than try to find fault. Of course, it has its bad features, but what is there that doesn't.

Therefore my suggestion is to look on the bright side of the matter and see if its merits won't overcome the demerits, or rather outweight them.

* * *

Just a few words about our ball game. We were a little disappointed last Saturday due to the fact that we were late in reserving a diamond so as to be able to play, but watch out for us from now on. We intend to make a hit regardless. It always takes a little longer to get a new thing started. We hope to be in the City league before the summer has elapsed.

So long until next week.

ROBT. M. McKENZIE,
I. B. E. W.

DOCK WORKERS STRIKE.

San Francisco.—Dock workers on the Pacific coast, from 10,000 to 12,000 strong, went on strike for higher wages and shorter working day. An armored car cruised the waterfront here carrying strikebreakers in an effort to clear ships tied up in the harbor. Police on foot, in automobiles, on motorcycles and horses patrolled the waterfront.

SAYS CONGRESS SURRENDERS TO LABOR ENEMIES

Green Holds Union-Haters Blocking Measures.

FAILURE TO ACT ON WAGNER BILL CITED

Industrialists Determine What Shall or Shall Not Become Law.

Washington, May 24.—The definite charge that those responsible for the legislative program in congress have succumbed to the opposition of anti-union manufacturers' associations to the enactment of the Wagner disputes act and the other labor measures during this session of congress and will make no effort to bring them before either the house of representatives or the senate, characterized a statement by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the status of federal labor legislation.

"Apparently those who are in charge of the legislative program in congress have determined that the measures sponsored by labor and in which labor is deeply interested shall not pass," Mr. Green said.

"These measures indorsed by labor," he added, "include the Wagner disputes act, the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance measure, the Connery six-hour day and thirty-hour workweek bill, the La Follette ten billion dollar appropriation for public works, and the amendment to the railway labor act.

"None of these measures have been passed by either branch of congress.

"They seem to be held up by those who determine what measures shall or hsall not be acted upon by congress.

"There is no doubt in the minds of labor that these labor bills would be enacted into law if the members of congress were given an opportunity to vote upon them.

OPPOSITION SENTERED ON WAGNER BILL.

"The representatives of big business, manufacturers' associations, employers of labor, who are uncompromising in their attitude toward organized labor, centered their opposition upon the Wagner disputes act.

"Through their strong opposition to this measure they are fighting for the maintenance and protection of their own organized, financed and fostered company unions.

"It seems inconceivable that congress would yield to such opposition.

"It is a purely selfish opposition.

"It is based upon the determination of employing corporations and manufacturers' associations to control and dominate the economic life of the workers.

"It is quite obvious that congress will adjourn within the near future.

"Unless action is taken soon, the record will show that congress failed labor, in that it refused to enact a single measure sponsored by labor into law.

"Labor will study the record made and will interpret the failure of congress to pass the Wagner disputes act and the other measures sponsored by labor as a surrender on the part of congress to the enemies of labor and to the representatives of big business and vested interests."

TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST "STRETCH OUT"

Greenville, S. C.—The employes of the Victor-Monaghan textile plant at Walhalla, near here, walked out in protest against the intensive application of the stretch-out system.

John Peel, organizer of the United Textile Workers' union, declared that workers had been given more machines to operate in practically every department. Operatives formerly running 104 looms now have 144.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 26, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Where copies of legal decisions affecting organized labor be obtained?

A.—From the legal information bureau, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Q.—Does organized labor regard "tipping" with favor?

A.—No. Organized labor is opposed to the tipping system and believes workers should be paid basic wages sufficiently to make it unnecessary for them to take tips as part of their pay.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "We believe the proper function of courts is to expound and administer law but not to make it?"

A.—This is an extract from a declaration of the American Federation of Labor 1896 convention. The convention demanded amendments to the constitution depriving judges of the power to set aside laws enacted by congress.

What Next!

A new "air train" consisting of three gliders towed by an airplane has just been successfully tested at Moscow. The pilot took off in a high-powered plane with three gliders attached by cables 130 meters long. After soaring over Moscow, the last glider pilot disconnected his cable and volplaned to earth. The other gliders followed in succession and all landed at previously determined points. Aviation experts said the tests proved the practicability of the air train for regular mail and express.

Wisdom

Government is extended to every opinion in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory.—Andrew Johnson.

FISHER BODY COMPANY EMPLOYES' STRIKE ENDS

Flint, Mich.—Five thousand employes of the Fisher Body corporation returned to work after a strike which forced suspension of body assembly in the Flint plant of the Buick Motor company.

Union representatives and company officials began arrangements for a meeting of arbitrators who will attempt a settlement of the wage disagreements which caused the strike May 8.

Kept Taking Cardui Until She Got Rid of the Severe Pains

When Mrs. Ida Hege, of Edinburg, Ind., was in a painful, run-down condition, she took Cardui, with the results she describes below: "I had just been what one might say dragging around, feeling miserable and all out of sorts. I remembered how Cardui helped my aunt. I sent for six bottles of Cardui and when I had taken them, I was much better and stronger. I did not suffer so much pain. I continued taking Cardui until I had taken nine bottles. I do not have the severe pains." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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An Unfortunate Situation

Sensational publicity which has accompanied the crisis in relations of the Richmond Hosiery mills and the United States government, through the National Recovery Administration, is deplorable from several angles. Federal indictments returned against very prominent and highly respected citizens in connection with alleged code violations have been the subject of comment by citizens of all walks of life for the past several days, and nation-wide publicity has attended the incident.

Mr. Justice A. W. Chamblis, of the State Supreme Court, and Mr. T. R. Preston, local banker and business leader, indicted with others as directors in the Richmond company, have both denied responsibility for the alleged code violations. However, it is common knowledge that the active management of the concern has publicly and privately defied the authorities, and a court clash to determine the government's power in the premises, it appears, was inevitable.

In the particular issue involved Labor has no interest other than that of every other citizen who endeavors to uphold the hands of his Government, particularly in its time of greatest need, but working people will join all other patriotic individuals and groups in deploring the fact that a Chattanooga business institution is in the unenviable position of defying the law of the land as expressed in the National Recovery Act, with the attendant unfavorable nation-wide publicity.

Is Depression Over?

One significant sentence in General Hugh Johnson's speech at Columbus got into the press dispatches which was not included in the releases. Quoting speakers at the Washington convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce as saying that "the emergency is over," Johnson replied: "These will be welcome tidings to * * * the hardly concealed despair that stalks everywhere throughout the nation."

When A. A. Berle, Jr., City Chamberlain of New York, said that the depression is over, Mrs. Roosevelt took occasion to disagree with him. A. F. of L. points an accusing finger at the army of the unemployed, declaring it is 10 million, in face of the declaration of the Durable Goods Committee which seemed to think it only 4.5 millions. These are hardly references to "traces left by the depression." The NRA has not reached the goal set for it by Gen. Johnson last fall, when he said he would aim to "make purchasing power equal capacity production."

Business activity is around 78; steel production at about 60; payrolls are still running proportionately much under employment indexes.

This is spring and the hopeful time of year, but no wise person lets his enthusiasm get into the habit of kidding his judgment about such a matter.

Are They Afraid to Tell the Truth?

Light begins to gleam through the dust of battle surrounding the fight over the Securities Act and the control of the stock exchanges. It has been vociferously announced that the "heavy industries" were greatly in need of money; that if they could get the money, they would be employing millions of men. No elucidation of the question of who or what industry needed this money so badly, or what it would be used for, was to be had; and nothing seems to have been said about that in all of the hearings held on the bills.

There was something about the situation that made a lot of fellows nervous about having to "go to jail" for doing something which they have been in the habit of doing. Now we begin to hear of where a part of the pressure is—in a general way.

It appears that there are some bond issues—industrials—which are coming due, and must be met somehow. There are some $800,000,000 coming due this year; and about $900,000,000 next year, according to one source of information. If these are "steel" bonds, or railway bonds, one can begin to have a basis for surmises as to what is the matter. These things were capitalized—bonded—for an earning capacity that was largely moonshine, and water, mixed with some champagne that flowed when the flotation committee met to organize the distribution of the original issue. That was "business," in those days. Perhaps it is yet.

Anyhow, in the present sober-minded state of the public who may have something to invest, to have to tell the exact truth about the probable earning capacity of the property on which these bonds or other securities are based—well, it would be just too bad for the project of refunding those securities! Perhaps some insurance companies are involved. It would not sound very good to the policyholders to tell the truth about the actual financial base of some of the securities which make up their reserves. Clearly, there is something in the wind which "must be put over."

"Kick Back" Racket Investigation

There is some delay in the adoption by the Senate of the resolution introduced by Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, providing for a nation-wide investigation of the "kick back" racket imposed by contractors on Federal construction projects. But the unanimous report of the committee favoring the resolution insures action before Congress adjourns.

The "kick back" racket is the practice of evading statutory or other wage provisions by forcing the worker to pay for his job, that is, to "kick back" part of his wages to his employer.

Sometimes the employer makes the deduction direct from the pay envelope. Sometimes the worker is paid by check, which he is required to cash at the company office, where a portion of the wages is deducted.

In testimony before the Senate committee it was stated that in the capital of the nation employes on Federal building projects were compelled to pay contractors $2 every morning to go to work. One affidavit charged that a worker on the Chicago postoffice "kicked back" $472.50 in order to hold his job.

This reprehensible form of graft by low-wage contractors has been imposed on workers regardless of the Bacon-Davis prevailing wage rate law, which in many instances contractors have technically observed by paying the legal wage rate and then compelled the workers to "kick back" a portion of it.

Confronted with indisputable testimony regarding the prevalence of this abuse, the Senate Committee on Labor and Education requested authority to conduct an investigation of wages and wage-payment practices on all Federal projects. The probe will undoubtedly reveal that Government contractors all over the country have unlawfully taken hundreds of thousands of dollars from the workers as the price of the jobs which they had to have in order to provide a living for themselves and their families.

The investigation should be promptly made, and the necessary agencies of the Government mobilized to compel these grafters on the workers' wages to restore to the persons whose rights have been outraged every dollar taken by the "kick back." In addition, suitable penalties should be imposed on employers who have so atrociously violated the fundamental equities which should prevail throughout the realm of industrial relations.

Stopping Code Violations

New York State NRA authorities set a good example by making an aggressive drive against code violators recently. Investigators swept through the New York City garment district and found a number of manufacturers violating code working hour provisions. Punishment of all offenders was promised. This was a start in the direction of code compliance that might well be followed everywhere.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Frank C. Walker, executive director of the National Emergency council, says that the real estate mortgage debt of the country is nearly as large as the combined national, state, county and municipal debts. It has been a profitable field, until extra straws broke the camel's back, and foreclosures at the rate of 25,000 a month began to uncover the situation. Foreclosures have now been reduced to 20,000 a month, and the Home Owners Loan corporation has received about 1,250,000 applications, totaling $4,000,000,000.

It is proposed in the new housing bill to bring new factors of security into this field of finance, with a view to stimulating activity in residential construction. This has been reduced from a former total of approximately $3,000,000,000 annually to about 10% of that figure, or $300,000. Former aggregate of building construction was about $11,000,000,000 per annum, which has now been reduced to about $3,000,000,000.

The building industry is one of the larger industries of the nation, employing directly, in process of construction and of making and handling materials for construction approximately 5,000,000 persons. Many of these, with their families, have been on relief rolls and until there is a change for the better in building they will continue to be on relief.

* * *

This fact, together with the hardships of those whose homes are being taken from them on foreclosures, constitute a large part of the dark picture of depression. The situation has been aggravated by unsound practices connected with making loans, in use of second mortgage, charging of excessive fees and high rates in making mortgages, and use of the fictitious short-term mortgage for purpose of securing more fees for handling them.

To remedy this whole situation, striking at the root, it is proposed to inaugurate a four-fold program, including (1) modernization (with $2.00 limitation, applicable to all types of building); (2) insurance of mortgages by a mutual association for the purpose; (3) mortgage associations for the purpose of attracting investors and making capital available in the mortgage field; and (4) insurance shares and certificates of building and loan associations, so as to remove the handicap carried by these as against banks having insurance of deposits.

* * *

The German labor front, which has usurped the position of the former free trade unions, is only concerned with personal problems, according to statements made by its leaders. Its publications prove it, too, for "Arbeitertum" ("The Working World"), the official organ of the front, never breathes a word about trade union questions, social policy or anything of that kind. Pen and pencil tell only of hikes and holiday excursions, pictures of German workers in the Middle Ages, conditions in soviet Russia, pariah meetings, extravagant homage to Hitler and his men and, last but not least, war reminiscences.

The first number of April has a particularly illusinating contribution, consisting of the war pictures which appear in the anti-war literature of all countries, men hanging on the barbed wire, dirt and blood in the trenches, etc. But these pictures have not been printed in "Arbeitertum" to fill the reader with horror of the war, for underneath is the charming caption: "War is always war; those who don't believe it will die of it!" (Krieg ist nun einmal Krieg, wer's nicht glaubt, der stirbt daran!").

PUBLIC WORKS URGED FOR JOBLESS RELIEF

Unemployment Crisis Makes Imperative Large Construction Programs for All Governments.

Geneva, Switzerland. — The International Labor Office has issued an appeal to governments to institute construction of public works in order to alleviate the unemployment crisis.

In a resolution recently adopted by its governing body, the text of which has been mailed to all member governments, the labor office stated: "The persistence of the unemployment crisis is increasingly affecting the workers throughout the world."

The resolution also appeals "to all governments to institute schemes without delay or to continue without interruption the execution on their own territory, national or colonial, of schemes of public works calculated to give a fresh impetus to economic activity and to reduce the number of unemployed."

At the same time the governing body expressed the hope that the committee created by the London Economic and Monetary conference to study the question of public works and other means of alleviating unemployment "may be convened as early as possible."

In its communication to the different governments the labor office further stated that it is at the present time preparing for submission to the next session of the International Labor conference in June a report on public works which are in progress or are contemplated in the various countries.

Ickes Makes Oil Field Wage Rates Retroactive

Washington.—Secretary Ickes, oil administrator, ordered, retroactive to Sept. 2, 1933, minimum wage rates recently established for drillers and helpers by oil companies and oil operators.

Employes of drilling contractors who were not formally brought within the terms of the oil code until Dec. 21 will share in the retroactive benefits. A substantial payment to employes affected by the order was expected.

The minimum established March 20 by the secretary for drilling employes were: Rotary tools drillers, $1.25 an hour; helpers, 75 cents; cable tools drillers, $1; helpers, 97½ cents. Rates prior to the March order ranged as low as 67½ cents.

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(1933, ch. 77, sec. 1)

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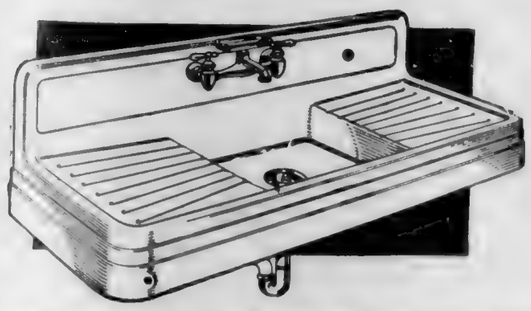
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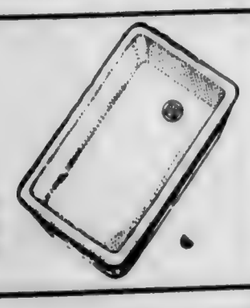
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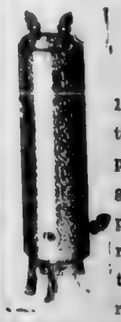
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Textile Union Asks President's Help in Securing Shorter Hours

"Stretch-out" System Applied Under NRA Codes Throws Thousands Into Jobless Army—Cut Length of Work Week Only Means to Check Unemployment.

New York, May 24.—The intensive application of the "stretch-out" system and other speed-up practices by textile manufacturers have thrown thousands of workers into the jobless army, without hope for re-employment, declared Thomas F. McMahon, president, and James Starr, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, in a letter to President Roosevelt requesting his support in securing shorter hours for the textile industry.

Unemployment Increases.

"Unemployment in the textile industry is increasing by leaps and bounds," the letter said. "Code authorities are instituting forced curtailment programs and prospects for the industry during the next few months are indicative that conditions of employment will become worse. Production is outstepping consumer demand to such an extent that we feel the administration should recognige the grave danger of further delay in applying the remedy."

Workers Displaced by Thousands.

"Since the advent of the 'stretch-out system' or 'excessive machine load,' there is no such thing as permanent employment, and in all our arguments and briefs submitted to the administration, we have contended that eighty (80) machine hours were entirely too much and would not provide the necessary employment and the equivalent purchasing power.

"That is exactly what has happened. Workers are being displaced by the thousands. Many employers are trying to even up their costs by increasing the unit of production. Markets are flooded and the mills are compelled to announce curtailment periods, thereby depriving the workers of their meagre wages and throwing them back once more on the mercy of charity.

Shorter Hours Only Remedy.

"Your statement on March 5 last and Gen. Johnson's later announcement relative to shorter hours appealed to us as being a proper and sound approach to this problem.

"Although the blight of unemployment has not, to any great extent, reached into all textile communities, we would ask you to order a survey of the entire industry in order that you might learn just how serious this problem is.

"We would refer you especially to the New England states, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Reports received in our office from the south lead us to believe that it will only be a short time before hundreds of thousands of southern workers will likewise be affected.

Labor Under Code Is Jeopardized.

"There are over 1,000,000 workers in the textile industry. The cotton code was the first code approved by the administration. We recognized its advantages, appreciated its benefits, and on several occasions have tried to point out its defects, and the need for amendment.

"Our emergency committee, after serious consideration of this problem, authorized the officials to make an appeal to you, in order that we might not return to the deplorable conditions existing before the code, when unemployment threatened the very structure of our constitutional government.

"We are convinced that shorter hours will aid materially in the solution of this problem. We would ask your support in this direction."

WISCONSIN FINDS JOBS FOR 37,277 UNEMPLOYED

Madison, Wis.—During the period Jan. 2 to April 28 Wisconsin's nine state employment offices found jobs for 37,277 out of 53,617 applicants, the state industrial commission announced.

Employes were requested by fifty-four employers who previously had not used the state offices.

Applicants for jobs are classified as to their regular occupations so as to furnish employers with lists of persons best qualified for any particular work on short notice. A complete list of work opportunities in various lines provides similar service for persons who are "hunting" jobs in order that they may buy a living for themselves and their families.

In Wisconsin, as in other states, the workers are confronted with a situation described by a Chinaman who said it is a case of "no jobee, no liveo"—except on the semi-starvation rations of charity relief.

AIRCRAFT STRIKE ENDED BY BOARD

Washington.—The national labor board ruled that a strike for higher wages in the Consolidated Aircraft corporation and Curtiss Airplane Motor company, at Buffalo, N. Y., be called off because the workers' union did not comply with an arbitration agreement.

Following a hearing at which employes did not appear the board ruled to uphold a decision of the Buffalo regional labor board which provided that management and labor should submit the question of readjustment of the basic wage scale to an arbitration board.

The union, the board ruled, must indicate its acceptance of these terms not later than June 1.

Court Fines New Jersey NRA Wage Chisler $500

Clothing Concern Paid 34 Cents an Hour Less Code Scale and Added Four Hours to Maximum Work Week.

Camden, N. J.—Federal Judge John Boyd Avis found the Perfect Coat and Suit company of Camden guilty of persistent violation of wages and hours provisions of the National Coat and Suit code, fined the company $500, and ordered restitution of the amounts due the concern's employes to make up the underpayments.

The code prescribes 35 hours as the maximum work week and 81 cents an hour minimum wage. The information filed against the company by the National Coat and Suit authority cited four counts of violation of the maximum weekly hours and six counts of minimum wage violation. It was charged that the company's employes, during a certain period, worked between 39 and 40 hours a week, and that six employes were paid at the rate of 47 cents an hour. Herman Saluk, president of the company, pleaded guilty on all ten counts.

Leniency Asked for Code Violator.

The dispute was taken into court after investigation by the Coat and Suit Authority revealed violations of the code and the company refused to conform. George W. Alger, director of the authority, referred the matter to the national compliance board at Washington, which turned it over to the United States attorney, Harlan Besson, who asked the court to be lenient in view of the fact that Mr. Saluk had already paid $1,093.09 to F. Nathan Wolf, secretary of the National Coat and Suit Authority, and that the money would be distributed to the workers who were underpaid.

Boy—Wouldn't your mother be awfully angry if she saw you in that scant bathing suit?

Lass—I should say so. It's hers.

RAIL UNIONS JUSTIFIED IN FORCING PAY BOOST

Washington.—The volumes of hot air regarding the poverty of the railroads which the railway executives shot forth recently in their frantic opposition to restoring the 10 per cent pay reduction which they imposed on their employes a couple of years ago are completely exploded by the report of the bureau of railway economics, an organization maintained by the carriers themselves, showing that the operating income of Class I roads for the first three months of this year was more than three times that of the same period last year.

The figures for the first quarter of 1934 were $112,276,896, compared with $34,551,646 for the first three months of 1933.

When these figures became known here it was seen that all the talk of the railway executives about their financial inability to restore only one-quarter of the original 10 per cent on July 1 was sheer rubbish.

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310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
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Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What NRA code led in the elimination of child labor?

A.—The cotton textile code, first to be approved, which provides that "no employer in the cotton textile industry shall employ any minor under the age of 16 years."

* * *

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first advocate the five-day week?

A.—In 1913, when the convention held that year said: "We heartily commend the five-day week to the thoughtful and favorable consideration of all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., to the end that the shortening of the week will be conducive to the physical, material, intellectual and moral welfare of the toilers."

* * *

Q.—Was the International Typographical union the first national union to admit women on equal terms with men?

A.—Yes. The I. T. U. admitted women in 1869 and the next year Augusta Lewis was a delegate to its convention.

What Next!

Mechanisms utilizing the photo-electric cell and electric sound control to aid patients who have lost the use of their limbs from paralysis or other causes were recently demonstrated at the Reconstruction hospital, New York City. The instruments were devised to help a 14-year-old boy, paralyzed from the neck down. An arrangement of two light beams and a photo-electric cell above his bed gave him the power, by interrupting one or other of the beams with his head, to turn pages of a book, switch a radio on or off or ring for a nurse.

Wisdom

Rigorous law is often rigorous injustice.—Terence, Roman comic poet.

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Labor Militancy Growing

The Virginia Federation of Labor has served notice that unless employers who violate the codes and the recovery act are promptly punished, it will no longer strive to prevent strikes against such employers. Coming from the conservative state of Virginia, this is a significant declaration of labor feeling.

Labor throughout the nation is becoming "fed up" on employer evasion and violation of the codes and the recovery act. Big strikes at Toledo, Minneapolis and other points, as well as the action of Virginia labor, inldicate the workers' resentment. Strikes are now at new high and unless employers change their attitude, they will increase even more, in all probability.

The workers are justifiably angry. They have been patient for many months, and are becoming convinced that their patience has not been appreciated. Apparently some employers will not do the right thing until they are compelled to.

Labor's resentment is not confined to chiseling employers. Hostility to some of the administrative methods of the NRA and the code authorities is increasing fast and is close to the explosion point.

There is a growing feeling of bafflement and a feeling of being double-crossed. There is a growing feeling that labor is being given the "run-around" and that the point of NRA as to increased purchasing power and new employment has been too widely missed. The leaders looked for no miracles, but they did look for more labor representation than has been given and for more employment than has been created.

Wagner Points Out Danger

Senator Robert F. Wagner points out the danger from the unwillingness of business, though benefiting from present improved conditions, to further reduce hours and increase wages. "If the return to prosperity, as measured by increased industrial output and higher profits, is going to be accompanied by a desire to return to the wage philosophy of the 1920's, additional and more serious depressions are only a matter of a few years," he told the senate.

Company Union Photographed

Organized labor's claim that the company union is nothing more nor less than a scheme devised by certain employers to impose their dictatorial decrees on employes and prevent their organization in bona fide independent trade unions is reflected in cogent language in an editorial in "America," a Catholic review published in New York City.

Discussing the declaration by Senator Wagner, chairman of the national labor board, that the company union is an association controlled by the employer, with its expenses paid by the employer and its decisions usually subject to the employer's veto, and that it is not an instrument to enable the worker to bargain with his employer on the basis of equality, the editorial says:

> "Isolated from other labor groups, unable to profit by their knowledge, and forbidden to employ 'outside' counsel, the company union is but a Quaker gun used against an enemy equipped with the most powerful munitions that science can devise and money buy. Certainly, it cannot give its members the weight and authority which they need to bargain collectively with the employer. Indeed, unless the two parties can meet on an approximately equal footing, collective bargaining is a sham. In dealing with the company union, the employer usually has the agreeable task of driving a bargain with himself. That is why some of our largest, and most ruthless employers anathematize the union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and foster the company union."

The editorial concludes that the company union imperils "the rights of workers in general, and thus makes the problems of every wage-earner more difficult of solution. In any crisis, it necessarily ranks the claims of the employer above those of the worker."

The conclusion reached by the editorial in "America" is, of course, reflected by all progressive and reasoning citizens. Nevertheless, officials of some of our largest corporations, notably, those in the automobile and iron and steel industries, continue to impose this monstrosity on their employes in violation of both the letter and spirit of the labor section of the national industrial recovery act. Indeed, they seek to protect their subversive position with the cloak of patriotism. All of which reminds us that Samuel Johnson, the eminent English writer and lexicographer, once said that "patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel."

The Mooney Case

The decision of Federal District Judge A. F. St. Sure, of San Francisco, refusing to grant Tom Mooney a writ of habeas corpus freeing him from San Quentin prison promises to place this case of fundamental injustice before the supreme court of the United States, which it should have reached years ago.

Mooney's counsel, Frank P. Walsh, of New York, and John F. Finnerty, of Washington, assisted by George T. Davis, a San Francisco lawyer, asked for the writ in a petition charging that Charles Fickert, district attorney in San Francisco at the time of the trial, suppressed evidence and used perjured testimony to secure the conviction of Mooney for complicity in connection with the bomb outrage during the preparedness parade in San Francisco in 1916, which killed several persons. Fickert's action, the petition alleged, constituted misuse of and abuse of the state of California of the recognized procedure in a trial court and violated the Fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, which declares that a state shall not "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

The shameless character of the trial was condemned by the 1917 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which declared that the majority of our citizens believed the conviction was brought about "through testimony which branded some of the witnesses as perjurers and those who endeavored to procure subornation of perjury for the purpose of securing such reward as might be given to them for their testimony." On the basis of this belief, the A. F. of L. demanded a new trial for Mooney.

The same position was later taken by Judge Griffin, the trial judge, who said that if the truth had been told to the jury and the jury had nevertheless convicted Mooney, he would have set the conviction aside as a miscarriage of justice. A similar conclusion must be drawn from the report of the Wickersham commission, which clearly showed that what the trial court accepted as evidence warranting conviction was nothing but absolute perjury.

Despite the accumulation of indisputable data during sixteen long years that Mooney was convicted by processes which are aptly described as "legal violence," the California courts have refused to give a new trial and Mooney still languishes in San Quentin prison.

The Mooney case is no longer a case limited to Mooney himself. The larger question is, Can an innocent man, sent to prison for life on what is generally admitted to be perjured testimony, be deprived of his freedom permanently by the technicalities of a state law which makes no provision for a new trial even though the injustice of the original trial is beyond question?

If Federal Judge St. Sure had granted the writ of habeas corpus the state of California would have been put on the defensive by compelling it to show cause why Mooney should not be given his freedom immediately. This would have meant a new trial before a federal court.

When the case reaches the supreme court of the United States, it will be confronted with its own decision in the Scottsboro case that mob intimidation destroys the due process of law prescribed by the Fourteenth amendment. The court will have to answer this question: Are not perjury and mob action equally destructive of due process of law? Students of the facts predict that the supreme judicial body of the nation will answer in the affirmative and order the state of California to remove the striped suit from Tom Mooney and restore him to the liberty of which he has been unjustly deprived for many years.

WHAT PRICE PURITY?

(Nashville Tennessean)

The South—Southern labor particularly—is greatly beholden to Mr. John E. Edgerton. The validity of its debt must be seen rather obliquely, it is true, to be appreciated. Nevertheless, the defense of the Southern laborer is very close to Mr. Edgerton's heart.

Take the matter of differentials, now. Wage differentials. Mr. Edgerton is deeply stirred over this matter. He believes in the differential. But his concern has the cast of shining altruism. In the differential he sees a bulwark to protect Southern labor. He wants to protect racial purity of Southern labor. It is a very high-minded desire.

Mr. Edgerton is president of the Tennessee Manufacturers association, president of the Southern Industrial council . . . and philosopher extraordinary of economics and sociology. In his address before the Southern States Industrial council in Atlanta Tuesday he voiced alarm over the wage scales provided by the new codes. Unless wages are kept relatively low in the South workers from the North, he fears, will come here looking for jobs.

"We will have to learn to speak in seven or eight languages," he fears, "and accustom ourselves to alien standards, customs and philosophies."

It is true, of course, that most of the white labor of the South is of the good old Nordic strain. Waves of immigration from the overcrowded countries of central and southern Europe have never reached us. It is something, possibly, to be proud of. Mr. Edgerton is proud of it, and no doubt our native labor is highly flattered by Mr. Edgerton's ambition to preserve its racial purity.

Mr. Edgerton's formula for keeping our labor Anglo-Saxon, however, may not sit so well; it is simply, hold wage-levels in the South down to such a point that Northern laborers would rather hit the bread line where they are than come here to work.

Seen in this light, and requiring this protection, it would not be amazing if the Southern laborer should ask himself whether or not he is fortunate in possessing blue eyes. He may ask himself what being Nordic has got him. He may even question the theory that he'd rather work for half-pay with another Anglo-Saxon by his side than for a standard wage at the same bench with a Polack. As far as the point of view of labor goes, it is our opinion Mr. Edgerton is far wrong in believing this theory would hold water.

Southern industry wants a handicap in the commercial race. It already has a differential wage scale under the rest of the country. It would be against the spirit of the times and the claims of human justice to press for a further advantage, that would have to be paid out of the pockets of southern workingmen.

We all look forward to the industrial development of the South and are eager to work to that end. But on what basis is this development to be made? On "cheap" labor? The once proud South should feel a natural nausea at the thought. We are not at a disadvantage from other points of view; we have available raw materials, water power; coal and coke, and excellent facilities for transportation. Industry can flourish in the South on the materials at hand and the initiative of its leaders; it would be a shameful success founded on a wage scale of starvation.

SOCIAL SECURITY BILLS FLOOD LEGISLATURES

More Than 125 Measures Before State and National Legislators, Survey Reveals.

New York City, May 31.—The intensified demand for social insurance safeguards has led to the introduction of 127 measures to provide security against unemployment, old age and distress during illness in congress and in the legislatures of fifteen states, according to the findings of a nation-wide survey of the status of legislation published in the April issue of Social Security, issued by the American Association for Social Security.

While legislators everywhere are studying means of providing insurance against these risks, Iowa passed an old-age pension law, the twenty-eighth state to pass such an act, and a congressional committee reported out favorably a bill which would grant federal aid to states paying pensions to their aged.

In signing the Iowa law for pensions of $25 a month to aged citizens of 65 and over, Gov. Clyde L. Herring declared it to be the most important piece of social legislation of the state.

The Dill-Connery bill, which provides for federal aid to states paying pensions to the aged, was advanced in congress through a favorable unanimous report by the house labor committee. To be eligible for aid under this measure, the state laws must be state-wide and mandatory. After Jan. 1, 1939, all state laws would be required to pay pensions at the age of 65. The federal government would contribute one-third of pensions up to $1 a day.

President Roosevelt's indorsement of the Wagner-Lewis bill for unemployment insurance, and his statement urging congress to enact this bill in the present session, "places the administration squarely behind the efforts for a sane and prompt solution of this problem," Social Security declared. The bill levies an excise tax of 5 per cent on payrolls which is remitted to employers contributing to state unemployment insurance funds.

OUTLAW CO. UNIONS EASTMAN FAVORS

Asks Permanent Law to Compel Railroad Managers to "Keep Their Hands Off" Labor.

Washington, May 31.—Joseph B. Eastman, transportation co-ordinator, does not mince his words when it comes to demanding the abolition by law of the notorious company union, which has been and is being used by road employes into bona fide trade unions.

In his proposed bill for the creation of a national board of adjustment for the compulsory settlement of railroad labor disputes, Mr. Eastman took the position that the company union provisions of the emergency railroad transportation act should be placed on a permanent basis. He said the provisions made it unlawful for any railroad to—

"1. Deny or in any way question the right of its employes to join the labor organization of their choice.

"2. Interfere in any way with the organization of its employes.

"3. Use its funds in maintaining so-called company unions.

"4. Influence or coerce its employes in an effort to induce them to join or to remain members of such company unions.

"5. Require any person seeking employment to sign a contract or agreement promising to join or not to join a labor organization. And if such a contract has been enforced, the railroad is required to notify its employes by an appropriate order that said contract has been discarded and is no longer binding on them in any way."

"That the principle underlying these provisions is sound is, I believe, hardly open to question," said Mr. Eastman. "It means only that railroad managements must keep their hands off, so far as labor organizations are concerned. Whatever may have been the attitude of employes in the past, it is plain that they are now prepared to insist upon their right as American citizens to bargain and deal collectively with their employers upon equal terms."

R. S. V. P.

A government employe under the "new deal" left home for a trip, and on arriving at his destination discovered he had forgotten to bring extra underclothing. Whereupon he wired his wife: "S. O. S., B. V. D., C. O. D., P. D. Q."

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Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

UNION LABELED GAVELS.

Washington.—In a communication to the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Vice-President George H. Lakey, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, advises that he can furnish union-labeled gavels made of American walnut and Mexican mahogany. They are beautifully turned and highly finished and are in two sizes. The price is $1.25.

Trade unions desiring a gavel should write to George H. Lakey, Carpenters' building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Purchasing union-labeled gavels will give employment to union carpenters.

100 PER CENT FOR ORGANIZED LABOR
Delicious Pies, Cakes, and Potato Chips
WITH THE UNION LABEL
CRESCENT PRODUCTS
Turner Baking Co.
3811 Rossville Blvd. Phone 3-9146

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

Green Supports La Follette Bill For Great Public Works Program

Declaring Industry Can't Absorb Unemployed, He Urges Passage of $10,000,000 Measure—Says Government Has Responsibility of Putting Millions to Work.

Washington, May 24.—Warning that "hungry men are dangerous men," President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, strongly urged passage of the La Follette $10,000,000 public works bill to give work to the unemployed.

Appearing before members of the senate committee on education and labor, President Green said that the hope that industry will be able, within the near future, to carry the entire burden of recovery, had broken down.

Green pictured the NRA and AAA as having failed to "put back to work in industry the vast number of unemployed." He added that purchasing power had not been raised to the level hoped for last June.

"The estimate of unemployment for April shows well over 10,000,000 men and women still out of work," the labor head said. "Yet we are in a period of peak employment in many of the major industries, and most estimates show there will be substantial declines during the next few months."

Urging appropriation of the $10,000,000 authorized in the La Follette bill, Green said:

"The government has a practical as well as a moral responsibility to continue provision for these millions of unemployed through a program of public works."

While Green indicated the NRA had brought about some re-employment, he said it was "all too obvious that the codes have failed to do what was expected of them, in putting people back to work, nor can we hope for any considerable amount of increased employment in that portion of industry for which codes are still to be adopted."

"Industry," he pointed out, "has been unwilling to shorten the hours of labor sufficiently to absorb a really significant number of unemployed."

He said that from October, 1933, to the end of April, 1934, production had increased by about 11.7 per cent, but that the total employment gain had been only 1.5 per cent.

"We cannot, therefore," he said, "look to private industry for a solution of our problem." He said it was "primarily in the heavy or capital goods industry that the NRA has failed to stimulate production." He expressed the opinion that expenditures would stimulate demand for heavy goods.

President Green predicted a long period when there would be large unemployment "unless further and drastic reductions in the hours of work are made."

"We must look forward for some time at least," he said, "to government provision for this vast supply of surplus labor."

Green pointed out that despite the fact there were over 4,000,000 on the CWA payrolls in January, with 300,000 under PWA, 3,000,000 families, representing 12,000,000 people, were "on the government relief rolls."

"With this record of the past year," he said, "do we dare to say that public works shall not be continued and shall not be increased?"

STRICT CODE ENFORCEMENT IS DECLARED NECESSARY TO RESTORE PURCHASING POWER

New York City.—If purchasing power is to be restored under NRA, every code must be strictly enforced, Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews declared in opening a discussion held by the National League of American Citizenship here.

"Enforcement of the code in every industry and throughout the United States without distinction, exception, evasion or excuse," Commissioner Andrews said, "will bring with it increased purchasing power because the codes are designed to eliminate unfair and suicidal competition which in the past has been based on low wages and the consequent lower purchasing power.

"The way to control the employer who deliverately cheats is to prosecute him rigorously and publicly expose him for what he is. It is true that a great deal can be done by patriotic appeal and agreements upon voluntary compliance within an industry but, in the final push, business men cannot be expected to take the same firm stand against fellow-industrialists that a public department can with its machinery for investigation and prosecution.

"We have all been brought up with the idea that tattling is not fair play and I think we can never expect many employers to make it their business, day in and day out, and month after month, to tell on their competitors. The state must be the umpire, referee, the final judge to enforce the popular will."

GIRL WORKERS' LOW PAY IS SHOCK TO CANADIANS

Montreal.—Girl workers in factories, even where minimum wage rates of $10 to $12.50 a week prevail, hardly receive on the average $496 a year or at the rate of $9.50 per week for the whole year, Miss Marion Low, secretary of the employment bureau of the local branch of the Young Women's Christian association, told the national council of that body in a special report.

Girls in offices and larger stores might get the minimum wage rates for fifty-two weeks in the year, but in factory work the girls were not paid for lost time, sickness or holidays, and were subject to fines.

For factory girls yearly earnings of $496 is the ideal, said Miss Low. By that she meant $496 a year was a standard not attained by the majority.

Within walking distance of work the factory girl had to pay at least $2.50 a week for a room. Her food budget was at least $3.50, and that did not allow for adequate nourishment or variety.

After paying for food and lodging, the girl had a balance of $182 a year for clothing and all other necessaries of life.

The publication of such studies, along with the revelations of huge salaries and bonuses paid executives for maintaining dividends on oceans of watered stocks, has greatly disturbed Canadian complacency .

Episcopalians Ask Unemployment Insurance and Ban on Child Labor

New York City, May 24.—Permanent end of child labor and establishment of some form of Unemployment insurance was demanded by the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York at its 151st convention here.

Bishop William T. Manning, who presided, called for the abolition of child labor and protection of unemployed workers in his annual address. The convention adopted a resolution unanimously expressing agreement "with that part of the bishop's address dealing with social questions."

"Two of these needs I wish especially to commend to your attention at this time: first, the permanent and nation-wide elimination of child labor, and second, the protection of our workers by some form of unemployment insurance," Bishop Manning said in his address, in commending the work of the diocesan social service commission. "I am not discussing here the measure by which this is to be accomplished, but the way can be found to end the wrong and shame of child labor and to relieve the workers of our land from the uncertainty and insecurity which now hang over them and their families through fear of unemployment."

Bishop Manning said it was not the function of the church to prescribe economic systems or forms of government.

"But," he added, "it is the function of the church to bring in the reign of Christ in this world, and Christ's reign is not reconcilable with war, or sweatshops, or slums, or racial prejudices and persecution, or with a blind and selfish nationalism."

PROBE OF PAY CHISELING U. S. CONTRACTORS ASKED

Washington, May 10.—A congressional investigation into wages paid employes on several federal building projects was demanded recently by Representative McFadden, of Pennsylvania, in a resolution introduced in the house.

"Evidence is available that wage rates prevailing in Washington have been ignored in violation of the law (Bacon-Davis act), that wages due have not been paid, and that workers who have asked for their money have been threatened with discharge," he said.

The resolution would authorize the speaker to appoint a committee of five members, with authorization "to investigate the activities of general contractors engaged in federal construction work in the district." The committee would report its findings to the house with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49674
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Essie Catlett vs. Charles Catlett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Catlett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 10th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Jno. W. Ray, Atty. 6-8

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
No. 13535
A. L. Emerson et al. vs. Joseph Copps
Before Luther Hamby, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one Packard touring car, Motor No. 211319, and leaving with the Chattanooga garage as my agent, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 619 Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 11, 1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This May 17, 1934.
LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.
6-8

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me, the undersigned trustee, by deed of trust executed September 18, 1928, by W. S. Cambron and wife, Annie Jim Gray Cambron, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book K, Vol. 23, page 179 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, which remains past due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of said indebtedness, I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee, will

ON THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1934,

sell, within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of all equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other exemptions of every kind, the following described real estate, in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot 12, in Block No. 29, Montague's Highland Park Addition No. 2, in the old Fifth District of Hamilton county, Tennessee, now the Ninth Ward of the City of Chattanooga, as shown by plat now found of record in Plat Book No. 1, page 35, of the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the north side of Duncan avenue and runs back northwardly, of uniform width, 134 feet to an alley.

Said deed of trust recites that the title to said property is clear, free and unencumbered, and title to the same is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only.

This May 18, 1934.
C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.
Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attys. 6-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49731
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. N. Redmond vs. Lossie Jeanette Redmond

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lossie Jeanette Redmond is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 24th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-15

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49762
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Owmie Hendrix vs. Roy Hendrix

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Hendrix is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 31st day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49750
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Anna Becker vs. Michel Becker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Michel Becker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49763
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
B. P. Frazier vs. Mamie Frazier

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mamie Frazier is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49665
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marie Parker vs. John A. Parker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John A. Parker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-22

2ND Birthday SALE
Values in the New
ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE
of the NEW LOVEMANS

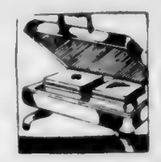
Women's Sheer
$1 DRESSES
77c
One group of printed sheer dresses, also avt dye print dresses, that are unusually good buys for the price. Big choice of colors and patterns in sizes from 14 to 44.

Women's 25c
Rayon Undies
19c
PANTIES and STEP-INS in novelty weave rayon, tailored or lace trimmed. Ideal summer undies . . Medium and large sizes.

Wrap-Around
DRESSES
Pretty prints with crisp organdy frill for trimming. Sizes Small, medium and large
69c

Genuine HOPE and TRUTH
Bleached Domestic
Yard wide, soft finish; for sheets, pillow cases and other uses.
6 yards for 66c

Reg. $1.95 Double
Sandwich Toasters
Efficient, chromeplated toasters with mica heating elesandwiches, top and ment. Toasts two bottom, at the same time.
$1.49



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Standard 6-pound irons, guaranteed for one year. Nickle-plated and polished An iron that will give good service.

25-Foot Lengths FIRESTONE
GARDEN HOSE
Don't let the garden dry up for want of waterings this summer. Get your garden hose now at this special Birthday Sale price. Complete with couplings.
$1.49

Feather
PILLOWS
75c
Size 17x24. Sterilized feathers as filling. Blue striped tick covering.

Bleached
SHEETS
79c
Made of genuine HOPE domestic. Large size, 2 yards wide, 2½ yards long.

Gallon Size Genunie
Little Brown' Jugs
$1.39
Ideal for picnics, camping trips, bathing parties, etc. Brown enamel finish, insulater with granulated cork, porcelain lining. Keeps hot or cold liquids.

LOVEMANS ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE
Read Our Other Ads on Pages 7 and 8

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562
Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
R. M. COOKE.....Editor
Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1934

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What well-known newspaper said: "No workers of their own initiative have organized a company union—it is a boss-inspired union?"

A.—The Christian Science Monitor, in an editorial which also said: "No truly equal-sided collective bargaining is possible in company unions."

* * *

Q.—When did American labor first declare for arbitration of disputes between nations?

A.—At the convention of 1887, when a declaration for international arbitration was adopted.

* * *

Q.—What was the first American trade union to extend its jurisdiction to Canadian workers?

A.—The International Molders' Union of North America, which in 1863 extended its jurisdiction to Canada, though Canadian unions had been represented at the convention of the organization two years earlier.

What Next!

Chemists of the United States department of agriculture have developed a method of aging leather in three to six months. Thus they can speed up tests of leather's durability and permanence without waiting many years. From this process, the department says, will come new light on the deterioration of book bindings from sulphur acids in the air and other causes.

Wisdom

To inform the minds of the people and to follow their will is the chief duty of those placed at their head.—Thomas Jefferson.

June Bride—Did you know what love was before you met me?

Her Hubby—Yes, but I didn't know what work was.

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

Lady Says She Took CARDUI for Cramps; Was Soon Relieved

Women who suffer as she did will be interested in the experience of Mrs. Maude Crafton, of Belleville, Ill., who writes: "For several years, I suffered from irregular trouble and cramping. There would be days when I would have to stay in bed. I would get so nervous, I was miserable. My aunt told me to try Cardui. She believed it would build me up, regulate me and help the nervous trouble. I knew after taking half a bottle of Cardui that I was better. I kept on taking Cardui and found it was doing me a world of good. I am in good health, which means a lot to me." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. . . . Price $1.

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Quality Tailored SUITS
Hundreds of Spring patterns in all the new colors and designs.
Tailored to your individual measure at
$30 and up
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Fulfilling a Promise

Passage of the Wagner labor disputes bill would be only making good on a promise to the wage-earners of America, Elmer F. Andrews, New York state industrial commissioner, points out in a statement reiterating support of the measure.

"The nub of the whole matter is that American workers have been promised the right to genuine collective bargaining and are now determined, in greater numbers than ever before, to win that right," Mr. Andrews says, adding: "If they are not given it by orderly government legislation and action, it is to be expected that they will struggle for it in the costly fashion employed in Minneapolis, Toledo and threatened in the steel centers of the country. In my view, enactment of the Wagner bill would not be a surrender to labor, as some employers have said. Rather, it will be a fulfillment of a promise made to the workers of this country and agreed to by every employer signing an NRA code of any description.

"American industry cannot go backward to autocratic methods. The San Francisco Commonwealth club speech of President Roosevelt, in 1932, in which he laid down the principle that industry and business must be conducted with regard to the welfare of the workers and the public, marked a turning point in American history. The Wagner labor disputes bill is an implement for the fulfillment of that principle."

Picture Is Overdrawn

America has often been pictured as a land of golden opportunity for its women in business and the professions, but a report of the United States Women's bureau indicates that the picture has been colored too brightly.

Mentioning the 20,000 business and professional women whose incomes and difficulties were studied by the bureau in cooperation with the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Mary Anderson, director of the bureau, said: "When we look into the question of what they earned, the story takes on a rather depressing aspect."

A check-up of the earnings of 16,000 women, who lived in forty-seven states and the District of Columbia, showed that the average amounted to only $1,625. One-fourth earned less than $1,210, one-fourth more than $2,075, but only one-eighth earned $2,500 or more.

Jobless Generation a Menace

Reports from Europe in the last few years have told of a generation of young people who have never been employed. They have come to maturity during the time of widespread unemployment following the war and have been unable to find work. Now America seems to be developing the same kind of generation.

In Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, a study of the state employment office discloses that 10 per cent of the county's jobless are persons who have never been employed. They are between the ages of 16 and 26.

The Pennsylvania study reveals a serious situation, which undoubtedly obtains in other parts of the United States. Crime, bitter discontent, maladjustments of many kinds are certain to exist to a greater degree among young people who can't get work than among those employed. The nation must remedy the situation or reap a harvest of evil.

Sound NRA Exemption Ruling

A Cleveland worsted mill recently asked exemption from the machinery hours limitation of the code for the wool textile industry on the ground that a strike in March had decreased production and it wished to make up for lost ground. The NRA denied the application.

The code authority and the advisory boards took the sound position that the granting of the application would tend to establish a dangerous precedent. It pointed out that if employers knew they could secure exemptions to make up for time lost by strikes, they would be less apt to make an earnest endeavor to get along in peace with their employes.

If the ruling is an indication of NRA policy in the future, it is of great importance and significance. Labor believes that the application of the Cleveland mill was very properly denied and hopes that similar applications will be rejected.

Quality Goods and Wages

Robert H. Montgomery, New York business man, told the United States Chamber of Commerce in annual convention that extensive exploitation of cheap merchandise has been a big evil of the depression. He went on to say some things of interest to labor.

"Instead of glorifying cheap and inferior products with specious claims of excellence, producers and distributors should explain to the public the economies and advantages in service and in satisfaction of merchandise of good quality," Mr. Montgomery said. "They should inform their customers that not only are quality products of intrinsic value and economy in the long run, but their purchase is a potent aid toward the recovery of general prosperity. By raising the standards of quality in merchandise today, we will also be raising the standards of living, by increasing employment and advancing the general levels of wages. It is the most logical and immediate method available today of putting more people to work at higher wages and in further increasing consumption of raw and manufactured products."

A Pernicious Practice

The unpatriotic filibuster recently used by Representative Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas, to prevent a vote in the Federal House of Representatives on the Capper-Norton old-age pension bill for the District of Columbia is a well-defined illustration of a parliamentary practice that should receive little toleration.

The bill had been favorably reported by the House Committee on the District of Columbia, whose chairman is Representative Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey. Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, and Representative Norton sponsored the measure.

Representative Norton called up the bill on the one day in three weeks devoted by the House of Representatives to measures concerning the District of Columbia.

Representative Blanton declared his opposition to the measure, which was his parliamentary right. But he carried his opposition to the extent of using that most objectionable form of parliamentary obstruction, a one-man filibuster, to prevent a vote. He made a one-hour speech which he admitted was merely a device to kill time. When objection was raised to this procedure he retorted that "under the rules of the House I can use my time in discussing any subject that suits me." He blocked a unanimous consent agreement to limit general debate. He insisted on having the bill read at length. He raised colorless points of order to consume time. He resorted to a number of other devices to block action on a meritorious bill to give the dependent aged of the nation's capital that security from want which is the underlying principle in old-age pensions.

Opposition to any bill which he opposes, regardless of the merit of his position, is the parliamentary right of a Member of Congress. But that opposition should not be carried to the extent of a one-man filibuster to prevent action on a measure on which all the other members are ready to vote. Such a practice is pernicious. It is especially pernicious toward the end of a session of Congress when forced delay may cause a measure to be lost in the volume of parliamentary business incident to such a period.

One man should not be permitted to run the House of Representatives.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The strike front is hot. It probably will be hotter. Trucks, bakeries, water fronts, factory workers—read your daily papers and treble the strike news to get a fair picture.

Today's strikes may be ended tomorrow, but tomorrow there will be new ones. Men who prefer peace are forced to fight. Industries, urged by NRA to be fair and standing with backs to the wall trying not to be fair. Wages have been hit by a "leveling-off" process, cutting down the higher rates, perhaps here and there raising the lower ones.

In the mass, purchasing power hasn't budged much—ten million still look for jobs where there are no jobs.

Not so good. But better than a year ago. A year ago nobody had the courage to strike—no hope of getting anything out of a strike. Today plenty have the courage. Some have too much.

Bad spot in the situation is the emergence of the reds. Too many of them. Numerically they don't run so big, but they are in some key positions and they flock to strike scenes. "Hard-headed" (which so often means merely bone-headed) business leaders can fight real unionism to a point where they may have to deal with red revolutionists instead of democratic American trade union leaders. Too many employers are too short-sighted. They talk about "running their own business," not knowing what it means in its proper sense, but using the term to cloak a determination to wring the last cent out of workers.

* * *

The man who sits on the bank of a babbling brook today trying to see things without bias or prejudice is up against a tough job. The biggest shots among employers have been and continue to be utterly stupid. New York banks pile up big profits and still try to block recovery. Among workers resentment piles up—high up. It gets higher.

Of course, when pressure gets high enough there has to be a let-loose somewhere. Toledo has had one. San Francisco, Minneapolis and so on.

Queer thing about Toledo—many of the business leaders interested in struck plants also were leaders in banks that went bust.

One of the results came when the general Toledo public sided with the strikers. Nobody liked those banker-business men.

GARY SCHOOL SYSTEM AIMS TO MAKE EFFICIENT "HANDS"

Dr. Wirt's Chain Scheme of Education Ignores Character Building, Takes No Account of Child's Personality and Characteristics—Labor Emphatically Condemned Plan at Atlantic City Convention.

Chicago, June 7.—A series of newspaper stories in reference to Dr. William A. Wirt, superintendent of schools of Gary, Ind., who created such a national uproad by his charge that communists were running the government at Washington, would not be complete without an explanation of the Gary platoon public school school system.

Briefly, the platoon system as in vogue at Gary means to keep the children in school eight hours a day and march them from classroom to classroom for instruction by specialists in the various subjects. The teachers and pupils have no chance to become intimately acquainted. The teacher cannot study the personalities, characteristics and aptitudes of the pupil, which is so essential to character building. No intimacy, no chance for maternal care. No child goes home to its parents and says: "I love teacher."

Aims at Good Factory Hands.

There is manual training, and the whole system is predicated upon the idea of turning out good factory hands. Henry Ford makes automobiles in the same manner—the chain system of production. He has a similar school at his factories at Dearborn, Mich., I as told by W. T. Rawleigh, of Freeport, Ill., when I interviewed that would-be statesman more than three years ago, at a time when Rawleigh was installing an alleged school in his non-union factory and had borrowed a Ford employe to install it. Work with a scoop shovel at 15 cents an hour was a part of the Rawleigh curriculum for boys of 13 and 14 years of age.

> Wirt, Ford, Rawleigh, the United States Steel corporation, it is all the same; train the boys and girls so that they will be cheap and obedient servants of the modern industrial system.

Chicago fought this out a decade ago, and Chicago school teachers have been in hot water ever since because they fought for public control of public schools and against their conversion into something that the big vested interests thought would best suit their purposes.

"Intelligence Tests" a Feature.

So-called intelligence tests are a feature of the platoon system. A story is told of a Detroit boy who said to his mother one evening after school:

"Say, ma, they examined me for an idiot today and I didn't pass."

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Atlantic City in October, 1925, dealt at great length with the subject of platoon schools and intelligence tests and condemned them. Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who had been in the thick of the fight at Chicago, occupied the floor of the convention for nearly two hours in explaining the viciousness of the system.

Dr. Wirt has sold the platoon idea to New York City and had been hired at $10,000 a year, one week's services out of each month, to install the system here. He had told the New York school authorities that he could close one-half of their school buildings following inauguration of his plan. Failing to make good, Dr. Wirt was fired.

NAMED TO NEWSPAPER BOARD.

Washington.—National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson has announced the appointment, recommended by the labor advisory board, of Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary of the American Newspaper Guild, to be an additional member of the Newspaper Publishing Business Industrial Relations board. Eddy will represent labor on the board.

ROOSEVELT BACKS WAGNER LABOR DISPUTES MEASURE

Washington, May 31.—Following word from President Roosevelt urging the enactment of the Wagner labor disputes bill at this session of congress, Senator Wagner started a series of conferences with senate leaders to win their co-operation for the prompt approval of the measure.

Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the labor and education committee, will report it to the senate shortly, it was said, in a revised form.

Senator Wagner and the friends of the legislation are convinced that the measure should be made a part of the senate's "must" program to be acted on before adjournment. Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson declined to commit himself on the bill. After conferring with the president, Mr. Robinson said the question of what bills must be passed before adjournment will not be determined until the tariff and silver measures are disposed of.

But Senator Wagner, who is chairman of the national labor board, takes the view that enactment of the bill is a major essential to preserve industrial peace. In stressing the need for the measures he pointed out that the strike of the auto workers in Toledo, the truckmen's strike in Minneapolis and the threatened strike of the iron and steel workers demonstrated the helplessness of the national labor board as now constituted and the necessity for a federal agency which had the power to determine conflicts between labor and industry.

Senator Wagner contended that 90 per cent of the labor troubles in recent months have not been over wage rates or working conditions but over the question of recognition of a labor union. The quickest way to settle such disputes, he said, is to hold an election under auspices of an impartial authority so that the employes can make known their preference of the union they want to represent them.

Chattanooga's Popular Cash Grocery

The One Store with All the Conveniences and Facilities for the Comfort of Their Customers. Free Parking, Rest Room, Lounge, Men's Toilets, Lunch Counter, Fish Market, Bakery, Meat Market and Public Cold Water Drinking Fountain.

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

Each Week . . .

The Labor World

. . . reaches increasing thousands of the highest paid workers in Chattanooga!

MR. MERCHANT:
This should mean something to you—

Think It Over!

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

CHURCHILL
READY-MADE SUITS
KAHN'S
MADE-TO-MEASURE SUITS
WASH TROUSERS
STETSON and MALLORY
FELT HATS
KNOX HATS and Panamas
VAN HEUSEN
SHIRTS
W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOES
They All Carry the
UNION LABEL
HENDERSON
COLEMAN
CLOTHIERS
HABERDASHERS
MARKET AT TENTH 6-2814

MARTIN'S
CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottled or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Eleven years in the Shoe Rebuilding business—not one dollar paid to a non-union building trades craftsman.
KENTON'S
We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:
1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.
— and —
Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise where possible.
KENTON'S
"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
18 E. EIGHTH STREET DIAL 6-9323
CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other ow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injus- both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be repre- ted in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this e done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your or- ization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your t is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion r a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to ur in what has been done and work in harmony with officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others o the same, because one important thing to remember he meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

BAKERY CODE APPROVED; LABOR RULES SUBJECT TO CHANGE AFTER STUDY

Washington, June 7.—Twenty-five thousand bakeries, representing almost every community in the country, will come under the code Blue Eagle on June 18, according to terms of the code for the billion-dollar bakery industry, just signed by President Roosevelt.

The code contains a provision that an investigation of the operation and effect of the labor provisions shall be made by the code authority within ninety days, after which the provisions will be subject to such modifications as the president may find necessary.

Official announcement by the NRA said the 90-day provision was inserted at the insistence of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America because of dissatisfaction with the labor provisions, especially the 48-hour week provisions for the hand-craft division of the industry. The weekly hours for the mechanized plants were reduced to forty. Dissatisfaction with exemptions to the hour provisions was registered also, especially the clause which reads "that on any shift or processing department there shall be not more than one (1) executive for every eight employes or fraction thereof." The "fraction" is held by the union to be nullification of re-employment possibilities in a large group, especially of unionized men.

48-Hour Maximum Set.

Maximum hours of employes permitted under the code are 40 per week in mechanized bakeries and 48 in handcraft shops. Commission salesmen, including house-to-house and route delivery salesmen, are exempt from any limitation on work hours, as are "executives, solicitors and professional persons" who receive $35 or more per week in cities over 100,000 population and $30 elsewhere.

Minimum wages are graded according to population of city and occupation. For clerical employes the lowest wage permissible is $14 a week in cities under 250,000, $15 in cities between 250,000 and 500,000 and $16 in larger places. Salesmen are guaranteed $18, $20, or $22 a week, depending on population; other employes will receive at least 40 cents per hour, except that icers, wrappers and cleaners will receive not less than 32 cents an hour. In the south minimum wages may be $1 a week or 5 cents an hour lower.

Wages above the minimum are protected against reduction and hourly rates must be increased. The code provides: "No employe whose normal full-time weekly hours averaged over the four weeks ending June 10, 1933, are as a result of the adoption of this code reduced by 16 2/3 per cent or less shall have his or her fulll-time earnings reduced; and any employe whose said normal full-time weekly hours are so reduced by more than 16 2/3 per cent shall have his or her hourly rate of pay increased by at least 20 per cent." This provision does not apply to those making $35 a week or more; for such workers the code demands an "equitable adjustment" of rates.

Cannot Praise Code, Union Says.

Following signing of the code, representatives of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union issued a statement which said:

"The union tried desperately to induce the industry to accept a code more in harmony with NRA aims. It presented an enormous mass of evidence and contends that this evidence has not been met by counter-proof. But finally the union withdrew objection to approval of the code, on condition that provision be written into it for review at the end of ninety days. The code contains such a provision and the union expects to lend all possible assistance to the end that the industry may prosper under the code, and real re-employment may be established, which the union contends cannot be accomplished with the long hours fixed in the code.

"The union cannot join in praise of the code, because no code containing provision for a 48-hour work week can be called good from any progressive point of view. But the union has taken the position that since the industry contends it cannot operate on a shorter week and since there is to be review in ninety days, the union can well afford to wait through this brief period, thereupon to join in determination of hours on the basis of what the union hopes will be ample and authoritative statistical evidence.

Thus the union enters upon the code experience without prejudice, looking forward now to co-operation in establishment of working hours based upon jointly established evidence, prepared to give its best efforts toward the stability and prosperity of the industry. Code standards are, of course, far behind union standards, which shows the progressive nature of union relations, but the union regards it as a real measure of progress to have reached the stage where statistics may have their full and proper weight in the fixing of the work-week. The union enters this period with good will and with every desire to co-operate to the fullest extent."

The position of the union as thus set forth bears the approval of A. A. Myrup, secretary-treasurer, and his executive officers.

Wagner Labor Bill Reported To the Senate

Revised Text Affirms Workers' Right to Organize, Prohibits Employers from Using "Unfair Practices" to Nullify This Right.

Washington, May 31.—The revised Wagner labor disputes bill, reported favorably to the senate by the committee on education and labor, is a complete rewrite of the original bill. While the revised text contains much of the substance of the old bill, the language in many instances is sharply modified by making definitions more specific and limited.

As reported by the committee the measure provides for the establishment of a national industrial adjustment board of five members appointed by the president, and legislates out of existence the present national labor board.

Freedom of Association.

The principal work of the adjustment board will be to make effective the rights of labor as set forth in the declaration of policy, which says:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to remove unnecessary obstructions to the free flow of commerce, to encourage the establishment of uniform labor standards and to provide for the general welfare by establishing agencies for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes, and by protecting the exercise by the workers of complete freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of his employment or other mutual aid or protection."

Unfair Labor Practices.

The rights of labor set forth in the declaration of policy have been and are largely destroyed by certain schemes of anti-union employers which are described as "unfair labor practices." On these schemes the bill declares:

"It shall be an unfair labor practice:

Coercion of Employes Banned.

"(1) For an employer to attempt, by interference or coersion, to impair the exercise of employes of the right to form or join labor organizations, to designate representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

Protects Employers.

"(2) For employes to attempt, by interference or coercion, to impair the exercise by employers of the right to join or form employer organizations and to designate representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Interference with Unions Prohibited.

"(3) For an employer to interfere with or dominate the administration of any labor organization or contribute financial support to it; Provided, That, subject to rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of labor, an employer shall not be prohibited from permitting an employe, individually, or local representatives of employes, from conferring among themselves or with management during working hours loss of time while engaged in the business of a labor organization.

Union Shop Legalized.

"(4) For an employer by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment, or by contract or agreement, to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization: Provided, That nothing in this act, or in the national industrial recovery act, or in any code or agreement approved thereunder, or in any other statute of the United States, shall preclude an employer from making an agreement with a labor organization (not established, maintained, or controlled by unfair labor practice) to the effect that a person seeking employment shall be required, as a condition of employment, to join such labor organization, if the agreement is sought by a majority of employes in the unit covered by it when made. Nothing in this proviso shall be construed by the board to indicate that an employer is bound to enter into an agreement conditioning employment upon membership in any labor organization."

Collective Bargaining Representatives

On the disputed question as to whom shall represent employes in collective bargaining negotiations with employers, and the method to be followed in choosing such representatives, the bill says:

"Sec. 10 (a). In any dispute as to who are the representatives of employes, the board, if the dispute might burden or affect commerce or obstruct the free flow of commerce, may investigate such dispute and certify to the parties, in writing, the name or names of the individuals or labor organization that have been designated and authorized to represent employes. In any such investigation, the board shall hold an appropriate hearing, and the board shall be authorized to take a secret ballot of employes, or to utilize any other suitable method to ascertain by whom or by what labor organization they desire to be represented.

"The board shall decide whether eligibility to participate in a choice of representatives shall be determined on the basis of employer unit, craft unit, plant unit, or other appropriate unit. Each unit may be given representation in proportion to its membership. The board may determine that representatives agreed upon by the majority of employes in an appropriate unit shall represent the entire unit for the purpose of negotiating agreements concerning terms and conditions of employment. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit an employer from discussing grievances with an employe or group of employes at any time.

"(b) In any dispute not of the character described in subsection (a), as to who are the representatives of employes, the board may offer its services to aid in determining who are such representatives."

HOUSE LEADERS BLOCK RAILROAD 6-HOUR BILL

Washington, May 31.—The move of organized labor for the six-hour day for railroad employes received what is feared is its death blow for this session of congress when the house commerce committee reported out the Crosser bill without recommendation.

Proponents of the measure had secured the signatures of 145 members of the house to a petition taking the bill out of the hands of the committee and compelling a vote on it at an early date. Now the only chance for the bill is through a rule from the rules committee making its consideration a special order of business. The opposition of the house leaders precludes this action.

TOLEDO PAPERS SIGN WITH DRIVERS' UNION

Toledo, O.—Publishers of the Toledo Blade and Toledo Times have signed a contract with the truck drivers, who recently organized under the Teamsters', Chauffeurs' and Helpers' union, Local No. 20, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, following an 11-day negotiation.

The agreement, which is for one year from May 23, 1934, provides for a 48-hour week at a full time wage of $21.60. The scale under the new contract is the same as formerly in force.

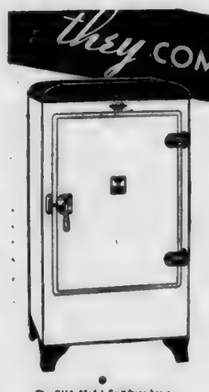
100 PER CENT FOR ORGANIZED LABOR
Delicious Pies, Cakes, and Potato Chips
WITH THE UNION LABEL
CRESCENT PRODUCTS
Turner Baking Co.
3811 Rossville Blvd. Phone 3-9146

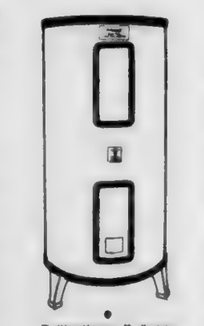
WHEN IN DALTON VISIT
Ben's Cafe
16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.
100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

Remember Your Obligation!
'SUNNY MAID' SLICED BREAD IS 100 PER CENT UNION
The Only UNION BAKERY PRODUCTS at Your Grocer!
DIXIE BAKERY .... 340 East Ninth Street .... Phone 6-8311

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

they COME .. they SEE .. they BUY
The New TVA model
REFRIGERATORS
RANGES
WATER HEATERS


The TVA Model Frigidaire has a porcelain top receiver porcelain crisper—and gleaming Chrome controls 6 cubic foot capacity


The Water Heater is a 30 gallon automatic storage type Furnished in canary lacquer 5 models for installation in the kitchen or basement as you prefer

That an all-electric home is the ideal home is generally conceded. That electric rates are low and operating costs on appliances are cheap is also agreed. That's why hundreds of our customers have purchased these new appliances since they were placed on sale.

Our showrooms look like a bargain sale is going on. In fact, it is a bargain sale . . . the greatest you've ever seen. Not only the appliances . . . but electricity itself, is truly on the bargain counter!

Let's do some figuring right here and now. How many appliances do you need for a complete electric kitchen? This chart will show you their cost at a glance.

	Down *Pymt.	Monthly Pymt.	Number of Mos.	Cash Price
IF YOU BUY ONE:				
Refrigerator	$3.50	$2.54	36	$79.50
Range	3.50	2.41	36	75.50
Water Heater	2.50	2.31	30	60.50
IF YOU BUY TWO:				
Refrigerator and Range	5.00	3.85	48	155.00
Refrigerator and Heater	4.00	3.50	48	140.00
Range and Heater	4.00	3.40	48	136.00
ALL THREE:				
Refrigerator, Range & Heater	6.50	5.33	48	215.50

*Small additional charges are necessary for the plug and cable to connect the Range . . . for the pressure relief valve on the Water Heater . . . and where a wall plug is necessary for the Refrigerator.

Come in and see these new appliances for yourself. Let us give you an estimate of the low cost of operating them in your home.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

TVA Models are on display ETP *at all of our 47 stores*

OTHER DEALERS AND STORES ARE ALSO DISPLAYING TVA MODEL APPLIANCES

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...nd by virtue of the authority vested ...e undersigned trustee, by deed of ...ted September 18, 1928, by W. S. ...and wife, Annie Jim Gray Cambron, ...a certain indebtedness, which said ...rust is recorded in the Register's of...milton county, Tennessee, in Book ...3 page 179 et seq., conveying the ...ereinafter described, to which deed ...ference is hereby made for the pow...rovisions therein contained; and de...ng been made in the payment of ...ebtedness, which remains past due and ...the request of the holder of said ...es, I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee,

...E 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1934,

...in the legal hours of sale, at the ...of the Court House in Chattanooga, ...county, Tennessee, at public outcry, ...highest and best bidder, for cash, in ...equities of redemption, dower, home...and all other exemptions of every kind, ...the described real estate, in Chatta...Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit: ...3, in Block No. 29, Montague's ...d Park Addition No. 2, in the old ...istrict of Hamilton county, Ten...now the Ninth Ward of the City ...tanooga, as shown by plat now ...record in Plat Book No. 1, page ...the Register's office of Hamilton ...Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet ...south side of Duncan avenue and ...northwardly, of uniform width, ...to an alley.

...d of trust recites that the title to ...ty is clear, free and unencumbered, ...the same is believed to be good, ...e will be made as Trustee only.

...y 18, 1934.

C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.
...Meacham & Moon, Attys. 6-8

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
No. 13595

...Emerson et al. vs. Joseph Coppe
...her Hamby, Justice of the Peace for ...amilton County, Tennessee

...cause it appeared by affidavit that ...ant is justly indebted to the plain...a nonresident of the state of Ten...that the ordinary process of law ...served upon him, and an original ...having been levied on one Packard ...Motor No. 211819, and leaving ...Chattanooga garage as my agent, it ...ordered that publication be made ...bor World, a newspaper published ...of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for ...utive weeks, commanding the said ...to appear before me at my office, ...berry St., Chattanooga, Tennessee, ...1934, at 10 o'clock a.m., and make ...said suit or it will be taken for ...and be proceeded with ex parte.

...17, 1934.

LUTHER HAMBY,
Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49674
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Essie Catlett vs. Charles Catlett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Catlett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 16th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Jno. W. Ray, Atty. 6-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49731
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. N. Redmond vs. Lossie Jeanette Redmond

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lossie Jeanette Redmond is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 24th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-15

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49763
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
B. F. Frazier vs. Mamie Frazier

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mamie Frazier is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49750
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Anna Becker vs. Michel Becker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Michel Becker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49762
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ownie Hendrix vs. Roy Hendrix

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Hendrix is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 31st day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49731
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marie Parker vs. John A. Parker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John A. Parker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49769
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
D. E. Fowler vs. Lola Fowler

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Fowler is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of June, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 6-29

MORE ABOUT TAXI STRIKE

(Continued from First Page)

that any driver who made the grade for this bonus was watched for infractions of the rules, such as taking a few puffs on a cigarette, and was fined approximately the amount of the "bonus."

On Thursday the Jolly concern employed Gus A. Wood and Williams & Williams and went into chancery court seeking an injunction. The bill of complaint, as reported in the dailies, followed the usual lines, charging the strikers with almost every crime in the calendar and praying for an order which would have prohibited the men from pursuing the lawful course of the strike. Chancellor Foust issued a temporary writ restraining acts of violence, which the strikers contend they had not committed and did not intend to commit.

"We intend to obey the law," they told The Labor World. "The general public has indicated a fine spirit toward us, and we appreciate their support and ask their continued co-operation in our efforts to make something like a living wage."

Patronize our Advertisers.

MORE THAN $8000 A DAY

Now Being Paid Out in Benefits to Provident Policyholders and Beneficiaries.

The PROVIDENT

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

Chattanooga Tennessee

NRA

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

THE LABOR WORLD

YOUR PAPER

Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

Hosiery Workers Open Meet With Bright Outlook

Gains Under NRA Make Picture More Hopeful. South Sends Delegates.

Reading, Pa., June 7.—Representatives of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers from all over the nation met in Reading June 4 for their twenty-third annual convention to celebrate gains under the NRA and to plan for pushing organization still further, especially in seamless branches.

At the last convention, conditions in the industry were in chaos, and NRA gains both to manufacturers and workers were in doubt.

This convention, the picture is brighter, more hopeful. The story of the union's tremendous strikes and its efforts to stabilize the industry in which its workers earn their livelihood was enlarged upon by a large group of speakers.

Gov. Pinchot, Frances Perkins, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; John Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and J. H. Maurer, grand old man of the labor and socialist movements, were scheduled to make addresses.

From all over the nation came not only delegates from the older and now more strongly organized branches, but more important from newly tapped territories where unionization in the last year has been progressing with leaps and bounds.

Probably the most significant of these newly tapped territories are through the south—Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, etc., which sent a group of workers for the first time to a convention. Out of the west came other delegates from newly organized branches such as Des Moines, Iowa, and widely scattered hosiery centers where the workers have awakened to the need for organization.

And especially from Pennsylvania towns came a group of delegates from areas where before last year the very word "union" was shunned. New Jersey also sent a group of new delegates from recently organized branches.

Mrs. Althea Terrell, secretary of Branch 58, is representing that local union as a delegate in the convention.

Toledo Walkout Ended; General Strike Averted

Settlement Gives Electric Auto-Lite Workers More Pay, Union Recognition — Edison Employes Win Wage Restoration.

Toledo, O., June 7.—A general sympathy strike of Toledo labor, voted by more than 100 local unions, was averted by ratification of a settlement ending the long and bitter strike at the Electric Auto-Lite company plant here.

Following approval of the agreement by the United Automotive Workers' union and by the Auto-Lite council, which did not join the strike, the agreement was approved by company officials. The agreement provides for a 5 per cent wage increase and recognition of a union committee for collective bargaining. It also provides for arbitration of disputes and for a classified system of re-employment beginning with the workers who stayed on the job and the strikers and ending with the employes engaged after the strike began.

The agreement was worked out at meetings presided over by Ralph Lind, representing the national labor board; Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, agent of Secretary Perkins; E. H. Dunnigan, labor department conciliator, and Thomas Taylor, representing William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Those who addressed the union meeting hailed the compact as a union victory. The speakers included Thomas J. Ramsey, business agent of the union at the Auto-Lite plant, and Floyd Bossler, president of the union.

While the company officials were considering the agreement a settlement between the Toledo Edison company and union electrical workers was formally signed. The union's acceptance of a 20 per cent wage restoration averted a strike that threatened to shut off power and lighting current in the entire Toledo district.

All of the 900 national guardsmen, sent here to guard the Auto-Lite plant, have left the city.

St. Paul, Minn.—Representatives of newspaper writers and editors, organized in guilds in sixty-five cities in all parts of the country, attended the national convention of the American Newspaper Guild here. The guild has 8,000 members.

The principal business of the convention was the perfection of organization work and the formulation of a national program.

COMPANY UNION BOSSES BLAMED FOR BLOODSHED IN TOLEDO AUTO STRIKE

Washington, May 31.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, placed responsibility for the two persons killed and many injured in the strike of the employes of the Electric Auto-Lite company at Toledo, O., directly on the management of the company, which, he said, is carrying out the anti-union policy of those who dominate the automobile industry.

"It is the outcome of the determination of the management in the automobile parts industry to maintain the company union at any cost and to resist the attempts of the men to organize and bargain collectively under Section 7-A of the law," Mr. Green said to the Associated Press.

"The loss of life is to be deplored. The responsibility for it must be placed where it belongs.

"The Toledo affair is bound to have a repercussion in all industrial centers and will serve to inflame the minds of the workers everywhere. I have been doing all I could to bring about a settlement, but have not succeeded owing to the unyielding, stubborn attitude of the employers."

"There is a widespread state of discontent all over the country," Green added, in backing up his assertion that the Toledo strikers had been "goaded to desperation," and "so much so that other laboring people have been aroused."

VIRGINIA LABOR WARNS STRIKES FACE BOSSES WHO VIOLATE NRA CODE

Roanoke, Va., May 31.—The moratorium on strikes in Virginia has ended, the Virginia Federation of Labor warned at its annual convention here.

The federation charged that many employers are ignoring the plain provisions of the recovery act and the codes and declared that "unless these violations of the codes, as well as the recovery act itself, are punished in a reasonable time after they happen, we hereby give warning to all concerned that we will cease restraining members of unions, as we have been doing for nearly a year, knowing that removal of this curb will cause strikes and other serious disturbances throughout the state."

The federation went on to declare that in taking "so drastic an action," labor was simply placing the blame where it belongs, upon employers who are guilty of code violations and that "it now behooves fair-minded and just employers to exert every effort to see that all wilful violators of the recovery act and codes are rapidly and effectively punished."

Among important matters before the convention was the case of the Norfolk Fire Fighters, whose union has been ordered disbanded by Norfolk officials, with the case now in the courts. Vernon Gornto, president of the Norfolk Central Labor union, was the first to take the floor in behalf of the firefighters, denouncing the city officials for threatening the jobs of the workers if they joined the union. J. Fred Cherry, past president of the state federation, said: "Political bosses are afraid of the political strength of these men."

President Charles J. Hughes announced that fifty new unions, with a membership of 20,000, had been organized during the year. He predicted that all workers in Virginia "worthwhile organizing" would be organized by the next convention.

J. D. Rapp, a railway carman of Clifton Forge, was elected president for the ensuing year. The next convention will be held at Portsmouth.

SETTLE CITATION CASES.

Washington.—The national labor board announced that the hearings in the cases of Kirchick-Beckerman, Inc., in New York, and of the Great Lakes Steel corporation, Ecorse, Mich., cited to be heard by the board, had been canceled on notification that settlements had been arrived at. Both companies had been cited to show cause why their cases should not be referred to enforcement agencies. The board was notified that satisfactory settlements had been carried out by both companies. The decision of the board in both cases turned on the statements ordered on the point that employes had been unjustly charged for union activity.

UNION MADE

SHIRTS AND T

Fine Assortment

Contor Bro

529 Market Stre

Feels a Lot Better When Black-Draught Relieves Constipation

From many states come letters like the following from Mr. Henderson, of Jasper, Fla.: "I have been taking Thedford's Black-Draught twenty years. I use it for constipation that gives me a dull, tired, aching feeling. I have headache, too. Black-Draught relieves me of this trouble. After a few doses, I feel as good as new. I keep it in my home. I have a big family. When one of us is suffering (from constipation), we take Black-Draught and almost immediately feel a lot better. It is worth its weight in gold to a family." . . . Sold in 25¢ packages. "Children like the Syrup."

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements to your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Building

Opposite Central Market

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods

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CREATORS OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES

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Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Delivery

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718 East Main St.

To the Public:

As previously stated, the cutting of the Memorial Trees on Rossville Boulevard was done in error. The instructions on our employees were to trim the trees—not to cut them, and they took it upon themselves to do the cutting.

The manager of the Packer Adv. Corporation is, comparatively speaking, a new-comer to Chattanooga and he had no way of knowing that the trees were Memorial trees, as they stood on private property. Had this fact been known to him, **even orders for trimming the trees would not have been issued.**

We honor and respect the memory of all of those who took up arms in our defense.

We deeply regret the destruction of these trees. Therefore, we announce to the public that trees equally as large as those cut will be replanted just as soon as seasonal conditions permit.

Constructive suggestions will be welcomed.

PackerAdvCorporation

Out-Door Advertising Nationally

Bakers Spike False Report ABC Strike Ended

Taxi Drivers Appreciate Public's Support

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 15, 1934 — Number 8

PROPAGANDA FAILS TO DRAW SUPPORT FROM BUSINESS MEN

Unionists Declare Public Will Be Informed When Walkout Settled.

Reported American Bakeries Canceled Advertising Contract With Local Paper Because Facts Were Printed---Unrest in Other Loalities Increases.

NOTICE, BAKERS!

A special called meeting for all local bakers, union and non-union, will be held Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, at Roosevelt Hall.
C. R. SIMS, President,
Local 25.

Reports that strikebreakers employed as salesmen for the American Bakeries company are representing merchants and business men that the strike at the local plant of the chain concern is over featured the third week of the walkout of bakers and salesmen of the Chattanooga branch of the Atlanta company.

Representatives of the two unions involved in the dispute stated that these emissaries of the company "explain" to prospective customers that strikers had been offered increased pay but refused to accept, and therefore there is no longer any strike.

Union spokesmen pointed out that conferences last week developed only the "offer" by the company to get the strikers back, but on company terms, which were exactly the conditions which prevailed prior to the walkout.

Although the alleged propaganda had a slight temporary effect, the union men explained, merchants and business people soon were informed of the truth, and support for the strikers is being continued as it has been since the inception of the trouble.

Retail dealers were reminded that when the strike is settled the "old salesmen" will be on the job. Until the man who regularly delivered American Bakeries products again calls upon the trade, the strike is still on," a union official declared. "Further, when the dispute is ended the public will be notified through the daily press and The Labor World."

The regional labor board at Atlanta, before which the case was taken some two weeks ago, has not yet made its report.

Committees have continued their visits not only to merchants, explaining the situation, but to surrounding communities and other cities where the company bakeries operate.

Another interesting development recently in connection with the walkout is the report that the Atlanta concern canceled a large advertising contract with a Chattanooga paper because that paper insisted on publishing the facts about the strike. It was recalled by old-time trades unionists that arrogant employers in other labor disturbances had demanded suppression of strike news, but not always with success locally.

Unrest among employes of the chain in other cities increases each day, the unionists report, but spokesmen for the workers declared it was hoped the matter would be settled locally and that workers in other plants of the American bakeries might benefit from the result here, thereby preventing extension of the difficulty into other localities.

Officers of the two locals Friday expressed again their sincere appreciation for the splendid and almost unanimous support given them by the Chattanooga public, and asked The Labor World to urge a continuation of the co-operation until a fair and equitable settlement is agreed to by company officials.

Cuts in Textile Hours Are Urged Without Pay Cut

New Bedford Paper Says Production Letup Should Not Victimize Workers.

New Bedford, Mass., June 14.—The New Bedford Standard-Times editorially advocated a reduction in machine hours without a cut in pay throughout the cotton textile industry. The editorial said:

"Now is the time for New England cotton manufacturers, and especially for those in Massachusetts, to make common cause with labor, and to exert their influence to the end that machine hours are reduced without any reduction in pay, and that the textile code provisions relating to wage differential between the north and south are lived up to throughout the industry.

"A raising of wage rates in the industry should have the support of New Bedford mill, as long as it is made to apply uniformly and in accordance with the intent of the code. There has been too much of a tendency in the south and some other sections to make the minimum wage the maximum.

"That the eighty hours a week of machine operation, now fixed as the maximum under the code, is in excess of what is required to meet the normal demand for goods, has been proved since the code went into effect by the fact that on two occasions a general curtailment of 25 per cent has been ordered."

Sinclair Oil Company Signs Union Contract With Workers

Model Agreement Provides for Closed Shop, Checkoff and Other Features—President Sinclair Hails Pact as Move for Stability and in Line With NRA—Praises William Green and Other Labor Officials for Fairness.

Washington, June 12.—Harry F. Sinclair, chairman of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil corporation, and Harvey C. Freming, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, signed an agreement running for one year, recognizing the union for all of the companies controlled by the oil corporation.

The pact was completed after several months of conferences between Mr. Sinclair; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and President Fremming and R. H. Stickel, of the International association. It covers some 15,000 men working in development, production, pipe line operation and refining carried on by the Consolidated Oil corporation, Sinclair Refining company, Sinclair Prairie Oil company, Sinclair Prairie Oil Marketing company, Sinclair Prairie Pipe Line company and Rio Grande company. Joint announcement of the agreement was made by Mr. Green and Mr. Sinclair.

First National Agreement.

The agreement for union recognition is said to be the first on a national scale signed by a large oil company with an independent union, the oil industry having been hitherto dominated by the monstrosity known as the company union, established, fostered, financed and controlled by anti-labor corporation officials for the purpose of preventing employes from enrolling in bona fide trade unions.

An outstanding feature of the agreement is the machinery established for the amicable settlement of labor disputes without strikes or lockouts, with final adjustment referred to the chief executive of the Consolidated Oil corporation and the chief executive of the American Federation of Labor, whose decision shall be binding upon both parties. Provision is also made for the check-off system of dues collecting when agreed to by the employe and the employer.

The wage schedule makes special provision for increasing the pay of workers doing so-called "common labor."

Strikes and Lockouts Banned.

An official summary of the provisions of the agreement providing for the adjustment of labor disputes follows:

"The agreement provides that there shall be no cessation of work through strikes or lockouts during the term of this agreement, which is for one year from June 1. All grievances and disputes are to be taken up in the first instance with the immediate superior of the employe. If settlement is not arrived at, workmen's committees have the right to take the matter up with the company superintendent locally in charge. In the event that satisfactory settlement is not reached by such conference, the chief executive officer of the association shall have the right to confer with the chairman of the executive committee of Consolidated Oil corporation. The above procedure applies to local disputes and grievances.

Arbitration Machinery.

"In the event any dispute or disagreement arises as to wages or of a general character affecting a large number of employes, such dispute is to be referred for settlement to the chief executive of the employer and the chief executive of the association. In the event that they are unable to arrive at a settlement, the dispute is to be referred to the chief executive officer of Consolidated Oil corporation and the chief executive of the American Federation of Labor. If they are unable to effect a settlement of such a dispute, 'they shall agree upon a method and procedure of arbitration for the settlement of such dispute or grievance,' the award to be binding upon both parties."

No Physical Examinations.

In regard to the rules governing employes the official summary says:

"Other provisions of the agreement provide that in filling vacancies the employer will exercise due regard for length of service, taking into account ability and efficiency.

"A minimum of three hours' pay is to be paid to employes who are called for duty outside of working hours.

"Employes are not required as a condition of employment, in other than exceptional cases, to submit to a physical examination by a physician in the pay of the employer but may furnish a certificate of current date from any reputable doctor.

Check-Off System.

"Upon receipt of written request by any employe, the employer agrees to co-operate with the association in the collection of dues by deducting from wages due the regular monthly dues as fixed by the local union.

"Employes shall not be discharged on account of accidents unless it appears that the accident was caused by negligence, carelessness or malicious intent.

"In cases where an employee reports to his regular place of employment and then is instructed to report elsewhere transportation shall be supplied by the employer or compensated for.

Vacations With Pay.

"Vacations of one week with pay after one year's service, and two weeks after four years' service are provided for.

"Where shift men are required to work overtime due to failure of relief men to appear such overtime is to be paid for on the regular hourly basis, but in other cases overtime is to be paid for on the basis of time and one-half.

"Daylight employes other than shift men are to be paid time and one-half for work on Sundays and holidays."

Strikes Are Unnecessary.

"In this agreement procedure is established for the settlement without strikes of any disputes that cannot be settled by direct negotiation. In this respect the agreement is unique. If arbitration becomes necessary the form it takes is to be finally determined by the president of the American Federation of Labor and employer.

"Should this procedure become a generally adopted formula for industrial relations, it will mean the elimination of industrial warfare with its heavy toll upon the workers and upon business.

Praises Union Officials.

"I want to acknowledge the co-operation and good understanding I have encountered in dealing with President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and the international officials.

Friendly Dealing Instead of Armed Truce.

"I am very happy to have had a part in laying the cornerstone of what I believe is a new foundation, the fundamental of which is that industrial relations can be put on a basis of friendly dealing instead of partaking of the nature of an armed truce."

Mr. Sinclair's statement follows:

Union Represents Employes.

"A new basis of labor relations is embodied in the agreement announced between the Sinclair companies and the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers. It embodies rules for the sane conduct of business between employer and employe. The association is to represent its members in collective bargaining in accordance with the provisions of the national recovery act. I believe that the agreement will work out to our benefit as employers as well as to the advantage of the employes.

Prejudice Eliminated.

"In arriving at this understanding, what are usually considered irreconcilable conflicts have presented no difficulties because there has been confidence on both sides in the fairness and good faith of the other party. We started out by eliminating prejudice and found the other side willing to give up the use of the deadly weapons of industrial warfare when the door was opened for dealing on a basis of mutual recognition of the rights and responsibilities of all concerned.

Oil Workers Contract Commended by Sinclair

Washington, June 12.—The union shop agreement between the Sinclair Consolidated Oil corporation and its affiliated companies and the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America was described as a forward step in the determination of labor relations by Harry F. Sinclair, president of the corporation.

Pointing out that officials of the oil workers' union will represent the members in collective bargaining negotiations with the management, Mr. Sinclair said this was in conformity with Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act. He praised the method set forth in the agreement for settling labor disputes without either strikes or lockouts, and said he believed the pact would place industrial relations on a basis of "friendly dealing" instead of an "armed truce."

Offer Sympathy To Ed Gollahon

Sympathy of the entire local trade union movement is offered to Ed Gollahon, veteran member of the Stage Employes and Brewery Workers unions, in the passing of his mother, Mrs. Mattie Gollahon, who died at the home, 2506 Vance avenue.

Mrs. Gollahon was 71 years of age. A daughter also survives.

At the regular meeting of Local 79 this week a committee was named to draw up resolutions expressing condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

HEARST'S VICTIM CHOSEN NEWSPAPER GUILD OFFICER

St. Paul, Minn.—Leon Burgess, who was discharged as editorial writer on William Randolph Hearst's San Francisco Examiner because of his activity as chairman of the American Newspaper Guild, was chosen secretary of the guild at its convention here.

The delegates approved a proposal by Heywood Broun, president of the guild, to postpone indefinitely the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Broun is employed as a columnist by the New York World-Telegram, a Scripps-Howard newspaper.

NEW CAB DRIVERS' UNION READY TO AID OTHER LOCALS

Officials and Workers Declare Week's Strike Left No "Sore Spots."

All Four Companies Now 100 Per Cent Union. Spokesmen for Local 594 Offer Thanks for Sympathetic Interest of Labor Movement.

"Local Union No. 594, Taxi Drivers, is now 100 per cent., and we are ready to take our place in the Chattanooga labor movement and render such assistance as is possible to those loyal brothers and sisters who so steadily stood by us with their support during the short dispute which ended Wednesday," said Charles Simmons, president of the new union, discussing the future of his local union.

"The public was with us, and we appreciate this fine evidence of sympathy. At the same time, we appeal to them to support us in rebuilding the business temporarily disrupted by the walkout."

Chattanooga's first taxi strike, which involved the Jolly Cab company and the DeLuxe company, the latter more or less indirectly, came to a sudden end on Wednesday following a walkout which had lasted one week, and every taxi company in Chattanooga is now 100 per cent. union. Contracts have been signed with each of the four companies, the Gray and Watson concerns having signed without any disruption of service; the DeLuxe and the union reaching an agreement Wednesday morning, and the Jolly company following soon after.

Union officials stressed that the occurrence had caused "no hard feelings," and they are confident that no further disagreements of any character will be had.

Apparently company officials were as pleased with the fact that the strike has ended as were the workers. A display advertisement in this issue of The Labor World announces that "We are operating 100 per cent. union, employing members of Taxi Drivers union, Local No. 594."

Building Trades Plumbing Board Body Is Formed

Ten Labor Officials and Ten Employers Complete the Organization.

Washington, June 12.—Sullivan W. Jones, former New York state architect, has been appointed by President Roosevelt as impartial chairman of the construction industry's planning and adjustment board.

The board, which consists of ten employer and ten employe representatives, will take up as its first task, at the request of President Roosevelt, a study of jurisdictional disputes in the building industry, their causes and origins and methods for their prevention and amicable solution.

"Its findings and recommendations are to be submitted to the president for consideration and appropriate action," General Johnson said.

The representatives of the employes selected by the labor advisory board of the NRA, and approved by the administrator, will be:

M. J. McDonough, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

John J. Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers' International association.

W. L. Hutcheson, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

M. J. Colleran, Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International association.

John Coefield, United Association of Journeyman Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union.

L. P. Lindelof, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

D. W. Tracy, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

P. J. Morrin, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

J. V. Moreschi, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' union.

The employer representatives nominated by the construction code authority, selected by the industrial advisory board of the NRA and approved by Gen. Johnson, will be:

John F. Oasey, Pittsburgh.
E. M. Craig, Chicago.
C. H. Dabelstein, New York City.
Charles Gow, Boston.
Alfred J. Hixon, Boston.
John A. Holabird, Chicago.
L. J. Horowitz, New York City.
Arthur A. Johnson, Long Island City.
Redfield Proctor, Proctor, Vt.
O. W. Swenson, New York.

TEXTILE STRIKERS GIVEN RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT

Greenville, S. C., June 12.—Adequate emergency relief funds are being provided for striking operatives at the Victor-Monaghan plant at Walhalla, S. C., and for workers at the plant of the Lonsdale Manufacturing company at Seneca, S. C., which has been closed for the last three weeks due to lack of business.

John Peel, United Textile Workers' organizer for South Carolina, recently conferred with Senator James F. Byrnes (Dem., S. C.), and complained against the failure of relief agencies to provide funds to the mill people. The senator was notified by Director of Relief Hopkins that no discrimination is being shown against the strikers.

R. L. REEVES, LABOR UNION OFFICIAL, DIES

Detroit, Mich.—R. L. Reeves, secretary of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, died here. He was also editor of the Motorman, Conductor and Motor Coach Operator, the official monthly journal of the association.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE, Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 30, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first send fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress?

A.—In 1885. The delegates were Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire.

* * *

Q.—What noted woman wrote a famous poem on child labor?

A.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The poem is "The Cry of the Children."

* * *

Q.—When and where will the 1934 convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America be held?

A.—Beginning Aug. 20, at Indianapolis, Ind.

What Next!

A $5,000,000 corporation has just been formed in Great Britain to erect and operate a chain of twenty distillation plants for the production of gasoline and coal. The scheme is the culmination of over three years' intensive experimental research work in the plant on the Cannock Chase coal field. Gasoline has been produced from coal at this plant and marketed since last September at the rate of 1,000 gallons a day.

Wisdom

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—Carlyle.

QUANTITY SALES DROP.

Ottawa.—The Canadian business recovery has not yet helped the farmer to increase their quantity sales. In the first four months of 1933—the "trough" of the depression—agricultural marketing sales were 50 per cent greater than in the first four months of this year. Increase in prices has not by any means offset the decline in quantity marketing.

In Union there is strength

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

"Pains Gone," Says Lady, After She Had Taken CARDUI

In describing how her health improved after she had taken Cardui, Mrs. Ralph R. Courtney, of Wytheville, Va., said: "I was run-down and suffered from pain in my side. I wanted to feel well and get rid of the pain in my side, so I sent for Cardui and began taking it. By the time I had taken three bottles of Cardui, I was feeling much better. The pains had gone. I am very glad to recommend Cardui to other young women." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. $1 a bottle, at drug stores.

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SUITS

Hundreds of Spring patterns in all the new colors and designs.
Tailored to your individual measure at
$30 and up
ASK FOR THE LABEL

J. J. BAUER
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825 Broad St.

Labor Gains Through Conference

Organized workers in two great industries—oil and cotton textiles—have just made important gains by sitting down and talking things over with the employers, though in the case of the textile industry a strike was threatened.

In a series of conferences with National Recovery Administrator Johnson, in which the employers, as represented by the code authority, joined, the textile workers won more of a voice in code management and administration. They also won a NRA investigation of wages, hours and man-hour productivity in textiles, with particular reference to the question of wage increases. By the agreement, the workers get closer to the inside of the industry.

The oil workers won recognition from the important Sinclair companies. The agreement, President Green, of the A. F. of L., said, provides machinery for the settlement of disputes in such a manner as "to secure justice for the workers without compelling them to resort to a strike." The agreement, first of its kind on a national scale, is the entering wedge of trade unionism in the oil industry, hitherto largely dominated by the company union.

Gains of the oil and textile workers show the value of negotiation with the employer. "Revolutionary" critics of the labor movement are fond of advising the worker to strike on any and all excuse. The workers know from actual experience the hardships and suffering of strikes and do not take strike action except when necessary. They know that just as valuable gains are often won at the conference table as on the picket line.

Work Week Must Be Shortened

The gravity of the situation resulting from the continual mechanization of industry is emphasized by the following statement coming from no less an authority than Dr. Morris Viteles, of the University of Pennsylvania, in a radio address:

"During the next ten years, ten million white collar men will have to change to manual labor, and fifteen million manual workers of today will find it necessary to take up work different from that for which they have been trained."

Mechanization of industry has obviated the necessity of continuing a work week of more than thirty hours.

Organized labor has consistently advocated a reduction of hours in order that our scientific progress may benefit all of the people.

Otherwise, labor-saving devices will be a continual curse instead of a blessing for the bulk of the population.

Protect the Children

The food and drug administration of the federal department of agriculture deserves credit for its work in ferreting out the degenerate business men who for months have been surreptitiously selling bootleg intoxicants to children in the form of cheap liquor candy.

In December the authorities received complaints from cities as far west as Chicago and as far south as Baltimore that the candy was being sold in large quantities in the form of penny bonbons. Teachers reported that children who had eaten the stuff during school recesses returned to their classes in a semi-stupor. Most of the dope was sold by push cart vendors in crowded sections of the larger cities.

Chemical examination revealed that in each bonbon there was about a teaspoonful of liquid which contained more than 20 per cent of bootleg alcohol diluted with various kinds of flavoring. Federal drug administration authorities decided the dope was distributed from a common source located in Greater New York. Intensive sleuthing revealed that the peddlers received their supplies in alleys after ordering them by telephone. Raids were made and thousands of pounds of bonbons were seized by federal and local authorities. Over one hundred store keepers and peddlers were arrested in New York City alone for selling the stuff. Finally the trail led to the headquarters of the liquor candy ring in Brooklyn and the case was presented to the federal grand jury.

These business miscreants, who undertake to dope children in the schools with intoxicating liquor, should receive the limit of the law for such nefarious practice.

In this connection it will not be amiss to point out that if there is one bureau in the federal government which should not be limited by so-called economy appropriations it is the food and drug administration of the department of agriculture, whose main work is protecting all our people against the subversive activities of certain types of business men whose greed for profit impels them to organize into groups for the sole purpose of unloading impure, poisonous and adulterated food and drugs on a helpless public.

Fake Compensation Insurance

The necessity for state owned and operated workmen's compensation insurance funds for the adequate protection of men and women killed and injured by the neglect of employers is once again brought into the spotlight in connection with the case of a laborer to whom the New York bureau of workmen's compensation had given an award of $2,000 for injuries, in accordance with the workmen's compensation law. When he claimed the award from the insurance company he was informed that the contractor had paid no premium on the policy and that it had been canceled.

The investigation by District Attorney Geoghan, of Brooklyn, revealed the existence of an insurance ring which had issued fake insurance policies to small contractors and victimized numbers of injured workers. The scheme was worked by an architect in co-operation with contractors who desired to avoid the expense of carrying compulsory compensation insurance to indemnify employes for injuries on their construction projects. The plot uncovered by the district attorney's office indicates the extent to which degenerate employers and their assistants in the professional classes will sink in the development and promotion of suppositious devices to defraud working men and women of their rights under the law.

The architect rented for a small amount a workmen's compensation insurance policy purporting to be made out to a general contractor. Confronted with inspectors who asked for the policy required under the state law, the contractors exhibited the "policy" provided by the architect, explaining that they had sublet the construction job from the general contractor named in the policy. In reality the policy was worthless and the names of the contractors were fictitious.

So far six injured workers have been discovered who were victimized by the fake insurance ring, with additional victims piling up as the investigation proceeds. The architect who provided the fake policies pleaded guilty to petty larceny. The authorities say it will not be so easy to penalize the contractors who evidently co-operated with him in putting over the fraud.

In the meantime it appears that it will be very difficult for the injured workers to secure the compensation to which they are entitled under the state law. Of course the architect can be jailed for larceny and the contractors can be penalized if convicted. But the penalization of both groups will not pay the awards of which the employes have been defrauded.

The whole unsavory mess would have been avoided by giving the New York state workmen's compensation insurance fund a monopoly of writing compensation insurance. This would bar activities of insurance rackets designed to defraud the workers of the modest sums which society declares they are entitled to receive for having their bodies mutilated because of the neglect and refusal of employers to install up-to-date protective devices and methods to safeguard their employes against fatal and non-fatal accidents.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

This Darrow-Johnson row has its interesting features. However, the job of such men should be something bigger than to merely be interesting. Both have it in them to give American ideas and action.

Darrow crammed a great deal of solid meat into his report. But he did not do the best job possible—far from it. Johnson fired back with hot shot that, like the Darrow shot, had more heat than meat.

If these two giants have nothing better to do than burn each other up it is too bad. Darrow picked certain weak spots in NRA armor. On these he bored in hard enough. But he overlooked entirely the weakest spots. A better and more serviceable report than the Darrow report can be written and it ought to be written.

* * *

Darrow took up the poor business man's burden. He got in the so-called little fellow's corner. He didn't even see the wage-earner's corner, which is odd enough for the courageous old warrior and perhaps still more odd for Charles Edward Russell, who helped write the Darrow report.

If the average of what is called little business played a squarer game in the economic world than he generallyally does play he would have long since had more sympathy and his position today would be much stronger.

After all, there is a question as to how far the body politic or the body economic is bound to support a man in a given position just because he wants to be in that position and when he has ceased to find justification by service rendered to society.

* * *

That constitutes no plea for monopoly privately owned, either.

The question is whether we shall go sloppy-eyed over little business, while we let the millions of wage-earners go to a doom that is not softened by any cushioning of public interest.

Little business and big business have one aim in common—to get all they can. And both are squawking to the high heavens against rates of wages and hours of pay imposed by NRA codes, miserable as those hours and wages generally are.

Meanwhile ten millions of workers continue to go jobless. That is worth more than a weeping spell. It is worth more than a report. It demands action.

Do these squawking business men, big and little, imagine this condition can continue? Do they imagine that if NRA fails the next step will be backward toward old terms, or to the right and more conservatism?

* * *

There is too much misreading of the economic barometer, too little attention paid to the temperature of unrest.

Clarence Darrow, whose long life story is one that will loom big in history, may from some future perspective turn out to have fired a bigger shot than it now seems to be. Be that as it may, the big shot that needs firing today has not been fired.

The individualism and the embittered outlook of Darrow mixed strangely with the very earnest socialism of Charles Edward Russell to form a report that rings the bell on page 1, but that doesn't ring it in the field of action. It is just too darned bad.

Pres. Green Asks Roosevelt to Back Thirty-Hour Week

Claims That 10,000 Idle Make Legislation for Mandatory Shorter Work Week Imperative.

Washington, May 17. — William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, requested President Roosevelt to push through congress legislation making thirty hours the standard work week for all industries.

The labor leader said that the employment program had come to a "dead stop," and while 3,000,000 men had been re-employed under the codes for industries, 10,000,000 still were without industrial employment and being supported either by emergency employment or relief funds.

Mr. Green asked specifically that Mr. Roosevelt support the mandatory 30-hour week bill sponsored by Representative Connery, chairman of the House Labor committee. Mr. Connery, who accompanied Mr. Green to the White House, said that the measure had the approval of every member of the committee.

"Its members represent the North, East, South and West," Mr. Connery added. "I am sure it would be passed by the house and by the senate if we could get a rule that would permit the house to act on the bill."

Mr. Connery said that he and Mr. Green had told the president that "the unanimous demand of labor all over the country is for the 30-hour week."

"We feel there is an absolute necessity for the passage of this legislation," he went on. "The bill is not a hard and fast proposal such as was before the senate in the last session. It contains a flexible provision in the shape of the creation of a board to be set up by the secretary of labor. It would have power to exempt business from the effects of the law for a 30-day period where there is a shortage of labor."

Mr. Green cited the report of the Durable Goods Industries committee as evidence of an apparent unwillingness by industry to take further voluntary steps looking toward increased employment. At the same time he argued that the "heavy" industries are the ones which hold the only power to absorb the idle.

NRA BRINGS DOVE OF PEACE TO COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Washington, May 3.—To an industry previously torn by industrial strife, it is claimed by the cotton textile National Industrial relation board that NRA has brought an unprecedented condition of peaceful operation. The real problem was whether employers and employes could be put into the same co-operative functioning body and "click." The answer is given in the fact that during the time beginning Aug. 2, 1933, when the board was first created, there has been only one out of the 4,000 complaints filed with the regional and state boards which had to be carried to the national industrial relations board. Only six disputes reached the stage of a major strike and these only lasted a few days each. The records of all the cases have been gone over by a representative of the A. F. of L. and are open for the inspection of any representative of labor.

Chattanooga's Popular Cash Grocery

The One Store with All the Conveniences and Facilities for the Comfort of Their Customers. Free Parking, Rest Room, Lounge, Men's Toilets, Lunch Counter, Fish Market, Bakery, Meat Market and Public Cold Water Drinking Fountain.

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SECOND AND MARKET ST.

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Vogue prices and Vogue quality have made and are making hundreds of appreciative and appreciated customers among Chattanooga working people's families.

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PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
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READY-MADE SUITS
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They All Carry the
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No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

100 PER CENT FOR ORGANIZED LABOR
Delicious Pies, Cakes, and Potato Chips
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CREATORS OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES
739 MARKET ST.

Eleven years in the Shoe Rebuilding business—not one dollar paid to a non-union building trades craftsman.
KENTON'S
We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following:
1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.
—and—
Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise where possible.
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"SHOE REBUILDERS OF DISTINCTION"
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CALL FOR AND DELIVERY FREE

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PRAISED BY MISS PERKINS

Rochester, N. Y.—The prompt enactment of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill now before congress was urged by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in an address here before the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

She said its passage would lead to setting up a sound nation-wide system of unemployment insurance within the next few years. This, she predicted, would go toward preventing and lessening the periods of industrial activity in the future because it would give purchasing power to a small but steady market for all industrial products.

"If unemployment insurance had been inaugurated in the years before the crash in 1929 it would have put a bottom to the fall of depression and unemployment," the secretary stated. "We have only estimated to show what would have happened under unemployment insurance, but they are by competent actuaries and cover not the whole country but reasonably small areas."

BUFFALO JUDGE RULES AGAINST PAY CHISELER

Buffalo, N. Y., May 31.—A state court decision upholding the NRA was handed down by City Judge Patrick J. Keeler when he ruled that an NRA code signed by an employer is tantamount to a contract.

The ruling came in the case of Miss Doris Walter, 21, who brought suit against the Hyman-Rose Tobacco company for $230.70, which she claimed was due her under the NRA code.

Miss Walter testified that she worked 52½ hours per week from Aug. 7 to March 10 at a salary of $12 a week, while the company was doing business under the Blue Eagle.

The blanket code for cigar stores provided for a 40-hour week and a $15 minimum weekly wage for employes.

8 WORKERS ESCAPE DEATH IN COAL MINE FIRE TRAP

Linton, Ind.—Eight miners escaped from the Little Betty coal mine near here after being trapped in the pit for two hours by a fire that destroyed the surface buildings. The men groped through the darkened pit to the manway, an emergency exit, and made their way to the surface, 400 feet from the tipple where the fire was raging.

An explosion at this mine in January, 1931, took a toll of twenty-eight lives.

Although warned by that disastrous explosion, the management seems to have taken but little precaution since then to protect the lives of the miners against the dangers to life and limb caused by preventable fires.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49750
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Anna Becker vs. Michel Becker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Michel Becker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49762
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ownie Hendrix vs. Roy Hendrix

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Hendrix is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 31st day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49665
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marie Parker vs. John A. Parker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John A. Parker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49769
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
D. E. Fowler vs. Lola Fowler

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Fowler is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of June, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 6-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49792
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
S. H. Pierce vs. Lola Pierce

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Pierce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 11th day of June, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
McClure & McClure, Attys. 7-6

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

To the Creditors of the Estate of Joe D. Hixson, deceased:

The insolvency of the estate of Joe D. Hixson, deceased, having been suggested to the clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, notice is hereby given, as required by the order of said clerk, to all persons having claims against said estate to present and file the same with the clerk of said court at his office in Chattanooga, Tennessee, authenticated as required by law, on or against Monday, the 24th day of September, 1934, or be forever barred. This June 18, 1934.

B. P. Clift, Adm'r Joe D. Hixson, Dec'd.
Fred Hixson, Atty. 7-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49781
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
N. Redmond vs. Lossie Jeanette Redmond

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lossie Jeanette Redmond is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 24th day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 6-15

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49763
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
B. P. Frazier vs. Mamie Frazier

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mamie Frazier is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of May, 1934.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

Hours Cut, Pay Rise Asked by Board to Save NRA Program

Memorandum Urges 10 Per Cent Reduction in Work Time With Wage Increase—Large Profits Under Codes Cited in Support.

Washington, June 14.—A brief containing a convincing battery of facts and arguments in favor of a 10 per cent reduction in hours and a corresponding increase in wages for workers in industries operating under codes of fair competition has been presented by the labor advisory board to the national recovery administration through the labor policy board, headed by Dr. Leon C. Marshall, according to press reports here.

The brief contends that not only are the shorter hours and higher wages necessary unless the NRA is to fail because higher prices are not accompanied by increased purchasing power, but maintains that larger industrial profits since the NRA codes went into effect make it possible for many companies to make the change without loss. In support of this claim the advisory board cites figures published by the National City Bank of New York to show that 1,475 companies which reported a deficit of $97,000,000 in 1932 showed a profit of $661,000,000 in 1933.

Emphasizing the importance of converting some of these boosted profits into purchasing power through the income of the workers, and pointing out that the maximum work week of 40 hours prescribed in most codes "resulted in a large volume of re-employment, the memorandum continued:

Jobs for 1,500,000.

"A uniform reduction in hours of 10 per cent will not be a great burden at this time in view of the marked improvement in profits in the post-code period.

"A further reduction in hours of 10 per cent, with a concomitant increase in wage rates, would be a far easier burden now than were the original terms imposed in the codes.

"Most industries have had from six to eight months to adjust themselves to the new conditions, and they have done so with profit to themselves.

"The reduction in hours on the 10-10 principle will have the following results:

"First, in anticipation of increasing labor costs, prices will tend to rise, thus stimulating spending, as proved in the first experiment.

"Secondly, we estimate that it will absorb about a million and a half workers on the same level of production.

"Third, the absorption of these workers should still further stimulate demand, production and employment."

Business Must Provide Work for Idle.

Although expressing its belief that in applying the hours cut and pay increase due consideration should be given to the needs of special industries, the advisory board held that these exceptions had little to do with the general application of its proposals, adding:

"We are even more impressed with the widespread unemployment, the ability of business to thrive under the alleged restrictions and co-operative arrangements devised by the NRA, the let-down in activity concomitant with the dissolution of the CWA, while business has failed to continue to absorb new workers.

"We urge the immediate pursuit of the 10-10 program as the most intelligent course under the present circumstances and submit as our judgment that there is no more practicable substitute for the public necessity of maintaining some 11,000,000 workers on relief rolls in the near future."

Union Agreement Signed By Big Florida Brewery

Jacksonville, Fla.—Officials of the newly formed Local No. 171, of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, won a distinct achievement when they persuaded William Ostner, president of the Jacksonville Brewing company, to sign an agreement to pay union wages and establish union hours and regulations. The products of the brewery will be marketed under the union label and only members in good standing in the Brewery Workers union will be employed.

In some instances it was stated that the rates of pay were raised from 25 per cent to 75 per cent. It is estimated that the increased wages will add about $25,000 to the pay roll. The plant operates with about 100 employes. It is said that Jacksonville has the distinction of marketing the first union-made beer manufactured in Florida.

Patient (at the end of her visit)—I have known you so long, doctor, I do not intend to insult you by offering to pay you. But I have arranged a handsome legacy for you in my will.

Doctor—That's very kind. Now please allow me to look at that prescription again. There is a slight alteration I would like to make in it.

Hopkins Changes Hours Rules for Work Relief

Washington.—Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, announced a modification of the rule on the minimum hours of labor under the work divisions of the emergency relief administrations throughout the country.

"No person shall be employed in work divisions less than six nor more than eight hours in any one day nor less than eighteen hours a month," the rule now states. "Persons whose budgetary deficiency is less than this shall receive direct relief. The total work allowed a worker in any month may be consolidated in any part of that month."

Previously the rule was that no skilled or professional person should work less than thirty hours a month and no unskilled person less than fifty-four hours a month.

The significance of the modification, Mr. Hopkins said, is that work may be given to many more skilled and technical persons who are receiving relief. In determining who is to get direct relief and who is to be given the opportunity to work for relief, the budgetary deficiency, or need, is first determined. If the person is able and willing to work, the number of hours of work required to provide the needed amount of relief at the prevailing rate for the kind of work is calculated. The minimu rate, however, is stipulated at 30 cents an hour. If the calculation shows that the person requires less than 18 hours of work to earn the needed amount, the person is not given work, but is given direct relief.

CHICAGO TEACHERS PROTEST DELAY IN SALARY PAYMENTS

Chicago, Ill.—More than 5,000 teachers, parents and students paraded through the Loop in protest against delay in the enactment of legislation which would relieve the financial plight of the teachers.

The marchers carried placards, some of which bore the legends: "Chicago, a fair for the world, unfair to teachers," and "NRA—no relief allowed."

The paraders seemed in a happy frame of mind. As they marched in the financial district a barrage of ticker tape and confetti descended upon them.

John Fewkes, the teachers' leader, addressed the paradehs at the Plaza on Michigan avenue. He complained that the salaries of the teachers are nearly eight months in arrears and demanded that the banks forthwith lend the board of education enough money to give them their back pay.

Mrs. Jones—My husband talked in his sleep last night.

Stenographer—Well, what does that make me?

Mrs. Jones—His ex-stenographer.

LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
Hamilton Bank Building
Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
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NRA

"You earn your wages"

THAT handy servant, the telephone, is a go-getter. He chases after groceries, runs to the drugstore, carries messages here, there and everywhere, and only asks a few cents a day as his wages.

It does not matter who you want or why, whether it be day or night, storm or sunshine. Lift the receiver to order a loaf of bread—casually call a friend for a brief chat—or speed a frantic summons to the doctor, it is all in the day's work to the telephone.

If you are trying to get along without a telephone in your home, it will pay you to investigate the small cost, and the different types, of telephone service.

You will then very likely agree with most folks, who believe it costs more to try to do without telephone service than it does to have it.

For information, just ask any of your friends with the telephone company, or call at the telephone Business Office.

L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager
SOUTHERN BELL
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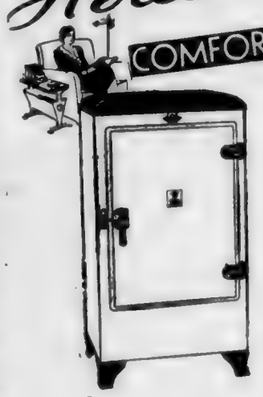

See the new
TVA model
REFRIGERATORS, RANGES, WATER HEATERS

Millions of families now enjoy the comfort, cleanliness, convenience and economy of owning one or more major electrical appliances. Now with the TVA models here hundreds more check up and find that they *cannot afford to be without them.*

Their cost is so low, the terms so liberal and cost of operation so reasonable that simple arithmetic should show that the money you pay for these appliances will be money saved, not spent. Using them in your home should cost you so much less than you now pay for the same services that you will save enough, each month, to make part or all of the small monthly payments.

	Down *Pymt.	Monthly Pymt.	Number of Mos.	Cash Price
IF YOU BUY ONE:				
Refrigerator	$3.50	$2.54	36	$79.50
Range	3.50	2.41	36	75.50
Water Heater	2.50	2.31	30	60.50
IF YOU BUY TWO:				
Refrigerator and Range	5.00	3.85	48	155.00
Refrigerator and Heater	4.00	3.50	48	140.00
Range and Heater	4.00	3.40	48	136.00
ALL THREE:				
Refrigerator, Range and Heater	6.50	5.33	48	215.50

*Small additional charges are necessary for the plug and cable to connect the Range . . . for the pressure relief valve on the Water Heater . . . and where a wall plug is necessary for the Refrigerator.

Come in and see these appliances, see how little it costs the average family to use them. Consult the chart of prices and terms . . . then you can see what a real investment these appliances are.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
TVA Models Are On Display ETP *At All of Our 47 Stores*
OTHER DEALERS AND STORES ARE ALSO DISPLAYING TVA MODEL APPLIANCES

D. C. CARPENTERS JOIN BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Washington, May 31.—Union carpenters in the District of Columbia, on strike for a six-hour day and a wage increase from $1 to $1.87½ an hour, were admitted to the District Building Trades council.

This strengthens both the carpenters and the council in the labor field, as it combines in the council all the thirty crafts associated with the building industry in the capital.

The influence of the council recently was thrown behind the carpenters in one particular even before affiliation, when the council agreed to pull all its unions off any jobs where contractors tried to use strikebreakers in place of the carpenters.

These carpenters now have the complete support of all other building trades here, and the official strength of the council behind them.

WHEN IN DALTON
VISIT
Ben's Cafe
16 Hamilton St.
DALTON, GA.
100 PER CENT FOR THE UNION

One Accident Is One Too Many —

In addition to physical pain and suffering, it costs money to be injured. Earnings cease and expenses pile up. Sometimes, it takes years to pay out.

A certain guarantee against such unexpected expense is an Accident Insurance policy.

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
Chattanooga Tennessee

NRA

DOPE ON THE ELECTRICIANS

The Electricians are co-operating with the union bakers in helping them to win their strike, which is still in progress. And since the most of us use bakery products—especially the ones whose wives don't like the idea of making good old biscuits and cornbread—be sure and call for the labeled bread and cakes.

* * *

We should at all times be more considerate when we go shopping and demand products that carry the union label, for the simple reason if we don't create a demand for same we can't expect our neighboring brothers to progress and the merchants to stock it. We are more or less obligated to them that much. So in the future let us buy union-made merchandise.

* * *

We are very glad to report that the general attitude among the members of our local is a little more like old times, due to the fact that we all feel like we are going to have plenty of work some day, since the general conditions are somewhat better, although we have a long way to go before we have more work than we can take care of in Chattanooga.

* * *

Our ball team has been a little bit slow for the last week or so, because our boys have been going visiting on the week-ends and the rain has been so bad, too. But we are going to open up in a few weeks and knock 'em cold from there out. We will let you know from time to time when we have our games.

* * *

Brother Butler, our new president, is going to make our local a real organization by making the boys live up to their obligation and attend the meetings more regular so as to strengthen the present movement. That is what it is going to take for us to get anywhere these days. Take a tip. Thanks.

ROBT. M. McKENZIE.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

PAY CUT BRINGS STRIKE OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS

Paris, France.—Throughout France thousands of civil servants struck for periods ranging up to an hour in protest against government decrees cutting salaries and pensions. However, many other thousands refused to obey the strike order and virtually every government service except telegraph and posts functioned normally.

The chief center of protests as always was the central telegraph office, while throughout the country it was the postal, telephone and telegraph workers who did the most demonstrating.

The gas, electrical and transport services functioned without interruption all day. Employes of financial services, water supply and the tobacco monopoly also indulged in short strikes with all work suspended. Reports from dozens of provincial cities indicate things went there as they did in Paris. There was a total lack of violence anywhere.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

Industry Can't Ignore Problem Of Displaced Men, Eastman Says

Pointing Out Rail Workers Have Suffered Severely During Depression, Federal Transportation Co-ordinator Declares Rail Labor Situation Is "Most Serious" and Can Only Be Solved by Definite Plan.

New York, June 14.—Since 1920, railroad labor has been cut in half and the railroad labor problem is "most serious and difficult," Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, declared in an address to the New York Bond club.

"Our business and financial leaders cannot with any wisdom ignore the problem," Eastman said, "for unless it is solved, they will sooner or later suffer with all the rest." He reminded the club members that faithful workers cannot be cast off like a worn-out garment and that steps must be taken to alleviate the situation caused by the dismissal of employes due to railroad economies.

In addition to outright loss of jobs, railroad men have suffered very severely from demotions, part time and furloughs, Eastman said.

"Railroad economies are very largely labor-saving devices," Eastman continued, "and any program of greater economy in operation for the future inevitably means, at least at the outset, less railroad employment. It is easy for us, who re sfely removed from the field of operation, to give little thought to the acute suffering and hardship which such programs may bring to individuals and even entire communities, but you may be sure that these results are not overlooked by those who have to endure them.

"It is a very difficult problem to work out. With the railroad situation as it is, and the competition which is found on every hand, the conclusion cannot be escaped that the railroads must for their own salvation be able to furnish the best possible service at the lowest possible cost. In the long run this is just as essential for the employees as for the companies. On the other hand, it is neither fair nor humane to cast off faithful workers like a worn-out garment.

"Much can be done to alleviate the situation through retirement annuities, unemployment benefits, placement service, and dismissal wages under certain conditions, and we are endeavoring and hope to work out practical plans along these lines which can be made effective without halting or unduly penalizing progress.

"However, the problem is in reality a much broader one than that and it extends over the entire field of industry. There is no sound reason why more labor should be used in production than is necessary. Nor have we in this country ever come anywhere near to the production of the amount of wealth which it is well within the capacity of our people to consume or utilize.

"Shorter work days, except to supply needed opportunity for rest, leisure and recreation are merely a counsel of despair and a confession of inability to solve the problem as it should be solved. It is not so much a question of the redistribution of wealth as it is of an increase in the opportunity to consume which will permit of a far greater production of wealth.

"The problem is of paramount and even supreme importance, for the people of the country will not forever endure a system which condemns millions to unemployment and lowers the standard of living for all except a very few.

"I wish I could give you the answer to this problem, but I cannot. On one point only I am clear, and that is that it never will be solved in any automatic way by leaving man to his own devices under laissez faire principles. It calls for definite planning by the best which our country can bring to

Constipation Symptoms Soon Go Away After Use of Black-Draught

Mrs. S. G. Ramey, of Henryetta, Okla., writes that she has used Thedford's Black-Draught for twenty-five years, when needed, and has "found it very good." "When I have a sour stomach, my mouth tastes bitter, and I get bilious, sluggish and tired, I very soon have a severe headache if I don't take something. I learned to keep off these spells by taking Thedford's Black-Draught. Very soon I am feeling fine. I find that Black-Draught can't be beat as a family medicine." . . . Get a package of Black-Draught today. Sold in 25¢ packages.

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'SUNNY MAID' SLICED BREAD IS 100 PER CENT UNION
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Ideal for Hot Weather —
Seersucker Suits
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Single and double-breasted models—new fancy stripes and solid white. All sizes.

Sylklyke and Townley
Broadcloth Shirts
Some Are Slight Seconds
$1.00
Set your expectations high! Here's a value so far above the ordinary that we know it will exceed your fondest hopes! Every shirt is new, clean, fresh and desirable in every respect! Every shirt is full cut and roomy; well-tailored with 4-hole buttons! In collar attached styles; new patterned and solid color in blue, tan, gray, green and whites. Sizes 13½ to 18.

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THE LABOR WORLD
210 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1934.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does organized labor favor the initiative, referendum and recall.

A.—The American Federation has repeatedly gone on record for the initiative, referendum and recall.

* * *

Q.—When did organized labor rally to the aid of the bakers in their fight against night work?

A.—In 1890, when the American Federation of Labor pledged aid to the bakers to change their employment from night to day work.

* * *

Q.—Is the labor press mentioned in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—Yes. Article II, Section 5 of the constitution says one of the objects of the A. F. of L. is "to aid and encourage the labor press of America."

What Next!

Petroleum carbon is just coming into use as another rival of coal. It is a petroleum by-product, the residue left in stills after completion of the refining process. Crushed into pea to egg sizes, it is used for domestic heating purposes.

Wisdom

Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile while the other is pinched.—Fuller.

LABOR MAN NAMED.

Washington.—The NRA has announced appointment of Charles Green, of the Button and Novelty Workers' union, Local No. 32, New York, as labor representative on the code authority for the covered button industry.

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
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"Now I'm the Picture of Health," Says Lady After Taking CARDUI

Here is how Cardui helped an Alabama lady. . . . "I suffered from pains in my back and sides," writes Mrs. A. G. Gray, of Cusseta, Ala. "I was so thin and weak, I read of Cardui and decided to take it. I noticed at once it was helping me. I kept taking Cardui until I had finished five bottles. I gained. My health was much better. Now I am the picture of health. My color is good and my weight increased." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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Quality Tailored
SUITS

Hundreds of patterns in all the new colors and designs. Tailored to your individual measure at

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Choosing Collective Bargaining Agencies

The persistent ballyhoo of anti-union employers that workers favor the notorious company union was given a clear knock-out in the election of a collective bargaining agency by the employes of the Tennessee Public Service company, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Two American Federation of Labor unions and two company unions were on the ballot. The A. F. of L. unions were the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The company unions were the Street Car and Bus Operators' union of the transportation department of the Tennessee Public Service company and the Distribution Department Employes' Protective association of that company. Out of 277 effective ballots, 161 were for the A. F. of L. unions and 116 for the company unions, a clear majority of 45 for bona fide trade unionism.

The tabulation of the votes gave the following figures: Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, A. F. of L. union, 99 votes; Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L. union, 62 votes; Street Car and Bus Operators union, company union, 75 votes; Distribution Department Employes' Protective association, company union, 41 votes. Eight contested votes were not counted.

The election was held by secret ballot under the supervision of Thomas M. Finn, of the U. S. Conciliation Service, who declared that the voting was conducted on a high plane and in strict accordance with Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act. The ballots distinctly stated that the two bona fide unions were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

It is this kind of an election, held under the supervision of a suitable representative of the federal government, which the bourbon anti-union employers throughout the United States are fighting tooth and nail.

Extending Workers' Education

The division of emergency education programs of the federal emergency relief administration is rendering valuable assistance to the practical education of working men and women not only in the problems which confront them in their efforts to earn a living, but also in the broader field of understanding the causes of the depression, to the end that our democratic institutions may be saved by the protection they give to the inherent rights of the masses to decent living standards, liberty in all of its aspects, and the happiness that naturally follows the acquisition of these essentials.

By means of labor institutes and workers schools, financially sponsored with federal funds, solid and substantial information on economic problems, including occupational questions, is being supplied to thousands of toilers who would not otherwise have the advantages which this knowledge gives.

In outlining the underlying policy in making practical education available for those who do most of the useful work in our complex economic system, Dr. L. R. Alderman, director of emergency education programs of the federal emergency relief administration, says the important thing is "to make the public schools fit the needs of all our people." Inasmuch as most of the people work for a living, special importance should be placed on making the schools fit the needs of working men and women. On this point Dr. Alderman says:

> "I think that workers' education at this time has this two-fold mission, first to help prepare the public schools for groups of organized workers and then to extend to these organized workers the right kind of an invitation to attend."

He points out that our 256,104 school plants should be the means of bringing about a "new understanding of our problems among our whole people that would make democracy stronger."

To assist in this commendable plan the division of emergency education programs publishes a monthly bulletin, "Workers Education." It includes news regarding workers' classes in all parts of the country, articles on resident schools here and abroad and articles by persons actively engaged in workers' education. Every worker, and especially every trade unionist, should read this bulletin regularly. Requests for it should be sent to the Specialist in Workers' Education, 1734 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE ASKS "KICKBACK" INQUIRY

Washington, June 21.—The senate labor committee has approved the Walsh-Davis resolution calling for investigation of the "kick-back racket" on federal building projects, whereby workers are forced to give up part of their pay to contractors as a condition of getting a job.

Chairman David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, said that testimony given at hearings before the committee "seemed to indicate" that contractors in many cities are violating prevailing rate of wage laws by forcing employes to give up part of their wages.

The resolution will ask for an appropriation of $25,000. If it is approved, Senator Walsh said, the committee would decide whether it or a subcommittee would undertake the inquiry. He said an expert investigator would be employed.

Walsh said the investigation would start in the District of Columbia, but would be extended to all cities where public buildings were under construction by contractors working for the government.

He said evidence already gathered by the committee showed that the "kick-back racket" was being practiced in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities.

MILL STRIKE INJUNCTION CARRIED TO U. S. COURT

Los Angeles, June 21.—The Mission hosiery mill strike injunction has been carried to the federal courts.

Aghast at the stringent and unprecedented injunction handed down by the California superior court restraining the strikers even for talking "in a loud voice" and enjoining any sort of picketing or congregation, J. C. Packard, heading the Mission strikers' legal staff, immediately took the case to the federal courts.

The strikers expect that on the basis of the Norris-LaGuardia act the federal courts will set aside the injunction. The management in filing its suit with the superior court was careful to ask an injunction only against the branch, and not against the national union in an effort to escape federal jurisdiction.

But the strikebreakers imported from distant states, among them North Carolina, brings the case under federal jurisdiction, the union contends.

TEXTILE MILL IS FINED; CHISLELED NRA CODE PAY

Providence, R. I.—Clyde Mills, Inc., of Westerly, R. I., were fined $100 for violation of the cotton textile code labor provisions. United States District Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, imposing the fine after the company had entered a plea of guilty, explained that the amount was low because of the defendant's financial condition.

The violation was failure to pay the code minimum wage during the week ended Jan. 5, 1934. The company agreed to comply strictly with the terms of the code in the future and to make satisfactory restitution of back wages to the employes.

Howard McGrath, United States district attorney for Rhode Island, was assisted by Reuben J. Martin, assistant counsel NRA litigation division.

This is the second criminal prosecution in Rhode Island for code violations, another textile mill having been fined $1,500 about a month ago.

Hollywood Star—We've had the silents and now the talkies. I suppose the next thing will be the thinkies.

Her Rival—Let's hope not, dear; that would throw you out of a job for sure.

SHORTER WORK WEEK AND HIGHER WAGES DEMANDED BY WAGNER

New York Senator Condemns NRA Code Employers for Grabbing Big Increase in Profits and Refusing Pay Advances and Reduced Hours.

Washington.—Vigorous criticism of the manifest determination of employers operating under codes of fair competition established by authority of the national industrial recovery act to refuse to increase mass buying power by raising wages coupled with their equally manifest determination to refuse to reduce the length of the work week to provide employment for our millions of idle, all in the face of mounting profits, was voiced by Senator Robert F. Wagner in a speech in the senate in defense of the original principles underlying the recovery program.

Just Return to Industry and Labor.

"A balance between the return to industry and the return to labor is at the very core of economic stability, and it is here that the new deal program seems in greatest need of immediate attention," he said.

"During the period between June and October, 1933, hours of work were reduced 16 per cent and employment increased 19 per cent, although production was declining 17 per cent.

Hours Lengthened, Earnings Cut.

"Paradoxical as it may seem, subsequent improvements in the general condition of business have been matched by increasing unwillingness to reduce hours and to raise wages. Between October, 1933, and March, 1934, production increased over 11 per cent. During the first quarter of 1934, corporation earnings have been three times as great as during the same period last year. Out of 670 dividend changes reported by Standard Statistics, 515 were favorable, as compared with only 156 a year ago.

"But this latter period has witnessed a gain of only 1.5 per cent in employment, hours of labor have been actually lengthened by one-half hour per week, and the real earnings of the individual worker are not appreciably greater than they were in March, 1933.

Injustice Breeds Violence.

"If the return of prosperity, as measured by increased industrial output and higher profits, is going to be accompanied by a desire to return to the wage philosophy of the 1920's, additional and more serious depressions are only a matter of a few years.

"The wage problem is not merely a technical question of providing enough purchasing power to keep industry running at full speed. We cannot justify ourselves of stopping short when that level is reached. We must go on to create a fairer system, in which the worker will share equitably in our great wealth and live in comfort and security. To deny this right to men who are intelligent is to invite unrest and violence.

"The same principles apply to hours of labor. Most of the maximum hour scales are far too high even by the narrow test of re-employment measures. They are indefensibly high when contrasted with the number of hours that people shall be required to work in a highly industrialized civilization."

Mill-Owner Solon Tries Fast One With Child-Labor Bill

Record of Pennsylvania Representative Sponsoring Measure Is 100 Per Cent. Unfavorable to the Workers.

Washington, June 21.—The American Federation of Labor is specifically and positively opposed to the federal child labor bill (H. R. 6184) introduced in the house of representatives by Congressman Robert F. Rich, of Pennsylvania.

The position of the federation was made known in a letter from W. C. Roberts and W. C. Hushing, legislative representatives of the federation, to Hon. William P. Connery, Jr., chairman of the house labor committee, to whom the bill was referred.

Seeks to Discredit Congress.

"Behind H. R. 6184, a bill to regulate employment of persons under 18 years of age and to provide minimum rates of compensation to be paid employes, is a scheme to discredit congress," the legislative representatives told Mr. Connery.

"One of the arguments used against the child labor amendment," the letter added, "is that congress would be more liberal than the states and would prohibit, regulate and limit the labor of children under the age of eighteen.

Unfavorable to Labor.

"Representative Rich is the only member of congress to our knowledge who has practically a 100 per cent unfavorable record on measures of interest to labor. If he was in favor of the child labor amendment, he would not have introduced the bill. It not only fixes the wages of employes under 18 years of age at 20 cents per hour, but provides that employes 18 years of age or older shall receive 28 cents per hour. He not only desires to regulate the employment of persons under 18 years of age, but has gone beyond that age.

"We are sure that the bill will be used for propaganda purposes to discredit congress and thereby help those who argue that congress would be more liberal than the states in order to defeat ratification of the child labor amendment."

It was pointed out at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that Representative Rich in drafting the bill did not consult the A. F. of L., the national child labor committee, or any other national agency interested in child labor legislation.

The congressman lives in Woolrich, Pa. He is general manager and treasurer of the Woolrich Woolen mills.

LABOR REPRESENTATION BAN IN FURNACE CODE AUTHORITY

Washington.—The personnel of the code authority for the industrial furnace manufacturing industry made public by the national recovery administration, is composed of five members, all of whom are officials of companies engaged in the manufacture of furnaces. Despite the fact that the authority will enforce the labor sections of the code, the NRA did not deem it proper for representatives of the workers to participate in the administration.

DEPRESSION HASN'T HIT THIS HIGH-SALARY GROUP

Ottawa, Canada.—The forty ranking executives, including officers and directors, of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., received salaries and bonuses totaling $1,857,300 last year, an average of $33,900, the parliamentary mass buying committee was told by its investigating auditor, W. L. Gordon, Toronto. The average in 1929, the peak year for the vast retail and mail order house, was $54,800.

Chattanooga's Popular Cash Grocery

The One Store with All the Conveniences and Facilities for the Comfort of Their Customers. Free Parking, Rest Room, Lounge, Men's Toilets, Lunch Counter, Fish Market, Bakery, Meat Market and Public Cold Water Drinking Fountain.

EASY WAY GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET ST.

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INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
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Associated:
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Eleven years in the Shoe Rebuilding business—not one dollar paid to a non-union building trades craftsman.

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We are proud to continually stand pat on our platform: We have always in the past and will continue in the future to guarantee the public the following

1st. The best leather that money can buy.
2nd. Workmanship that only experts can produce.
3rd. Same fair prices to one and all.
4th. To support the N. R. A. every day in every way.

— and —

Employ union labor and buy union-made merchandise where possible.

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Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

AKERY UNION OFFERS PLAN TO ENFORCE REPUDIATED CODE

ganized Workers Telegraph Gen. Johnson They're Ready to Organize 10,000 Bakery Owners to Accept Code in Good Faith and Put Its Provisions Into Effect.

ashington, June 21.—An offer to nize at once 10,000 union bakery rs to enforce the bakery industry as approved by President Roose- was contained in a telegram to very Administrator Hugh S. John- from Financial Secretary-Treasur- A. A. Myrup of the Bakery and fectionery Workers International n. The union took this action fol- ing repudiation of the code by the ers' Council, the organization of loying bakers who filed the code. he wire to Gen. Johnson was sent the union's headquarters in Chi- . The proposal to organize 10,- union bakery owners is but the step, and union officers believe y more than that would be brought the organization within a short . The union charges that the new anization thus created would be more representative of the bakery industry than the organization which sponsored the code, headed by Henry Stude.

Union Holds Code Is Law.

It is the union view that the code, approved by the President on May 29, is in effect and can no more be repudiated than can any other federal law. However, a code authority must be designated, and it is the purpose of the union to bring into being an organization of employing bakers who will accept the code in good faith, who will name a code authority and who will police the code.

The union points out that the Bakers' Council repudiation of the code was based on provisions contained in the Executive Order approving the code, and that all of these provisions are standard and have been included in Executive Orders approving many other codes.

A primary objection of the Bakers' Council was to the President's order that the Council make a report on the operation of the hours and wages provision of the code at the end of 90 days. The union withdrew its objection to the code when it learned the administration planned to give the industry another opportunity to prove with facts that the wage and hour provisions were as liberal and as conducive to re-employment as they might be.

Assert Council Unjustified.

Nnder the code the 48-hour week will apply to a large portion of the industry. Union officials see no justification for the council's insistence on an inflexible standard of labor fixed in advance, and its refusal in the future to face the facts.

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CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottler or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

CHURCHILL
READY-MADE SUITS
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WASH TROUSERS
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SHOES
They All Carry the
UNION LABEL
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CLOTHIERS
HABERDASHERS
MARKET AT TENTH 6-2814

100 PER CENT FOR ORGANIZED LABOR
Delicious Pies, Cakes, and Potato Chips
WITH THE UNION LABEL
CRESCENT PRODUCTS
Turner Baking Co.
3811 Rossville Blvd. Phone 3-9146

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SHIRTS AND TIES
Fine Assortments
Contor Bros.
529 Market Street

Prescriptions—Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist
in Charge at All Times
Eskew's
CREATORS OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES
716 MARKET ST.

Southern Textile Mills Remain Closed by Strike

Federal Relief Funds Are Used to Feed Strikers' Families in Piedmont District.

Greenville, S. C., June 21.—Almost 2,000 workers in three cotton mills of the Piedmont section of South Carolina remained idle this week, while other plants of the area operated under a three-month 25 per cent curtailment program.

The operatives have been on strike several weeks. Representatives of the United Textile Workers' union from each of the three mills have conferred with the managements, but no definite steps toward a settlement have resulted.

There are 900 employes of Piedmont Manufacturing company at Piedmont, 275 employes of the Victor-Monaghan plant at Walhalla and 650 workers at Belton Manufacturing company at Belton now on strike. Federal relief funds are being used to feed strikers' families.

The policy of the relief administration at Washington is to relieve the destitute wherever they are found without regard to the causes of their destitution.

Local leaders of the United Textile Workers' union denied statement by Piedmont Manufacturing company officials that 500 non-union employes out of the 900 on strike had evinced a desire to return to work at a mass meeting on Tuesday. The union men said that only 123 employes of the mill attended the meeting and that 600 union members would "stay on strike until we get justice." The mill has been idle since the strike was called on May 28.

U. S. Court Upholds Anti-Injunction Law

Constitutionality of Norris-LaGuardia Act Affirmed by Federal Appeals Judges.

New York, June 21.—The United States circuit court of appeals, in a notable decision here, upheld the constitutionality of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act. The act forbids the granting of injunctions by the federal courts in labor disputes except in cases where fraud and violence are proved to exist.

The court ruled that it could not interfere with any attempt by organized labor to bring about the closed shop, engaging in strikes or sympathetic strikes or in any other legitimate and peaceful efforts to bring pressure to bear upon employers to achieve the purposes of a union.

The decision, written by Judge Martin T. Manton and concurred in by Judge Augustus Hand and Judge Harris B. Chase, was upon the injunction application of a group of employers in the construction industry against officers of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

The injunction suit had been in the courts since 1924. It was decided originally in favor of the employers by the federal courts, but was recently ordered retried by the United States supreme court on technical grounds.

TO REPRESENT LABOR.

Washington.—L. Reiss, manager of Shirt Makers' union, Local 25, New York City, has been appointed labor representative on the code authority for the blouse and skirt manufacturing industries, National Recovery Administrator Johnson announces.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as Trustee by a deed of trust executed by Alice Bledsoe, widow, on the third day of April, 1929, and recorded in Book "P", Vol. 27, page 38 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which record reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions made therein. And default in the payment of seventy-seven (77) of the series of Eighty-nine (89) notes secured by said deed of trust; default also in the payment of interest on said indebtedness of SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS the said series of eighty-nine notes being in the sum of Eighteen Dollars each, except the last one which is in the sum of Sixteen Dollars, said notes payable monthly, the first one payable on or before May 3, 1929, and one note each consecutive month thereafter until all should be fully paid; default has been made also in the payment of taxes and insurance as required by said deed of trust; the first twelve notes of said series are all that have been paid, and the remainder of said indebtedness has been in default for more than thirty days after its maturity; and said default continuing at this date, June 9th, 1934, and the holder of said indebtedness, secured by said deed of trust, having elected to declare the entire outstanding unpaid indebtedness due and payable at once, as provided in said deed of trust, and in said notes; I, J. A. Long, Trustee, named in said deed of trust, will at the request of the holder of said indebtedness, on

SATURDAY, JULY 14th, 1934,

at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, within lawful hours, offer for sale, and sell at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar of the equities of redemption, homestead and dower, as provided by said deed of trust, the following described real estate in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being lot No. 8, in Block No. 180, East End Land Company's Addition No. 1. It is the same real estate conveyed by Belle M. Wagner, widow, to John Wade and wife, Minnie Wade, September 5th, 1924, recorded in Book "R", Vol. 18, page 230, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

The title to the real estate hereinabove described is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This June 9th, 1934.

J. A. LONG, Trustee.

7-13

GREEN URGES 30-HOUR LAW FOR IDLE RELIEF

Washington.—A final drive to prevail upon congress to enact the Connery 30-hour week bill into law during the present session of congress was made by President Green, of the American Federation of Labor. Trade unionists throughout the country were urged to wire their members of congress asking them to take favorable action on the measure.

"Because unemployment is so widespread and distressing," Mr. Green said, the Connery bill should be made statute law before congress adjourns. He stated the measure is absolutely necessary for all lines of industry as a constructive remedy for the scourge which has thrown millions into the unemployed army.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49743
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
B. F. Frazier vs. Mamie Frazier

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mamie Frazier is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of May, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49762
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ownie Hendrix vs. Roy Hendrix

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Hendrix is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 31st day of May, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Harry Cure, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49750
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Anna Becker vs. Michel Becker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Michel Becker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of May, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49665
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marie Parker vs. John A. Parker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John A. Parker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of May, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

E. A. Bachman, Atty. 6-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49769
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
D. E. Fowler vs. Lola Fowler

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Fowler is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 1st day of June, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 6-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 49792
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
S. H. Pierce vs. Lola Pierce

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lola Pierce is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 11th day of June, 1934.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

McClure & McClure, Attys. 7-6

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

To the Creditors of the Estate of Joe D. Hixson, deceased:

The insolvency of the estate of Joe D. Hixson, deceased, having been suggested to the clerk of the county court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, notice is hereby given, as required by the order of said clerk, to all persons having claims against said estate to present and file the same with the clerk of said court at his office in Chattanooga, Tennessee, authenticated as required by law, on or against Monday, the 24th day of September, 1934, or be forever barred. This June 13, 1934.

B. P. Clift, Adm'r Joe D. Hixson, Dec'd.

Fred Hixson, Atty. 7-6

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed the 28th day of February, 1928, by David Hackney and wife, Margaret Hackney, to secure a certain indebtedness which deed of trust is on record in the Register's office in Hamilton County, Tennessee, in book "P", Volume 22, Page 106, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein; and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, which still remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of same, Ernest Stone, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, between the legal hours of sale,

TUESDAY, JULY 24th, 1934,

the following described real estate in the Fourth civil district of Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the North side of the right of way of the Southern Railway forty rods Northwestwardly from the main Chattanooga road, thence Northwestwardly along the said right of way thirty-three rods; thence North fifty-seven degrees West eleven rods to the road formerly known as the old Ooltewah road; thence Southwardly along the said road thirty rods to the point of beginning containing about one acre and being the Southeast corner of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-four, fractional township five North, range three West, Ocoee district.

Subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of June, 1934.

ERNEST STONE, Trustee.

7-13

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK FROM "CAN" TO "CAN'T"?

That's What Roy McDonald Expects of His Employes

Roy McDonald, Czar of the Home Stores and self-styled individualist, says that his employes must "work any hours I see fit to designate and at any task I may require of them."

Do you think a man who cares so little for his employes should receive the support of good union men and women? Do you think such a man would help you in time of need?

Support the Merchant Who "Plays Fair" With You!

CHATTANOOGA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 89
Established in 1882

TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER

Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers

Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.

The Labor World

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 4, 1935 — Number 37

ATTACK ON LABOR UNIONS IS RESENTED

Brazzell Raps Edgerton's Gang.

OFFERS DEFENSE OF RECOVERY ACT

Employers' Action Was "As Natural as It Is to Cheat Each Other."

Attack on organized labor by John Edgerton and his "little group of willful men," meeting in Chattanooga last week under the more or less impressive title of Southern States Industrial council, drew the fire this week of an able champion of the workers in the person of R. H. Brazzell, of Nashville, who offers for Labor World readers a resume of the activities of the labor haters and a few pertinent remarks on the attitude of Edgerton's crowd concerning Section 7-A of the national recovery act in particular.

Calling attention to the employers' antipathy toward the NRA, and their opposition to any action along this line by the state legislature which convenes next week, Mr. Brazzell avers that "America is not yet so desperately bankrupt that we are forced to hand over our public responsibility to this small industrial group."

"It should go without saying," Mr. Brazzell says, "that if the manufacturers' association is permitted to dictate the terms of our social legislation, it will not come within miles of meeting conditions that are crying for correction."

The communication follows:

Editor The Labor World:

The organized labor movement in Tennessee, with which I am proud to be identified, has very properly carried on its work with a minimum of publicity. We have sought results, not public acclaim.

Those who oppose the principles espoused by this movement have availed themselves of every advantage offered through the public press to propagandize a public who of necessity depend to a large extent upon their daily paper for information regarding their economic, industrial and political life. This propaganda, in many instances erroneous, colored, or entirely false, is consumed by an eager populace, swallowed, hook line and sinker, and entirely too often forms a basis for a misguided public opinion in matters of vital public interest.

For that reason I am asking this bit of space to say a few words in regard to a couple of resolutions adopted by the delegates to the Southern States Industrial council which met in Chattanooga last week.

In the first place, according to a news item appearing in the daily papers on Dec. 29, these representatives of industry in the south termed Section 7-A, NRA's collective bargaining clause, "a breeder of more industrial conflict than any other thing," and by a resolution demanded that it be modified so as to be made "constructive rather than destructive." In the preceding breath these same industrial leaders had proclaimed their belief in collective bargaining. They thus gave lip service to this section of the law in one breath and kicked it all out of shape with the next. That was as natural a position for them to take as it is for them to cheat each other. But wage workers figured the law meant what it said and that government officials would enforce the law. The unwillingness of officials of industry to accept at their face value acts, and sections of acts, having for their purpose the recognition of the fact that those who work for wages are of equal standing before the law with those who employ them, is but evidence that such officials are yet of the opinion that those who work for wages are of a lesser order of humanity and not entitled to recognition as equals of

(Continued on second page)

Edgerton's Crowd Alters Tactics; To Try "Soft-Soaping" Legislators

An interesting bit of information is contained in a letter sent out recently by the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, over the signature of C. C. Gilbert, of Nashville, a sort of man-friday for John Edgerton, which indicates that the small group which Edgerton dominates has decided to change its tactics in dealing with members of the state general assembly at the coming session, and instead of the arrogant, bluff attitude formerly assumed by these self-appointed spokesmen for industry, members of the association are appealed to to "soft-soap" the legislators, and whisper in their ears of the dangers of the NRA and the present government administration program.

"Sit down and have a nice talk with him (your legislator)," Gilbert advises, and tell him that the association is ever striving for the best of everything in the state of Tennessee. And then, of course:

"We want to get acquainted with them ourselves, and a word from you in advance of their coming to Nashville will make it easier for us to meet them."

This newest departure on the part of Edgerton's crowd is interesting, if not comical, and is printed below for the edification of our readers:

To the Manufacturers of Tennessee:

Do you know your legislator? If you do, please tell him about the work of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association. Tell him that the association is ever striving for the best of everything for the state of Tennessee. Ask him to co-operate with the association for industrial development in Tennessee.

If you do not know your legislator, won't you immediately get acquainted with him. Call to see him. Sit down and have a nice talk with him. Tell him how difficult it has been for industry to operate during the past few years, especially under the restrictions of the NRA.

Every legislator is honest and comes to Nashville with a desire to faithfully serve his state and his section, but with several hundred bills introduced, it is impossible for any man to give due consideration to each measure. Consequently, a word from you as to present-day business conditions in Tennessee will act as a reminder that much of the proposed legislation would do more harm than good, if enacted into law.

After you have talked to your legislators, please drop us a line and tell us how they feel about the industrial situation in Tennessee. We want to get acquainted with them ourselves, and a word from you in advance of their coming to Nashville will make it easier for us to meet them.

We are enclosing a list of members of the legislature.

Yours very truly,
C. C. GILBERT, Secretary.

HUMPHREYS THANKS LABOR WORLD FOR CO-OPERATION

Editor The Labor World:

Thanks to your co-operation. Through the publicity you have given this office, you have been the means of many people submitting their problems to us. The result has been industrial loans to small concerns, thereby increasing employment; hastening government loans to save mortgaged farms; locating misdirected relief, and other constructive acts.

This is to express my thanks and to say, with your future assistance, we may do much for general recovery.

To make uniform the general recovery program in interstate, as well as intrastate business, NRA, TVA and EFHA will ask the forthcoming legislature to pass enabling laws. Should occasion arise, I hope the national administration will have your support of such bills.

Wishing you a prosperous New Year, I am,

Cordially yours,
HUGH HUMPHREYS,
State Director, National Emergency Council.

Memphis, Dec. 29.

We'll Keep Labor 'Free' in '35, Say Southern Bosses

Industrial Council Proclaims War on Unionism and Fair Wages Under Cloak of High-Sounding Phrases.

War on organized labor was declared by southern industrial leaders at a meeting of the Southern States Industrial council at the Read House last week, engineered by Deacon Edgerton and his well-disciplined lieutenants.

The council, which is hostile to Section 7-A of the recovery act and which opposes higher wages for southern workers, cloaked its declaration of war under high-sounding phrases, expressing its determination to keep "southern labor free" in 1935 and pledging itself to take every necessary step against "manipulation and exploitation" of labor in the south by "any organized labor aristocracy."

The council proclaimed that in 1935 it will seek lower southern wage differentials to compensate for competitive conditions and will resist expansion of government enterprise in the field of competitive business. The council also resolved to seek more advantageous freight rates for southern shippers.

George H. Armistead, editor of the "rat" Nashville Banner, said in an address that the "right to work" is as fundamental as the right to strike, and that governments should uphold that right.

The council's declaration of policy included an attack on Section 7-A, which provides for collective bargaining.

Concluding that it should be either "abolished" or "reformed," the council declared that reform should make labor organizations that have the legal right to collective bargaining also have responsibility "for the discharge of contractural obligations, and full legal liability for any injury which they may do to the rights or property of others."

J. M. MacKinlay Goes to Reward

Passing of James M. MacKinlay, for many years a member of Local 53, Molders, who died last Sunday at his home here, was a shock to many old-timers who remembered the interest of the deceased in the local trade union movement, with which he became affiliated in 1902.

Mr. MacKinlay was commander of the local camp, Spanish-American War Veterans. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon from the Second Presbyterian church, and were attended by many friends of Mr. MacKinlay from the Veterans' organization and the Molders' union.

Ault Succumbs To Long Illness

Word was received by relatives in Chattanooga Friday morning of the passing at a Knoxville hospital of Charles Ault, brother of Lon Ault, veteran member of Local 74, Carpenters.

Mr. Ault, aged 56, was the victim of a lingering illness, contracted in 1920. Before his illness, he was a member of Lodge 56, Machinists, and worked in various local machine shops. He is survived also by his wife and two children.

Mrs. Ault went immediately to Knoxville, to make arrangements for funeral services, which will probably be held in Chattanooga Sunday afternoon.

WILLIAMS FORECASTS END OF PRICE-FIXING

New York.—In his first public speech since becoming chairman of the national industrial recovery board, S. Clay Williams declared that price-fixing under NRA codes is of doubtful value as a reform measure and predicted an early end of price-fixing as is now indulged in under several codes of fair competition. Mr. Williams, head of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company, a strictly non-union concern, was apparently careful to make no commitments regarded as favorable to organized labor.

CENTRAL BODY DELEGATES IN BUSY SESSION

Schools, T. V. A., City Government Discussed.

TAKE POSITION ON VITAL ISSUES

Indorse Cheap Power, Oppose 3-Man Commission, Qualify School Plan Approval.

Reindorsement of municipally-owned power, opposition to a proposal to reduce the membership of city commission to three members instead of five, and qualified approval of the proposed consolidation of county and city schools were among the major items resulted from deliberations of delegates to Central Body at Monday night's regular session, which was unusually interesting and brought out much general discussion.

The TVA had previously been indorsed, and a committee consisting of one member of each craft to secure and disseminate facts and information on the power problem has been working several months.

The stand taken by the delegates on the school consolidation question follows similar opinions expressed by the Chattanooga and Hamilton County Teachers' federation in meeting some time ago. Labor's position, as expressed in the resolution, demands that the present free textbook system be guaranteed by a law passed prior to consideration of the consolidation bill, and that amendments to the proposed measure be made which will protect the school system and the teachers.

The three resolutions follow:

CONSOLIDATION FAVORED, IF—

Whereas, organized labor has always stood for public schools as the very basis of democratic government; and,

Whereas, there is at present a movement to consolidate the city and county school systems, which movement is in line with the recommendations of the Tennessee educational commission; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in regular meeting assembled this 31st day of December, 1934, That we favor consolidation, provided a free textbook law is enacted prior to and certain measures are made part of the consolidation bill, to-wit: A school board elected by the people at large, the school board to have the power to select the superintendent of schools and all other employes of the school system; protection of the pension rights of present city teachers; protection of the tenure of the teachers, and provision for adequate financial support for the schools to put the system on a par with the general level of the nation.

OPPOSE SMALLER CITY BOARD.

Whereas, the commission form of government requires the joint action, as well as the joint responsibility of the board of commissioners on all matters; and,

Whereas, the purpose and intention of the commission form of administration is not served by having each commissioner directly in charge of a separate department, resulting in a departmental government rather than a commission government; and,

Whereas, there is talk in connection with the school consolidation movement of reducing the commission to three members, a number too small to be representative; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in regular meeting Dec. 31, 1934, That we are opposed to the reduction of the number of commissioners to less than five and advocate instead the enactment of a law to remove the commissioners from their departments and requiring them to sit as a board on all matters, to collectively select trained experts to have direct and full charge of each department who

(Continued on Last Page)

Cries of "Bogey Man" Fail To Terrorize Richmond Strikers

Situation at the Richmond Hosiery mills, Rossville, where some 700 hosiery workers struck Monday against reductions in pay approximating in some instances as much as 25 per cent., according to spokesmen for members of Local 99, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, was practically unchanged Friday morning.

Threats of calling out the Georgia militia, which according to precedent should not be a very difficult thing to do, but which in this instance has been blocked by provisions of a law which requires that the superior circuit judge join in any request for state troops, and which request has been declined by the present official in that territory, have failed to force the workers back into the mills. "Bogey-man" stories of night-riders and various other manufactured alarms calculated to terrorize the peaceful Rossville community have also failed to have the effect desired by their perpetrators, it is said, and the strikers are standing firm in their determination to stop the inroads of the Richmond outfit on their living standards and their American rights.

A. McKeown, vice-president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, said Friday morning another conference is scheduled for Monday afternoon, in Rossville, between union representatives and John Fowler, of Cartersville, appointed chairman of the new board which has been named since the old directors were indicted in federal court for violation of the law.

Mr. McKeown said a proposed arbitration agreement had been refused by company representatives, but it is hoped a basis for settlement of the difficulty may be reached at the conference Monday.

United Mine Workers' Journal Pays Tribute to "Brush" Smith

A nice compliment to T. J. Smith, veteran official of the United Mine Workers of America, former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and mayor, or something, of Graysville, Tennessee, is included in a recent issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal, official organ of the coal diggers.

"Brush," "Whiskers," or what have you, is one of the best-known characters in the southern labor movement, and although his unfailing good nature and an unusual growth of beard has made him the vicitim of much good-natured raillery throughout the state, he is recognized as one of the most competent and keenest trades unionists in the south.

Mr. Smith has a host of warm friends among Labor World readers, who will be interested in the Journal's write-up of the old-timer, and who will congratulate the editor of that publication on his ability to assemble so many facts relating to "Brush's" background:

"Don't waste your strength fighting each other; fight your enemies." That's always been the policy of T. J. Smith, that solid and substantial old-timer who has been a member of the United Mine Workers of America ever since it was organized. And Tom Smith has carried out that policy throughout the years of his activity in the union. He knows the value of organization and co-operation. Although a native of Iowa, T. J. worked in the mines in numerous places, and has represented the union in various fields. He went to Tennessee in 1909 as an organizer for the purpose of organizing District 19. He served as district president in 1903-4; was international board member from 1907 to 1910, and was elected district president in 1914, serving for three years. He was a member of the Knights of Labor before the United Mine Workers was organized. He is a member of Local Union No. 980, at Soddy, Tenn.

For many years T. J. has been one of the most familiar figures in every international convention of the United Mine Workers of America. Without him a convention could not be a success. "Whiskers" Smith is always there. Probably no other man is as well known to the delegates to international conventions. And it may truthfully be said that T. J. Smith never shirked a duty and never backed away from anything.

Sympathize With Brother Members

Sympathy for two members of Local 226, Painters, who recently lost their mothers, was expressed by the local in a resolution drawn by a committee consisting of W. D. Canada, E. W. Gossett and J. G. Burkes. The bereaved members are Frank Miller and James Vonshaw, and The Labor World adds its condolences to the expression of the local members. The Painters' resolution follows:

"Whereas, two of our brother members, James Vonshaw and Frank Miller, have recently been bereaved by the passing of their beloved mothers; be it

"Resolved, That Local 226, in regular session, extend to Brother Miller and Brother Vonshaw our sincerest sympathy in their great loss, and mourn with them the passing of these good ladies; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread upon our minutes and furnished The Labor World for publication."

THE WORD "BOYCOTT."

According to information coming to the attention of the A. F. of L. News Service, the word "boycott," which has come to be extensively used in labor strife, originated in Ireland in this manner: A land agent named Captain Boycott treated his tenants with such severity that they finally retaliated by refusing to work for him and they would not allow anyone else to do so. This occurred in 1881. Since that time, the word "boycott" gradually developed, until it is now used throughout the world.

TEACHERS WIN STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa.—More than 2,500 pupils were freed from classes on Dec. 10 when sixty-six teachers in Jessup borough went on strike for eight months' back pay. The following day, the teachers were paid and returned to work.

Sales Tax Unfair Load on Masses, Filene Declares

Voters Should Make Vigorous Fight on Proposed Tax as "Worst of All," Boston Merchant Leader Says.

CENTRAL BODY "UNALTERABLY" AGAINST TAX

"Unalterable" opposition to the proposed sales tax was expressed by delegates to Central Body Monday night, and the legislative committee was instructed to draw up the "strongest resolution possible" pointing out the position of labor on the proposal, which is to be submitted to the Hamilton county delegation in the legislature.

Labor's opposition to the measure had formerly been stated, but it was felt the lawmakers should be reminded, on the eve of convening at Nashville, that the workers strongly oppose a plan which it is held would further shift the load of taxation from the wealthy to the already overburdened poor.

The resolution will be sent the local legislators this weekend.

A slashing attack on the sales tax, in line with labor's criticism of this tax, was made in a statement issued this week by Edward A. Filene, nationally known Boston merchant.

The sales tax is the worst of all taxes "because it falls disproportionately and unjustly on those least able to afford it—the masses of our people," Filene declared.

"A sales tax means a fractional percentage of the income of us richer people," he said, "while it takes comparatively so large a percentage of the income of the great mass of our people that under present conditions it may be the 'straw that breaks the camel's back.'

"It should, therefore, be vigorously opposed by the masses of the voters, and if they are alive to defending themselves, it cannot possibly be passed.

"I am not speaking as a shopkeeper trying to squirm out of another tax. Nothing is truer than that a sales tax will be transmitted to the consumers in the price of goods they buy. No tax is good that taxes production or buying power at its source.

"It is clearly indicated that the bulk of the necessary revenue for government expenses should come out of income taxes, and the bulk of income taxes should come out of unearned incomes. It is true that income taxes are at present almost unbearably high, but I am in favor of taxing all our big incomes still more if necessary, until we big-income people finally are forced to learn that waste and graft and racketeering in government can be largely stopped if we—and especially our business organizations—make it our business to stop it, just as we make it our business to earn profits. In this way we can reduce income taxes also."

DISCREPANCIES IN TEACHER PAY FURTHER NOTED

Federation Proposes New County Schedule.

WOULD REWARD TRAINING EFFORT

Ask Public to Consider Need for Encouraging Educational Ambitions.

The Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers' association, through a duly appointed committee on a salary schedule, submits another table of salaries in this issue of The Labor World. The salaries dealt with this time are those of county teachers and as was true in the former table of the city teachers, it does not include the salaries of principals. The figures used are those found in the research bulletin of the University of Chattanooga. The information is given forth not with the idea of embarrassing either present administration of the county or city. The inconsistencies in salaries have grown over a period of years when there was no definite salary scale based upon qualifications and service. It is readily recognizable that conditions are not as they should be and the Chattanooga- Hamilton County Teachers' association has attacked the problem hoping that something may be done this year about putting the teachers upon a more professional basis than they have ever been before. If the teachers are the most important single element in a school, then it is not selfishness or greed, but wisdom, to give some thought to them and to the value in money that the community places upon them.

Enough facts are not available to make a statistically accurate table of the kind attempted. Nevertheless it is the opinion of those who arranged the material that the general tendency of salaries in the past may be noted in it and the need for an accurate yard stick for salaries in the future. Note, for instance, the wide differences in salaries of teachers of the same training and experience. Note, also, the difference between the salaries paid and those advocated by the federation. The federation scale attempts to reward the well-trained teacher with the idea of enlisting her enthusiastic efforts and also of encouraging the poorly trained teacher to seek further professional growth.

(No attempt has been made in this table to distinguish between experience gained in this community and that gained elsewhere.)

The table referred to, which offers the same comparisons as that presented last week, which covered the salaries of city teachers, will be found on the last page of this issue, and it is hoped that readers of The Labor World will carefully weigh the figures presented, so the inconsistencies and inaccuracies in the present method of compensating our school teachers may be made plain to all.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935

What Next!

A new and improved solar heat collector, recently exhibited at Pittsburgh, concentrates sun rays to such an extent that within 20 minutes it can develop temperatures in excess of 400 degrees Fahrenheit, or twice the boiling point of water. The device can be used for cooking purposes or for generating steam for power, though not as yet to supplant fuel for driving large steam engines.

* * *

An experimental plant for making cellophane from seaweed is to be built in the village of Ballochantuy, Scotland. During experimental stages at least ten tons of seaweed will be required daily, and if the experiments are successful the figure probably will be quintupled, it is reported.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What did Samuel Gompers say about knowledge?

A.—"Knowledge is one of the most potent sources of power in the world. Knowledge leads everywhere. Knowledge breaks down all obstacles. Those who know the facts of history and the facts of our time are the ones best fitted to cope with the problems that confront us. Those who do not know either must be taught to know, or they must be carried along the march of progress by those who do know. It is only knowledge that leads us forward."

* * *

Q.—When was the earliest factory legislation in Great Britain?

A.—In the year 1802.

Wisdom

Truth never yet fell dead in the streets; it has such affinity with the soul of man, the seed however broadcast will catch somewhere and produce its hundredfold. — Theodore Parker.

Cardui Helped Lady For Nervousness and Run-Down Condition

"I have taken Cardui several times for weak, run-down condition and it has helped me," writes Mrs. Walter M. Coulon, of Forsyth, Ga. "I was nervous and suffering from a weak condition. There were days when I had to lie down during the day. I sent for six bottles of Cardui, as it had helped me before. Cardui gave me strength, stopped the nervousness and helped me in every way." . . . Cardui may be just what you need. It can't do you any harm, so why not try it? Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. $1 a bottle, at drug stores.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
Phone County 5605-J

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Boarding Expert Training
Instructions in Riding
WALKER'S RIDING ACADEMY
T. B. WALKER, Owner
Phone 2-2812
East Chattanooga, Tenn.
Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

What a Change!

The proposal to put all electric current in a single, nation-wide pool, controlled by the federal government, is sharpening the cries of anguish of some utility magnates as they see their dividends on "write-ups" slipping farther from their grasp. But think what would have happened if such a plan had been seriously suggested a few years ago. Even so lately as the 1932 campaign, every rugged individualist in the land would have rallied his fainting energies to resist such a bolshevik scheme.

While now, the plan is very well conceived—which does not in the least mean that it will be accepted and carried into effect. It means only that the American people have gotten over being frightened by words, or enraged at the prospect of the "government going into business." The questions asked now about such a plan are, "How will it work?" "What will it cost?" and "Is there a better way?"

The education of the American people in economics has made notable progress in the last few years, even in the last few months. And on this particular matter of electricity, the TVA has been a potent teacher.

A Good Decision

Solicitor Karl Crowley, of the postoffice department, recently made a most commendable decision and one both fair and humane, when he declared that operators with contracts for carrying air mail must pay pilots the wage scale set under decisions of the national labor board.

The solicitor quoted President Roosevelt's letter to the chairman of the committee on post roads when the air mail was considered. The president wrote:

"Public safety calls for pilots of high character and great skill. The occupation is a hazardous one. Therefore the law should provide for a method to fix minimum flying hours, minimum pay and a system of retirement and annuity benefits."

With this sound pronouncement before him the solicitor declared that the industry should avoid the possibility of leaving labor costs a matter of speculation in fixing bids by air-mail operators. The solicitor left the contractors the alternative of paying the wage scale or having their contracts canceled.

Ten Per Cent Co-operative

Remember, O Stranger, that arithmetic is the oldest of the sciences and the mother of safety." So wrote Louis D. Brandeis, then a practicing lawyer in Boston, now a justice of the U. S. supreme court, at the close of his exposure of the extravagance and juggling that wrecked the New Haven railroad years ago.

He might have added that arithmetic is a most potent revealer of pretense.

The housing administration circularized 23,000 financial institutions to urge their help in the housing program. Of these, 8,800 agreed to lend money for this work.

This was thought a rather small proportion, though the housing administration was cheered to learn that the 8,800 institutions which reported willingness to help had about 90 per cent of the resources of the 23,000 firms that had been circularized. But—

Up to date, only 2,300 of these institutions have made actual loans under the housing act; and most of these advances are said to be meager.

Judged by the test of arithmetic, the "co-operation" of financial institutions with the government's housing program is certainly not overdone.

Occupational Disease Dangers

Need for increased watchfulness against the dangers of occupational diseases is illustrated in a special inquiry made in Massachusetts by the department of labor and industries into the use of benzol in the shoe industry. The study covered 145 factories.

Of the factories in which benzol was used, eleven were using it without knowledge of its dangerous properties and were taking no precautions to protect employes from contact with its fumes. Benzol fumes were found in fifty-three of the plants and orders to install adequate ventigating systems were issued.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

And so Donald Richberg and Gen. Johnson are at it again. Richberg tells the Saturday Evening Post he will hold the Satevepost responsible for any libelous matter it may print about him from the flashing pen of the militant Johnson.

It will be hoped by a great many persons—several more than would have so hoped a year ago—that Johnson will say what is on his mind and that the Satevepost will print it as written.

This probably is not because there are any more friends in Johnson's corner, but that because there are fewer in Richberg's corner.

There is none in Washington more affable than Richberg, in his public appearances. Also there is none more skilled in the insertion of a word that extracts the meaning from its predecessor. That's part of the story.

* * *

Another part of the story is that Donald Richberg seems to have gone a bit high hat, up-stage, or whatever it may be called.

But at any rate, whatever may be the reason, the circulation of the Post probably will go up several copies when the Johnson chapters make their debut.

If it be thought queer that two men who seem to dislike each other cordially have warm friendship in the White House, that must be put down merely as one of the peculiarities of the present-day Washington.

Of course the difference is that there is friendship for Richberg and he has immense power. There is friendship for Johnson and he has little or no power.

And that is quite a difference, when you come to think of it.

* * *

Johnson says that when all the dead cats were coming his way he put up no squawk, he didn't tell publishers to beware what they printed about him. He just let them sling all there was in the basket. Which happens to be true.

That isn't to say Johnson liked all that was said or that he took it all with a grin. There are those who say he kept fairly close track of what the critics said and, while he let them say it, he stored up the memories. Perhaps that was human enough.

But Johnson was, in the vernacular, the better sport and plenty who didn't like his policies admired his nerve.

The inner secret of the Johnson-Richberg row seems never to have come to light. Perhaps now we shall know at least one side of it. It will be interesting, even if it isn't important.

* * *

The whole thing would have much more importance if it were a row between a clear-cut conservative and a clear-cut liberal, or progressive.

But it isn't. Neither one is clear-cut either way. Both had and have inclinations both ways.

But of Johnson it must be said that when he said something he said it with directness. He didn't load his sentences with qualifying words which could take the meaning out of what he seemed to say. If he meant to say "Oh, hell," he said "Oh, hell," and that was that. He didn't say, "Oh, varisimilitude of hell," or words to that effect.

These things being as they are, the final wonder of it all is that if Richberg really hoped to snare the general into his net he didn't keep still until the general wrote a really scorching libel, then drag him into court and sock him with a good stiff judgment.

Perhaps Gen. Johnson wonders about that, too, and grins.

SHOE INDUSTRY HEARING.

Lynn, Mass.—Because of a peculiar situation that has arisen in the boot and shoe industry, as evidenced among other things by the migration of enterprises from the state of Massachusetts and elsewhere, the National Industrial Recovery Board has called a hearing to be held in Washington in the immediate future for the purpose of studying the decline in the boot and shoe industry of Massachusetts and the contributing causes.

MORE ABOUT BRAZZELL

(Continued from First Page)

those who employ them. Employers have taken every advantage of their freedom to organize in trade associations, but have denied their employes this parallel right.

Take such a plain and easily understood section of the law as Section 7-A of the NRA, and note how these officials have twisted and crooked and tortured the plain language of that section, and you are inevitably forced to the conclusion that those fellows just naturally hate to recognize the fact that the law has at last placed the producers of our wealth upon an equal basis with those who reap a profit from their labor. Why, there'd be no living with servants and hirelings who are organized and in a position to demand and receive decent wages and working conditions. This is the real cause which creates confusion as to the meaning of so simple and plain a statement of a right as is contained in Section 7-A. It grants a right, not a privilege, that could be granted one day and revoked the next, and those gentry just hate the idea that labor could demand as a right something which they are willing to bestow as a privilege, provided they happened to like the wage workers upon whom they were to be bestowed.

It is time that we faced the facts that the wage-earners of this country are human, with all the pulsating sensations of intelligent beings. In modern times labor has attained an intelligent understanding of the fundamentals of industrial economics. They can no longer be fed a lot of hooey, while the installment collector raves at the door and the cupboard is bare. It may be, though, but these propounders of industrial bourbonism will find out that congress was not merely passing a "sop" to the workers in Section 7-A, and that when it meets shortly, coming fresh from the people with that unmistakable edict of Nov. 6, will tell these gentry who have mutilated the plain language of that section that it means exactly what it says, and go on to tell them to stop quibbling and obey the law. Until this law is obeyed there will of course be confusion, and if, as these gentlemen assert, Section 7-A is a breeder of strife and confusion, it would not be a hard matter to locate and identify the incubator and brooder in which the strife is propagated. Democracy assumes that the gains of civilization should be shared by the whole people who created them, rather than by a special class of persons. Liberty which does not bring common welfare and social justice loses its very soul.

Their second resolution recommended that state legislatures pass no laws concerning NRA until it has been determined what steps, if any, the new congress may take toward modifying the recovery program. They well know that by the time this can be determined most of our state legislatures will have adjourned and gone back to the routine of everyday life, and that it will be impossible to enact further legislation in this state for at least two years. Our state legislature convenes next Monday with a plain edict from our people to approve the principles of the new deal in the form of state laws that will protect our citizens from further exploitation at the hands of those who have sought to hinder our progress and wreck the liberty of our people.

The legislative representatives of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods have voiced their hearty approval of the industrial life-saving principles of the NRA, and this includes Section 7-A, and we heartily advocate having these principles enacted into state law at the approaching session of our state legislature.

It should go without saying that if the manufacturers' association is permitted to dictate the terms of our social legislation it will not come within miles of meeting conditions that are crying for correction.

America is not yet so desperately bankrupt that we are forced to hand over our public responsibility to this small industrial group.

In America a new world is within our reach, if we organize and act to take possession of it. The sober facts of science and technology, cold figures of production possibilities, show what might be done if confusion and timidity do not paralyze us in the presence of the incredible richness of American opportunity.

R. H. BRAZZELL,
950 W. Greenwood Ave.,
Nashville, Tenn.

MORE "COMPANY HOUSES."

Cleveland, O.—It is reported that the steel and coal industries contemplate the biggest house-building project in the country's history. Under the plan, about 50,000 steel and wood houses would be erected, at an estimated expenditure of about $150,000,000. For many long years, "company houses" have been regarded as a curse to mining and mill towns. Many instances are recorded where workers have been set out of their company-owned houses during strike periods. The present plan, however, calls for co-operation with the federal housing administration and eventual sale of the houses to workers on the same terms offered by the administration.

Boy Friend: I bet if I kissed you you'd yell for help.

Girl: Not unless you needed it.

The

Commercial National Bank

of Chattanooga

Statement of Condition

At the Close of Business Dec. 31, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash and Due From Banks	$3,481,081.52	
United States Government Bonds	1,565,498.01	
Demand Loans (Secured by Collateral)	947,261.44	
State, Municipal and Listed Bonds	713,893.75	$6,707,734.72
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		$ 22,500.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		250,000.00
Loans and Discounts		1,617,001.77
Overdrafts		584.76
Furniture and Fixtures		6,674.56
Interest Accrued on Bonds		28,316.11
Prepaid Insurance and Taxes		2,880.00
Customers' Liability-Letters of Credit		1,420.00
TOTAL		$8,637,111.92

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS		$7,519,609.94
Capital Stock:		
Preferred	$400,000.00	
Common	250,000.00	
Surplus	100,000.00	
Undivided Profits	70,726.93	
Reserve for Contingencies	30,000.00	$ 850,726.93
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Etc.		8,213.99
Circulation		250,000.00
Unearned Discount		7,141.06
Letters of Credit		1,420.00
TOTAL		$8,637,111.92

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

DIRECTORS
Cartter Lupton, Chairman Executive Committee
Hardwick Caldwell, President Tennessee Stove Works
Peyton L. Carter, Vice-President and Treasurer Carter Bros., Inc.
J. H. Davenport, Secretary-Treasurer Davenport Hosiery Mills
Edward Finlay, Attorney
Robert L. Hall, Executive Vice-President
C. L. Hardwick, President Hardwick Stove Company
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Burkett Miller, Attorney
Z. C. Patten, President Chattanooga Medicine Company; President St. Elmo Bank and Trust Company
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Here it is—pictured below. Finished in gleaming Dulux outside, seamless porcelain inside. Plenty of ice capacity . . . 4 cubic feet of food storage space. In every respect a real Frigidaire value . . . comparable to those selling from $100 upwards.

We have only a few left and they're going fast. But even if our stock is not completely sold no more can be offered at this low price after January 15. Instead, there'll be only the 2 cubic foot Frigidaire . . . just half this size . . . for the same price and terms. You owe it to yourself to act quickly. These models may all be sold within the next few days!

. . . and January 15th is the Last Day That This Roomy 4 cu. ft. Frigidaire Can Be Bought For—

Remember . . . an Electric Refrigerator is an investment . . . not a luxury. It brings such substantial savings on food spoilage and other refrigeration expense . . . and low electric rates make it so cheap to operate that users everywhere claim that it saves them money every month!

Begin to enjoy electric refrigeration now!

$79.50 CASH

or on terms of
$3.50 Down
and the balance monthly.
(Small carrying charge for terms)

Come in and see it . . . at any of our stores. And by all means, place your order within the next few days.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Electricity Is Cheap ETP *Make Good Use of It*

1935

1934 was a better year than 1933, as most people will agree. More money circulated more rapidly. While heavy industries have been slower in regaining normalcy, at the same time bank deposits have increased considerably.

Our capital and surplus have been kept intact, and our personnel has been increased to a large extent. Each one of the complete banking services we offer is functioning more smoothly than ever. With more people, more deposits, more experience and with the soundness we have preserved through twenty-three years, we are eager to meet 1935 and to greet you in our lobby with a Happy New Year.

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JO CONN GUILD — Z. CARTTER PATTEN
CHAS. HARDIE — GASTON C. RAOUL
J. R. HEDGES — M. E. TEMPLE
GEORGE T. HUNTER — E. Y. CHAPIN
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R. J. MACLELLAN — BRADLEY CURREY

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E. Y. CHAPIN, President

S. L. PROBASCO, Vice-President — D. H. GRISWOLD, Vice-President
BRADLEY CURREY, Vice-President and Cashier — E. Y. CHAPIN, JR., Trust Officer
C. W. TOMLINSON, Auditor — C. G. MARTIN, Assistant Trust Officer
J. DEWEY BASS, Assistant Cashier — MAY Y. ROBERTS, Assistant Trust Officer
C. B. COLEMAN, Assistant Trust Officer — B. R. WILHITE, Assistant Cashier

STATEMENT

RESOURCES

Cash on hand and due from Banks	$3,839,377.40	
United States Government Bonds	1,305,654.53	
Readily Salable Market Bonds	630,369.73	
Call Loans	400,000.00	
Commercial Paper	225,000.00	$6,400,401.66
Loans and Discounts		2,210,527.02
Overdrafts		659.16
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		41,250.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		709,372.04
*Bonds to secure Trust Deposits and Public Deposits		329,568.56
U. S. Government Bonds deposited to secure clearings (under rules Chattanooga Clearing House Association)		25,000.00
Advanced to Trust Department		50,000.00
TOTAL		$9,766,778.44

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 625,000.00	
Surplus	750,000.00	
Undivided Profits	83,084.54	$1,458,084.54
Reserves		30,589.78
Deposits:		
Demand	$4,413,982.86	
Time	3,547,328.91	
*Trust and Public Funds Secured	316,792.35	8,278,104.12
TOTAL		$9,766,778.44

*Under the law it is required that certain deposits be secured. Except as shown, no asset of this bank is pledged.

AMERICAN TRUST & BANKING COMPANY
CHATTANOOGA
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Secretary of Labor Sees Further Progress for 1935

Editor The Labor World:

Permit me to thank you and your readers for your co-operation with the department of labor during the past year. The response to the establishment of the new division of labor standards and the inauguration of a labor information service has been particularly gratifying. These accomplishments of 1934 are in the interest of wage-earners and their families. This is in keeping with the policy of the department of labor to be of service to the country's workers, to foster, promote and develop their welfare, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

We are better off as a nation than we were at this time last year. Employment for the year 1934 as a whole was approximately 12 per cent and payrolls 7 per cent for the year 1934 as a whole was approximately 12 per cent and payrolls 7 per cent greater than for 1933; farmers' incomes rose by more than a billion dollars and many business concerns reported gains. We should be able to look forward to further gains in the coming year.

Among the hoped for accomplishments of 1935 is the passage of legislation which will provide a greater measure of economic security for the country's wage-earners. There should be some protection against those vicissitudes of life over which we have no control—the loss of a job, sickness, accident, dependent old age and death of the wage-earner.

It is my sincere wish that 1935 will bring increased opportunities for employment at good pay to every wage-earner in the country and that the year will mark the laying of a foundation for a broader, happier and more secure and satisfying life in the future.

(Signed) FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

TEXTILE LABOR BOARD ORDERS MILL TO REINSTATE STRIKERS

Washington.—In a finding that the Clinton Cotton mill, of Clinton, S. C., has discriminated against four of its employes because of membership in the United Textile Workers of America and participation in the strike in September, the national textile labor relations board has ordered their reinstatement to their former positions without delay. The four employes are Paul E. Deen, T. J. Broom, Lank Furr and L. M. Brewer.

In the event that the mill fails to notify the board that the men have been reinstated to their former positions, the case will be referred to the compliance division of the NRA, and to "other agencies of the federal government" for appropriate action.

This case came to a hearing before the board on Nov. 26 and involves charges of discrimination by both the Lydia and Clinton mills, owned by W. J. and C. M. Bailey, brothers, against employes who held membership in the textile workers' union and took part in the September strike.

The board finds that about 400 of the union member employes of the Clinton mill, out of a total of 600, struck on Sept. 4, formed picket lines and the mill shut down. With the reopening of the mill on Oct. 1, the four employes charging discrimination before the board made application in person for their jobs back. Re-employment was refused to them. The board's decision says:

"The board finds, upon the record new before it, that the mill has discriminated against certain of its former employes who were members of the union and went out on strike, by its failure to rehire said union employes at the end of the strike when the mill reopened, in violation of Section 7-A of the national recovery act and Section 8 of the code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry and has thereby interfered with, restrained, and coerced its employes in the exercise of their right of concerted activities for mutual aid and protection."

Bay State Labor Protests Sending Of State Police to Strike Zones

Boston, Jan. 3.—A protest against injection of state police into strikes of textile mill workers at Southbridge, Dudley and Ludlow, Mass., has been made by Robert J. Watt, legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. In his protest, directed at the retiring governor, Joseph B. Ely, Watt demands the withdrawal of the members of the state troopers assigned to duty in the mills, and immediately outside these plants, at which strikes have been recently declared. The troopers were ordered to the strike zones by the governor.

Watt declared that use of state troopers "was diverting public funds to subsidize private interests. That representation may have been made that troopers were necessary, but that no attempt was made to investigate the other side of the question.

"When so many crimes of violence remain unsolved," he continued; "when highway patrol is essential for safety; fhen a prominent citizen has to telephone to Washington for ordinary police protection to save his daughter from kidnapers, we believe anyone diverting normal police functions to assist mill owners in strike-breaking, is guilty of misuse of executive authority; that the action in ordering out the state police was peculiar inasmuch as the division of conciliation and arbitration seemed to be the proper agency to handle the matter, and if confidence in this division is lacking, the governor has resorted to the state police. That if this contention is true, the governor should dismiss the present members of the conciliation and arbitration board of the state, and replace them with those who are competent, and at the same time withdraw the troopers from in and about the mills at which strikes have been declared."

In addition to the foregoing, Watt asserted the state troopers were being used as strikebreakers, and that the use of the state policemen was a misuse of executive authority by the governor.

64 YEARS IN SAME MILL.

Double Shoals, N. C.—The terrible toll of child labor in the mills of the south, prior to establishment of the NRA, is emphasized with the revelation that Mrs. Mary Deitz, now only 71 years old, has worked continuously in one mill for sixty-four years. At the tender age of 7 years, when any child should normally be in school, she started to work in a cotton mill instead.

State Federations Expected to Fight For Child Labor Ban

Approval of Amendment Urged by President Green; Sixteen More State Approvals Necessary.

Washington.—Twenty-eight state federations of labor, affiliated with the A. F. of L., will lead the fight in their respective states for final approval of the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States. Twenty states have so far voted approval and sixteen more are necessary.

In a special communication to the state federations in states that have not yet approved the proposed amendment, President William Green stated in part:

"The child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States has been ratified by twenty states. Favorable action by sixteen additional state legislatures is necessary in order to complete ratification of this constitutional amendment by three-fourths of the states.

"The American Federation of Labor has set the ratification of the child labor amendment by sixteen additional states during the coming year as one of its major legislative objectives.

"By direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor I am calling upon the organized labor movements and their friends in the states which have not thus far approved the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States, to call upon the state legislatures to do so, to urge favorable action and to serve in every possible way to secure such favorable action during the coming winter.

"The following states have thus far failed to ratify the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming.

"It has been made convincingly clear that the evils of child labor can only be overcome and the child life of the nation protected through the application of national remedies. The evils of child labor constitute a national menace which can only be successfully dealt with through the enactment of a federal statute by the congress of the United States.

"Let us win this great victory this winter in behalf of human welfare, child life and the resultant moral advancement of the national life."

BRITISH LABOR CONGRESS.

London.—The general council of the Trades Union congress has decided to hold the 1935 congress at Margate, beginning Monday, Sept. 2.

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Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Ware
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Why not . . . YOU?
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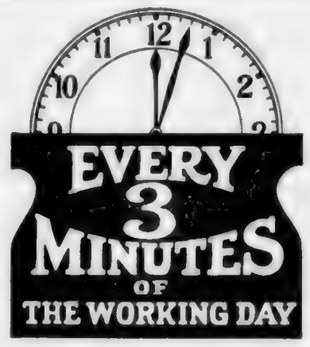

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Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt
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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
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Shoe Repairers
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Gordon's No. 30
200,000 people can't be wrong. Bottles, 25c up.
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TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices
East Lake Yard, 3508 7th Ave., Phone 3-1075
Roseville Yard, Lake Ave., Phone 3-1157
We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

NOTICE

In accordance with Section 1910 of the Code of Tennessee, notice is hereby given that an election will be held by the Quarterly County Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee, at the regular session convening on Monday, January 7, 1935, to fill the following offices:

County Superintendent of Schools, Chairman of the Hamilton County Board of Education, County Attorney, Constable, First District.

WILL CUMMINGS,
County Judge.

Black-Draught Good For Biliousness and Bad Taste in Mouth

"I have found Thedford's Black-Draught so good for biliousness, bad taste in the mouth and other disagreeable feelings due to constipation," writes Mrs. Mary Garner, of Burleson, Texas. "My mother used it for a number of years and we do not think there is a better medicine. I was pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I sent for it and gave it to my children (as a laxative) for colds and when they felt bad. Soon they felt fine." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught for the grown folks —and Syrup of Black-Draught for the children.

100 PER CENT. UNION

FIX-RIGHT SHOE SHOP

No. 2

926 MARKET STREET

Next to City Water Co.

Phone 6-9691

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH

Opposite New Post Office

PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c

Sandwiches of All Kinds

Bottler of Draught Beer

909 Georgia Ave.

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods

Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times

Eckerd's

THE STORE OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES

Labor Faces New Year In Spirit of Optimism

By WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor.

Labor faces the new year in a spirit of optimism and confidence. There is ample justification for the assumption of such an attitude. It is based upon an analysis of the economic and social forces which make for national recovery and social progress. The stern logic of events forces the conclusion that we are nearer the point where the long-continued depression will have spent its force. History records that the economic tide turns in every depression in due course of time, moving the nation upward toward a higher level of comparative prosperity.

There is cumulative evidence on every hand that the peak of unemployment and economic distress has been passed and that the upward trend in industrial and social improvement is at hand. Unless all signs fail, the movement toward national recovery will move on in a substantial and definite way during the coming new year.

Furthermore, labor is cheered and heartened because its long fight for a large measure of social security is being won. Labor is certain that during the new year a federal unemployment insurance act will be passed by the congress of the United States and that this legislation will be supplemented through the enactment of similar legislation in a large number of states. We are hopeful that old-age security, health insurance and other social justice measures will be enacted into law. All this means that labor will move forward during the new year toward the realization of the more abundant life.

MORE ABOUT CENTRAL BODY

(Continued from First Page)

will be responsible to the board as a whole for the operation of their respective departments.

CHEAP POWER AGAIN INDORSED.

Whereas, the development and distribution of electric power by and for the benefit of the masses has been and is a major project in the great program for national recovery; and,

Whereas, the federal government, in working out such plans, has spent, is spending and will spend many millions of dollars in the Tennessee valley that our people may have cheaper electric power; and,

Whereas, our sister cities of Knoxville and Memphis has recently voted by overwhelming majorities to take advantage of this opportunity offered by the United States government for the ownership and distribution of power by and for the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chattanooga Trades and Labor council indorse the TVA program and the movement for the sale and distribution of electricity in Chattanooga, under the plans originated and approved as a major part of the government's program for national recovery. We believe that the cheap electric power offered to Chattanooga and the Tennessee valley by the TVA will open to the citizens of Chattanooga and the under-privileged inhabitants of the Tennessee valley a better way of living. Be it further

Resolved, That we call upon every member of organized labor to vote for acquirement and distribution of electric power by and for the whole people, at the election to be held on this question sometime this spring, and we call upon all city, county and state officials to insist that said election be held on the same day as the regular city primary election is held. Be it further

Resolved, That the Hamilton county delegation in the legislature be requested to include in the electric power bill to be introduced and passed in the legislature a provision permitting the citizens of Chattanooga to vote at said referendum election without a poll tax receipt, if legally possible. We believe that in order for a fearless, honest expression of all the people of Chattanooga that the payment of a poll tax should not be a condition precedent to the right to vote on this question.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority and power vested in me, the undersigned, as trustee, by a deed of trust conveying to the undersigned, as trustee, the real estate hereinafter described, executed by John O. Fowler and wife, Lena S. Fowler, on June 18, 1930, and recorded on June 28, 1930, in Book E, Vol. 25, page 332 et seq., in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is here made for the full terms and provisions thereof, to secure the payment of a debt of the grantors to the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, in the principal sum of Sixty Thousand ($60,000.00) Dollars for borrowed money and evidenced by ten (10) notes of the grantors payable to the order of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of even date of said deed of trust, nine of said notes are for Three Thousand ($3,000.00) Dollars each, and due respectively on the first day of May in the years 1931 to 1939, both inclusive, and one note is for Thirty-three Thousand ($33,000.00) Dollars due the first day of May, 1940, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness, both as to principal and interest, and in the performance of other covenants of the grantors contained in said deed of trust, and said default still continuing and now existing, the said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the present legal owner and holder of said notes and indebtedness, has declared and elected and does here and now declare and elect that the entire balance due of the principal sum and interest and of all other sums secured by the said deed of trust shall be due and payable at once, and has elected to foreclose upon the property conveyed by said deed of trust and more fully described hereinafter, all in accordance with the terms and provisions of said deed of trust; now, therefore, at the request and upon the directions of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the present legal owner and holder of said notes and indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, which said indebtedness is now due and unpaid, I, James T. Burns, Trustee, will offer for sale and will sell at the west door of the court house on Walnut Street in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on Friday, January 11, 1935, the following described real estate situated in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, namely:

Lots number Sixteen, Eighteen, Nineteen and Twenty, in Block One of Stanton's Addition to Chattanooga, as shown by plat of record in Book H, Volume 2, pages 156-159, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and being the same property conveyed to said bargainors by J. G. Sterchi and wife by deed dated March 18, 1930, and filed for record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on June 9, 1930.

Said sale will be made at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, in fee simple, and in bar of all rights of redemption, and all homestead and dower rights.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title is believed to be good, but sale and transfer will be made as trustee only.

This 15th day of December, 1934.

JAMES T. BURNS, Trustee.

Wilkerson & Wilkerson, Attorneys. 1-4

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50440
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Thomas H. Grigsby vs. Irene S. Grigsby

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Irene S. Grigsby is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of January, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

T. O. Jewell, Atty. 1-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50728
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Howard Cook vs. Orlean Cook

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Orlean Cook is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of January, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

W. J. Counts, Atty. 1-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50719
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

W. G. Myrick vs. Maggie Myrick

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Maggie Myrick is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of December, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 1-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50673
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Leone E. Patterson vs. James E. Patterson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James E. Patterson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February, 1935, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of December, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.

B. W. Hargraves, Atty. 1-4

Local 1785 Notes Members' Sorrow

Members of Local 1785 have adopted the following resolutions of sympathy for Mrs. Zella Mae Gardner, whose sister died recently:

Whereas, on Dec. 27 Evelyn Sullivan, sister of Zella Mae Gardner, of this local, passed away to be with her loved ones on the other shore; be it therefore

Resolved, That we take this means of sending our sincere sympathy to Sister Gardner and family; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be put upon our minutes, a copy sent to Sister Gardner and family, and a copy furnished The Labor World for publication.

Members of Local 1785 have adopted the following resolution of sympathy for Clara Gurley and Mattie McCallie, whose sister died recently:

Whereas, Mrs. Lottie Howell, sister of Clara Gurley and Mattie McCallie, of this local, passed away at her home in Rome, Ga.; be it therefore

Resolved, That we take this means of sending our sincere sympathy to Sister Gurley and Sister McCallie for their great loss; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be put upon our minutes, a copy sent to Sister Gurley and Sister McCallie, and a copy furnished The Labor World for publication.

EDITH NUCKOLLS.

NRA CHANGES ROSENBLATT'S TITLE.

Washington.—The National Industrial Recovery board has changed the title of Director of Field Administration to "Compliance and Enforcement Director." It is explained that the new title is more descriptive of the duties of the position. Division Administrator Sol. A. Rosenblatt is compliance and enforcement director.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy— Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

PROPOSED SALARY SCHEDULE FOR COUNTY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Years of Experience	M. A. or More		A. B.		3 Years		2 Years or Less	
	Federation Basis	Present Salary	Federation Basis	Present Salary	Federation Basis	Present Salary	Federation Basis	Present Salary
1	$1200		$1000	$ 720	$ 850		$ 800	$ 720
2	$1300		$1100	$ 720 765 810 855 900 1035	$ 900		$ 825	$ 810 900
3	$1400	$ 855	$1200	$ 810 945 1035 1125 1575 1800	$ 950	$ 720 765	$ 850	$ 765 855
4	$1500	$1125	$1300	$1080 1125 1215 1260 1305 1980	$1000	$ 765 810 900	$ 875	$ 765 810
5	$1600		$1400	$ 855 1080 1125 1170 1800	$1050	$ 810 855 900 990	$ 900	$ 810 855
6	$1700	$1080 1215	$1500	$ 900 1080 1125 1170	$1100	$ 900	$ 925	$ 810 855 900
7	$1800	$1170	$1600	$ 855 945 1125 1170 1305 2250	$1150	$ 900 1035 1260	$ 950	$ 810 855 900 1035
8	$1900		$1700	$1170 1215 1260 1305 1350 2799	$1200	$ 900 945 990	$ 975	$ 810 855 900 945 1215
9	$2000		$1800	$1170 1215 1260 1485	$1250	$ 945 990 1035	$1000	$ 810 900 945 990 1215
10	$2100	$1260	$1900	$1080 1305 1395 1485 2205	$1300	$ 945 990 1035	$1025	$ 720 765 810 855 900 945
11	$2200	$1350 1530 1800	$2000	$1260 1305 1350	$1350		$1050	$ 720 945 990 1125
12	$2300	$1935	$2100	$ 900 1035 1260 1395 1485	$1400	$1170	$1075	$ 945 1845
13	$2400		$2200	$1395	$1450	$1035	$1100	$ 810 900 945 990 1035 1080
14	$2500	$2070	$2300	$1260 1485	$1500	$ 945 1080 1350	$1125	$ 810 945 1035
15	$2600	$1035 1080 1350 1395 1665 2115 2205 2250 2475	$2400	$1125 1260 1305 1350 1395 1485 1575 1800 1980	$1550	$ 990 1080 1125 1215 1260 1305	$1150	$ 900 945 990 1035 1080 1125 1170 1215 1260 1530

TEACHERS URGE BIG U. S. SCHOOLS APPROPRIATION

Washington, Jan. 3.—State school superintendents and commissioners of education urged at their annual meeting in Washington that congress appropriate $50,000,000 to isure normal operation of schools next year.

The teachers also suggested use of federal funds to refinance certain school bonded indebtedness and to construct new rural schools.

The request came from Charles A. Lee, Missouri state school superintendent and president of the national organization. The educators found the national school situation improved this year over last. Teachers, they said, are receiving slightly increased salaries. Qualification and morale of teachers are higher, more teachers are employed, enrollments have increased, and school terms have not been shortened materially, they reported.

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Try Our Special Furnace Coal $4.25
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We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.
We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.
Just ask your old time brother union man.

The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper

S. J. EDWARDS STORES
2219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE — 2106 EAST MAIN STREET
2310 McCALLIE AVENUE — 2119 DODDS AVENUE
CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE

FRANK J. BURNS
SHERIFF

Renews Pledges to Electorate Upon Advent of New Year.

After a few brief months in office, your High Sheriff, Frank J. Burns, with numbers of extremely important changes and reforms already to his credit, comes to the New Year —1935— with renewed zeal and courage, and determined, as in the beginning, to give to Hamilton County an administration of the Sheriff's Office second to none in efficiency, loyalty and fearless performance of duty—thus vindicating the confidence of the electorate of Hamilton County when they entrusted to him the keys of his office.

Regardless of his zeal and desire to give Hamilton County an outstanding performance of duty as Sheriff—it is only with the complete and hearty co-operation of every loyal Citizen that this can be done. This, I humbly ask, and I have confidence in your sincere desire to support my earnest effort.

I Wish You, Every One, a Most Prosperous and Happy

NEW YEAR!

STATEMENT
of the

Hamilton National Bank

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

As of Dec. 31, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and due from banks		$10,591,786.32
U. S. Bonds other than Circulation Requirements		9,599,267.13
State, Municipal and Listed Securities	1,892,644.06	$22,083,697.51
Loans and Discounts		9,795,451.11
Overdrafts		1,925.87
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,032,999.20
Bank Buildings (five offices)		1,465,241.63
Furniture, Fixtures (five offices)		125,197.93
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		90,000.00
Public Utility, other Bonds, Stocks		576,417.33
Other Real Estate		93,501.39
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		329,821.96
Other Assets		57,206.64
TOTAL RESOURCES		$36,651,460.57

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	891,616.01
Circulation	2,000,000.00
Acceptances Executed for Customers	329,821.96
Deposits	31,430,022.60
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$36,651,460.57

Member Federal Reserve System

WE CORDIALLY INVITE BUSINESS FROM INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

Activities of Talmadge's Army Under Fire

Richmond Strikers Will Get Federal Relief

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 11, 1935 — Number 38

TEST CASE TO COME IN FEDERAL COURT IN ATLANTA SATURDAY

Rights of American Citizens May Be Defined.

Use of Federal Equipment by State Militia and Strikebreaking Activities by Army of Georgia Attacked by Hosiery Workers and American Federation of Labor.

Federal relief administration has been authorized to extend its service to strikers at the main plant of the Richmond Hosiery mills, according to announcement Friday morning, and families of those forced to walk out when wages were again reduced may be relieved to a considerable extent thereby. Federal relief offices were opened in Rossville Friday morning, it was said, at McFarland avenue and Cherry street.

Activities of Talmadge's army, sent to Rossville to "quell" disturbances which did not exist, are under investigation from various angles, according to information given The Labor World Friday morning, and it is probable that the alleged strikebreaking activities of the "soldiers" will be curbed to a considerable extent immediately, it was said.

From Atlanta comes the information that a test case will be brought before the federal court in Atlanta Saturday, to determine whether the state militia has a right to arrest and incarcerate citizens walking the streets and engaged in their usual avocations. Wire to this effect contained no details, but it is presumed the case will be brought on behalf of some of the "army's" prisoners sent to the "bull pen" in the Georgia capital during the past week.

From Washington also comes the information that representatives of the Hosiery Workers and the American Federation of Labor are entering vigorous protest against alleged violation of the law through the use of federal equipment by Talmadge's army in attempting to break the Richmond strike.

It was said that the activities of the militia have even reached the point of seeking out strikers and urging them to return to the mill as strikebreakers. Unionists charged that the more active members were being pointed out to the "soldiers" by company officials, and forthwith taken into custody by the latter on some flimsy charge. It was charged further that union members coming out of union relief headquarters and bent upon investigating suffering families were apprehended by the "soldiers" and placed under guard. This apparent effort, however, to break the morale of the strikers, it was said, has had an opposite effect, and has made them far more determined to battle to the last for what they regard as their rights.

A rumor which has gained considerable headway, also, is that Talmadge's army is being paid by the mill owners, whose plea of poverty becomes somewhat weak when it is considered that the maintenance of some 350 "soldiers" runs into big money as time goes on.

Presence of the "soldiers," moreover, has failed to have the desired effect of terrorizing the workers, and alleged strikebreaking activities has resulted in a great strengthening of the morale of the strikers.

Postal Clerks Urge Better Rating System

Why Not Give Consideration to Rewards as Well as Penalties, Union's Organ Asks—Court of Appeals Urged.

An efficiency rating system which is not a "one-way street," in other words, one not exclusively of penalties, is advocated by the January issue of the Union Postal Clerk, official organ of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks.

"While this is being said," the clerks' federation says, "it should not be forgotten that ingenuity has not yet been able to devise any system of rating which is not, in the last analysis, the opinion of some supervisor. A rating system must diminish this personal element as much as possible. There will enough of it remain at best. But, if penalties are to be decimal-pointed, why not rewards also?"

The Union Postal Clerk also advocates a court of appeals but makes clear that this, to be useful, must be a court of final appeal.

The statement is made that, "It has been demonstrated that the most efficient manner in which to build up machinery for the protection of individual and collective rights is to open the door to negotiation and representation between the employing agency and the authorized spokesmen of the group concerned."

"By all means, a court of appeals. But it should be a court of final appeal for the purpose of adjudicating wrongs which cannot be settled elsewhere. To do otherwise is to impose a super-burenecracy over other bureaucracies without assurance that the ills aimed at would not be accentuated rather than diminished."

SLOAN QUITS INSTITUTE.

New York.—George A. Sloan, stormy petrel in the recent textile strike, has tendered his resignation as president of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., to become effective Jan. 1, 1935. The resignation has been accepted by the institute's executive committee. Mr. Sloan announced that he wishes to devote all of his time to the code authority for the cotton textile industry, of which he is chairman. Temporarily, at least, G. H. Dorr, counsel, will serve as president of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc.

Mill Officials Grow Hysterical?

Suggestion that representatives of the Richmond Hosiery mills are becoming hysterical was seen by some local workers this week in allegations in a petition filed in Judge Lusk's court charging various and sundry unlawful acts against strikers at the Daisy branch of the concern—which petition, incidentally, was promptly thrown out by the court.

The charges, presumably prepared by John Chambliss, attorney and former director for the company, who was among directors of the mill indicted for alleged violation of federal law, contained the statement, according to the Times' account, that the defendants

"Constitute, being a considerable crowd, far in excess of the number of three, an unlawful assembly,"

And some of them actually carried banners!

Gee, it must be great to be a lawyer!

Machinists' Lodges Hold Joint Session

Installation of newly-elected officers featured a joint session of Lodges 1450 and 56, Machinists, Tuesday night at Roosevelt hall, when a large attendance of members of both organizations was present for the joint ceremonies.

To add to the satisfactory nature of the proceedings, it was announced, Lodge 56 initiated fifteen new members.

T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, was a special guest of the occasion, and delivered a splendid talk on organization, members reported.

Brewery Workers Like Old Officers

Local 79, Brewery Workers, evidently is well satisfied with conditions as they are respecting the business of that organization, as all old officers were re-elected at the annual election held on Jan. 3.

"Our members are very much pleased with the records of the officers," a spokesman for the local told The Labor World, "and we are looking forward to another good year in 1935."

The official family of Local 79 is as follows:

President—R. R. Lee.
Vice-President—Carl Ervin.
Financial Secretary—Richard Burks.
Recording Secretary—Erskin D. Fischer.
Treasurer—Leo Lee.
Trustees—Ed Steiner, Joe Bell, Tom Ellis.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Bob Parks.

Shoe Repairers Plan 'Get-Together'

What it is hoped to make an annual "get-together" and social gathering will be staged by Local 620, Shoe Repairers, on the first Thursday night in February, it was announced Friday morning following an interesting meeting of the local Thursday night.

Refreshments and cigars will be served, and some short talks arranged for, it was said, and everyone connected with the shoe repairing industry in Chattanooga is invited to attend.

Committee on arrangements is as follows: D. R. Massey, H. U. Garland and Walter Starnes.

PLENTY OF PINEAPPLES.

The long-heralded prosperity has really "turned the corner" for Hawaii's pineapple industry, according to figures just released. Hawaii's pineapple pick this year, for instance, exceeds 8,000,000 cases. In the year that the first Hawaiian shipment was made, 1895, the islands produced only 480 cases. Most of this year's crop will be exported.

Organizer

E. E. McDANIELS

E. E. McDaniels, member of the executive council of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, president of Local 175, Electrical Workers, and for the past few months engaged in special organization work for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, this week accepted a commission as general organizer for the Building Laborers' International union, and already has assumed his new duties.

Mr. McDaniels' activities will be confined to the southern territory, with particular reference at present to TVA projects. He has proved unusually successful as an organizer, and local friends predict a splendid future for him in his new field.

NEWEST PLAN OF PRESIDENT HITS WORKERS

Labor Sees Peril to "Prevailing Wage."

LOW RELIEF PAY FEARED BY UNIONS

Building Trades Hold Scales Endangered by Possible Ruling.

Building trades unions and the American Federation of Labor are up in arms against President Roosevelt's declaration for lower than prevailing wages on government relief work.

The declaration was made in the President's message to congress, in his proposal for a new program of emergency public employment. Outlining proposed "practical principles" for the program, he said:

"Compensation on emergency public projects should be in the form of security payments which should be larger than the amount now received as a relief dole, but at the same time not so large as to encourage the rejection of opportunities for private employment or the leaving of private employment to engage in government work."

Labor sees the president's proposal as a menace to the Bacon-Davis "prevailing rate of wages" act and other legislation designed to protect wage and working standards on public construction projects. If the principle is carried into effect, labor can see only one result—the tearing down of present wage rates in the building industry with the destruction of standards established by decades of effort on the part of the organized workers.

For this reason, while the president's message was generally approved in labor circles, emphatic opposition to his proposed wage principles on emergency public projects was registered at A. F. of L. headquarters and headquarters of building workers' international and national unions in Washington.

President Green, of the A. F. of L., voiced feeling here when he demanded that the 30-hour week and provisions for payment of the prevailing rate of wages be written into any legislation enacted in accordance with the president's work relief program.

Would They Kill The Fatted Calf?

More or less dramatic appeal issued by officials of the Richmond Hosiery mills to their striking employes, through the "news" columns of the daily papers, to return to work "and all will be forgiven, recalled to one of the strikers this week an advertisement which he declared was published in an eastern daily, as follows:

"If John Smith, who deserted his wife and 6-month-old baby twenty-seven years ago, will return home, said baby will be delighted to beat hell out of him."

Resolutions

On the death of Tom V. Crow, president of Local Union No. 1893, Dalton, Ga.:

In the early morning hours of Dec. 24, 1934, the Divine Master of the universe removed from this life our beloved brother and president, Tom V. Crow. Brother Crow will be greatly missed by our local as well as all other labor movements of this vicinity.

Brother Crow was 45 years of age, and left to mourn his departure a wife, seven sons, a mother, a brother, and a sister. Be it

Resolved, That we take this means of extending to the family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy in the darkest hours that come to any home. We realize there is nothing we can do or say that will mend the broken hearts of this home. Therefore, we can only remind them that the Great Master above can and will go with them through the dark hours of death. Be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our local paper, a copy sent to The Labor World, a copy spread upon the pages of our minutes, and a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother.

NEWT WELCHER,
JOHN BROOM,
GIRDA POWELL,
Committee.

By Local 1785, United Textile Workers of America:

Members of Local 1785 have adopted the following resolution of sympathy for Sister Imogene Armstrong, whose mother died recently:

Whereas, on Jan. 4 Mrs. J. B. Norman, mother of Imogene Armstrong, of this local, passed away at her home in Boynton, Ga.; be it therefore

Resolved, That we take this means of sending our sincere sympathy to Sister Armstrong; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be put upon our minutes, a copy sent to Sister Armstrong and a copy furnished The Labor World for publication.

EDITH NUCKOLLS.

By Local 79, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers:

Whereas, the Angel of Death has recently visited the homes of two of our active members and removed therefrom Brother Dee Griffith and Brother Jack Holt; and,

Whereas, Brother Griffith and Brother Holt were loyal and faithful trades unionists, ready at all times to lend their support to the cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 79, in regular session assembled, extend to the surviving relatives of these departed brothers our heartfelt sympathy and condolences, and assure them that Brother Holt and Brother Griffith will be missed in our ranks; be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be mailed to the families of our deceased brothers, and to The Labor World for publication.

E. D. FISCHER,
ROY LEE,
LEO LEE.

By Chattanooga Trades and Labor council:

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our loyal and faithful worker, J. T. McPherson, formerly a delegate to the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council from the Letter Carriers' branch and a former official of the Central Body; and,

Whereas his passing is mourned by his fellow postal employes and by all others with whom he came in daily contact; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our beloved friend and coworker our deep sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, a copy sent to The Labor World for publication, and a copy sent to the home of the bereaved family.

G. G. GRIGSBY,
T. R. CUTHBERT,
Committee.

RAIL LOANS MAKE JOBS.

Over 150,000,000 man-hours of work in 1934 were created by PWA self-liquidating loans to railroads, according to Administrator Ickes. Loans to thirty railroads totaled $193,276,000.

CLAIM EVERY DAY IS 'DEADLINE DAY' AT RICHMOND MILLS

Tactics of Management Fail to Register With Strikers.

Day After Day "Passes Quietly," as Workers Fail to Heed Call to "Return and All Will Be Forgiven"—Strike Increasingly Effective at Three Plants of Hosiery Concern.

Every day is "deadline day" at the Richmond Rosiery mills in Rossville, according to strikers, and as the date is moved up by officials of the company it has become more apparent that few if any of those who walked out some two weeks ago in protest against further pay cuts have been moved by the more or less impressive pronouncements issued through the columns of the daily papers.

Scarcely a day has passed, it is declared, but what "plans" have been announced for a resumption of operations. The whistle is blown, the doors are thrown open, Talmadge's army stands at attention and a lane is made for the entrance of any who may choose to desert their fellow workers and assist in breaking the strike.

Frantic efforts of the management to recruit what might appear to be a full force of workers has resulted in the enlistment of some 250 from the highways and byways of Georgia and Alabama, it is announced, most of whom possibly never saw the inside of a hosiery mill. It was suggested Thursday night that the management might consider the strikers dumb, but said management should give them credit for having enough knowledge of their work to know that inexperienced workers cannot successfully operate a hosiery plant.

It was pointed out, also, that though the management announced, under great headlines in the Times, that Thursday was positively the last day on which "former employes" might report for their jobs, further quotations published in the "news" columns of the Times, regarded as semi-official, stated that 900 applications had been received, but this "new force" would not be used to replace employes who decided to return to their jobs.

Thursday's "deadline," which had been ballyhooed in various ways, was reported in Friday's Times as having "passed quietly."

A "deadline" announced for Soddy employes of the Richmond unit, who also have been on strike for several weeks, also "passed quietly" this week, when it was announced that the mill would resume operations Wednesday morning. Apparently, the fireman came and made up a big fire in the boilers, the whistle blew, the superintendent was on hand to open the gates—but nobody came to work.

Daisy, where still another unit of the Richmond outfit is on strike, reported the only alleged disturbance so far as the state of Tennessee is concerned, when a number of strikers were hailed into Judge Lusk's court in an effort to have them placed under peace bonds, but the court promptly threw the case out after hearing only prosecution's evidence.

This strike is declared to have become very effective, and to be growing in effectiveness every day.

Spokesmen for the Richmond strikers as a whole expressed thorough satisfaction with the condition of the walkout, and declared there is no doubt whatever but that the workers intend to secure justice before returning to their jobs.

Congress in Session; Labor Officials Alert

Washington, Jan. 10.—The first session of the 74th congress of the United States opened at the capitol here at high noon, Thursday, Jan. 3.

With the plodding Joe Byrns, of Tennessee, elected as speaker of the house, and William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, as floor leader, for the ruling democratic party, the south holds a dominant position. Vice-President Garner, of course, presides over the senate, while Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, will continue as the senate floor leader.

It is reported that a veritable flood of anti-labor bills were waiting to be dumped into the well-known "hopper." Labor officials have received enough advance information regarding proposed reactionary legislation to know that they must be alert to protect the public interest to the best of their ability.

The legislative program of the American Federation of Labor, embracing five principal points, including the 30-hour week, an industrial disputes act, continuation of the NRA, unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, and restoration of the government pay cut as of Jan. 1, will be followed through vigorously, it is stated.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1934

What Next!

A telephone booth of all-steel, welded construction, circular in shape and with sliding door has just been announced. Double steel walls with insulating space between make it soundproof. Closing of the door switches on the dome light, also starts a small fan which changes the air in the booth every minute.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What delegate to the last American Federation of Labor had served the longest?

A.—The honor of being the oldest delegate to the convention was claimed for W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America. President Mahon has been a delegate to every A. F. of L. convention since 1895

* * *

Q.—How many federal employes are there?

A.—Latest civil service commission figures show a total of 671,985, on Nov. 30, 1934.

* * *

Q.—What are the Carl Mackley houses?

A.—A housing project of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, in Philadelphia. The apartments are named from Carl Mackley, hosiery worker killed in a Philadelphia strike a few years ago.

Wisdom

While there is yet time, let us turn to Justice and obey her; let us trust Liberty and follow her. Then will dangers that now threaten disappear, forces that now menace turn to agencies of elevation. To remove want and the fear of want, to give all classes leisure, and comfort, and the decencies and refinements of life, would be like turning water into a desert.—Henry George.

Kept Taking Cardui Until She Got Rid of the Severe Pains

When Mrs. Ida Hege, of Edinburg, Ind., was in a painful, rundown condition, she took Cardui, with the results she describes below: "I had just been what one might say dragging around, feeling miserable and all out of sorts. I remembered how Cardui helped my aunt. I sent for six bottles of Cardui and when I had taken them, I was much better and stronger. I did not suffer so much pain. I continued taking Cardui until I had taken nine bottles. I do not have the severe pains." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefitted them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
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Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Boarding Expert Training
Instructions in Riding
WALKER'S RIDING ACADEMY
T. B. WALKER, Owner
Phone 2-2812
East Chattanooga, Tenn.
Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

"Whatever That Means!"

The morning Times' editorial writer, in an editorial Sunday discussing "Radicalism in This Community," with particular reference to a series of lectures which had been announced for Chattanooga High school this winter and with incidental shots, of course, at organized labor and the Roosevelt administration, made an open admission, possibly unwittingly, which is refreshing, to say the least.

Last winter a series of lectures was sponsored by the local parent-teachers, which brought to Chattanooga several outstanding speakers on economic and social topics, and a small number of citizens enjoyed and benefited from the advice and opinion of these national figures. This year, however, the parent-teachers failed to sponsor the events, and an organization of forty men and women, called the Chattanooga Forum, undertook the task of financing the lectures. A committee consisting of Mr. Harry Miller, prominent local merchant, and Dr. T. B. Cowan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, secured the use of the high school auditorium, at a stated rental price, and the Times' writer immediately "saw red," with the result that the contract has been cancelled so far as the school auditorium is concerned, and it has not been announced where the program will be given.

The most interesting point in the Times' editorial, however, and which is regarded as a frank admission of a situation long familiar to Chattanoogans, was a reference to one of the speakers as a **"fighter for 'social justice,' whatever that means!"**

Volumes have been written, countless public utterances made by leaders of economic thought and the columns of daily newspapers and other publications have been filled particularly during the past two or three years on subjects which might be included in a discussion of "social justice," but it has been well apparent to any who might read the utterances of the morning paper's editorial writer that he has failed utterly to grasp the idea.

However, he having publicly admitted lack of knowledge of what social justice means, it may be possible that President Roosevelt and other forward-looking Americans will be forced to continue along in their "radical" ways, battling for a recognition of social justice, without the advice and influence of the Times' editor.

NRA Reviews Its Work

The national recovery administration has issued a statement reviewing the first year and a half of the two-year span given the NRA, claiming a maximum efficiency for its widespread code structure.

Chief among definite accomplishments affecting labor are: 1. Elimination of child labor and curtailment of home work. 2. Establishment of the principle of a limited work week and minimum rates of pay. 3. Decrease of industrial unemployment and augmented wage purchasing power. 4. Curtailment of the use of wage cutting in price competition.

> These accomplishments, insofar as they have actually been made, are indeed commendable. They afford justification for the establishment of the NRA as an original experiment in industrial recovery and industrial progress. President Roosevelt truly deserves high commendation.

Yet, if we are to profit by experience, and provide equal labor representation on all code authorities and on the NRA administrative board, along with adequate enforcement, far greater blessings for a majority of the people may be realized.

It is to be hoped that the present congress will revise and extend the national industrial recovery act, beyond its expiration date of June 15, 1935, and include in the revision the equitable and sound recommendations of the American Federation of Labor. Thus will our continued industrial development be assured to result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

Insurance "Congress" Wavering

Despite feverish activity on the part of communists throughout the country, we have apparently been trying to deceive the public into believing that their forthcoming "National Congress on Unemployment and Social Insurance," in Washington, has the support of legitimate organized labor, their efforts appear to be wavering, with the alleged "congress" doomed to deserved demise.

> Even the socialists, who were reported at first as lining up, are now reported as withdrawing or refusing to send delegates. An example of this is found in a dispatch from Pittsburgh, which says the New Kensington branch of the socialist party of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, has denied emphatically a report appearing in the communist official newspaper that the branch would send delegates to what they term the "communist led" congress.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a formal warning to organized labor, saying that the A. F. of L. is not in any way sponsoring, nor in any manner connected with, the alleged "congress." Notwithstanding this, the communists continue to play upon the good name of the federation and may possibly dupe a few people, who will eventually catch the significance of such activities.

Railroad Works of PWA

In the year just ended, PWA has made work loans to railroads totaling $193,236,000. This money has not gone to pay old debts out of new ones. It has been spent by the railroads to make improvements which have put considerable men to work. The Pennsylvania, for example, has practically completed the electrification of its lines between New York and Washington with the money loaned by the PWA. Several roads have bought new stream-line trains from the same source.

Indeed, it may be said that most of the advances in railroading in the last few years have been financed by Uncle Sam. When Leonor F. Loree demands that the government shall get out of the railroad business, he is calling for something that his railroad colleagues would find desperately embarrassing.

But the details of the use of this money are not sufficient. It is said to have produced 150,000,000 man-hours of work. This means that each man-hour's work cost the government about $1.28. The average wage paid in this work is probably not more than one-third of that sum. There is too large a spread to be left unexplained.

If this is the best we can do with relief funds, we shall go ahead. The loans to the railroads have been productive of a great deal of good, and if the expense can be shown to be necessary, there will be little complaint. But with 10,000,000 persons still out of work, it is necessary to see that each dollar goes as far as possible.

STRIKE IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O.—Four hundred members of the Commission House Drivers' union went on strike here Jan. 2, affecting 102 produce merchants. Pickets were immediately placed and the matter referred to the regional labor board.

WORKERS FAVOR GOOD BOOKS.

Chicago.—According to Charles H. Compton, in a talk to the mid-winter conference of the American Library association, it is not the person of formal culture, but the working men and women, without college or even high school education, who are reading the best books nowadays.

BY THE WAY

Comment on Some Interesting Matters in the Limelight Today.

Congress meets. Prophets proph. All is excitement. What will be done to which and why?

A great many pretend to know everything that is in the mill and what will happen to it. One man knows. And he tells very little—until he wants to.

F. D. R., he knows, because this congress will do little that he doesn't want done and if it does he will yield the veto axe pronto.

Perhaps this session of congress is more important than the first new deal congress. The first enacted emergency legislation; this one will go in for permanent legislation, on the bases of experience had in the past eighteen months.

* * *

Many issues are being shaped up, but the biggest was shaped up when the smash came back in 1929. That one had been shaping for many years; it merely came to a head then—a head so visible that everyone had to see it.

What about unemployment? What about what makes unemployment?

Well, we shall see. A great deal of the answer, insofar as there is to be any answer, will be found in the permanent recovery act.

We wait to see. Meanwhile the unemployed are still that way, in growing numbers. Relief is not the answer—not the American answer. Labor keeps pounding that home.

Work and wages—that's the only decent answer. And good wages. There are some wage-cutting gentlemen in the administration, but they probably will be muffled.

* * *

Housing limps along, thus far, for reasons that labor men saw in the early stages. There will be plenty of hot talk about how to push housing. Plenty, too, about war profits and war profiteers, but the axe will probably not go to the roots in that issue.

Senator Nye seems to have been out-maneuvered, for no fault of his. But maybe that is not all loss. To center all attention on war profits would be to take the spotlight off industry profits.

Industry profits have been growing—growing while men in millions have been idle and hungry. What about that? It's a good thing for spotlighting.

If all the big issues were put under spotlights there would be a boom in the spotlight business.

* * *

Anyhow, congress now is in session. Plenty of greeds are in session also. Plenty of personal ambitions. Plenty of little jealousies. Plenty of petty hates.

Let us hope there is plenty of unselfish desire to serve, to do and to get somewhere. The nation needs it. Humanity within the nation needs it.

* * *

Those whose job it is each year to cast up the record for the past year and to set forth forecasts for the coming twelve months aren't having such a rosy job getting happy forecasts in shape for the New Year editions.

Secretary Perkins says she has a program that will put all the unemployed at work for the next twenty-five years, but details are still guarded. If she breaks forth with that program before the forecasts are all run into the mold the job will be easy. She will have fixed everything. But there isn't any great rush of enthusiasm toward taking the promise on faith until the details are let out of the bag.

We and the forecasters wait to see. They wish to behold. They wish to observe the blue prints. Meanwhile facts are the only things that count.

* * *

That old unemployment figure still sticks out of the economic picture like a very sore thumb. Much more than a sore thumb. Much more worrisome to all who have to do with fixing the machine so it will work and give men and women a chance to work.

* * *

Building trades employment shows a slightly better tone, but the building trades are facing a wage battle that doesn't look like picnic pleasure.

Honest Harold Ickes is out to bring wages down on the shadowy promise that there will be more work and a higher annual income. He hasn't yet said whether he means higher than it is just now or higher than it was in 1927, '28 or '29—or when. That is important and so are several other things. Chief among the important things is the question of what Honest Harold intends to do about the cost of building materials. Ah, there's the point. Right now they are just 100 per cent above a year ago.

* * *

So many things happen in this world and so many things are overlooked. It's always fair game to go after labor and its wages, but it seems seldom to occur to a great many persons that there are real abuses lurking elsewhere that might be gone into.

ACT QUICKLY...
if you want the greatest
Frigidaire Bargain in History
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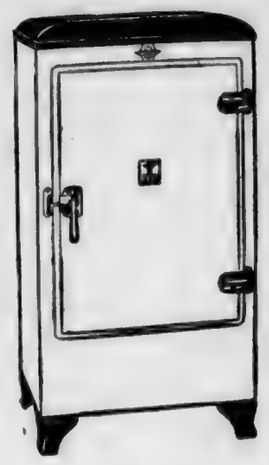
Here it is—pictured below. Finished in gleaming Dulux outside, seamless porcelain inside. Plenty of ice capacity . . . 4 cubic feet of food storage space. In every respect a real Frigidaire value . . . comparable to those selling from $100 upwards.

We have only a few left and they're going fast. But even if our stock is not completely sold no more can be offered at this low price after January 15. Instead, there'll be only the 2 cubic foot Frigidaire . . . just half this size . . . for the same price and terms. You owe it to yourself to act quickly. These models may all be sold within the next few days!

. . . and January 15th is the Last Day That This Roomy 4 cu. ft. Frigidaire Can Be Bought For—

Remember . . . an Electric Refrigerator is an investment . . . not a luxury. It brings such substantial savings on food spoilage and other refrigeration expense . . . and low electric rates make it so cheap to operate that users everywhere claim that it saves them money every month!

Begin to enjoy electric refrigeration now!



$79.50 CASH
or on terms of
$3.50 Down
and the balance monthly.
(Small carrying charge for terms)

Come in and see it . . . at any of our stores. And by all means, place your order within the next few days.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
Electricity Is Cheap ETP *Make Good Use of It*

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed by Peter J. Stanford and wife, Dora Stanford, and Ola J. Stanford Graham (Ola Graham) widow, dated May 2, 1931, and recorded in the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book Y, Volume 25, page 42 et seq., and under and by virtue of the undersigned's appointment as trustee and as successor-in-trust to the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, said appointment being dated December 28, 1934, and recorded in the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book Z, Volume 27, page 23, et seq., to which reference to said deed of trust and to said appointment of the undersigned as successor-in-trust to the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, is hereby made for a full recital of the terms and provisions contained in said deed of trust and in said appointment as trustee, the said deed of trust being to secure the First Mortgage Company the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars for borrowed money evidenced by one promissory note dated May 2, 1931, in the principal sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Dollars, payable to the order of the First Securities Company, and due May 2, 1934, with interest from date until paid at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 2nd day of November and May in each and every year thereafter and default having been made in the payment of the principal sum due May 2, 1934, and default having been made in the payment of interest since that date; and said default continuing, the owner and holder of said note having demanded payment of the same, and said default continuing, the owner and holder of said note having demanded the enforcement of said deed of trust for the purpose of paying said note, interest, costs, etc., as provided in said deed of trust; now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions contained in said deed of trust, and pursuant to the authority contained in the undersigned's appointment as Trustee, the Commercial National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1935,

between the hours of 11 o'clock A.M., at the west door of the Hamilton county court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcery, for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, and homestead, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate located in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, to-wit:

The northern portion of Lot Four (4), Block Two (2), Tasles Addition to the City of Chattanooga, beginning at a point on the south line of East Third street 42 feet eastwardly from the east line of Palmer street and at the northeast corner of the property recently conveyed by J. C. Brown and wife to Garnett B. Merriam by deed filed for registration April 9, 1931, thence eastwardly along the south line of Third street 78 feet, more or less, to the northeast corner of said lot Four (4), thence southwardly along the east line of Lot Four (4) 110 feet, more or less, to the north line of a ten-foot private alley, thence westwardly along the north line of said alley 78 feet, more or less, to the eastern line of the property conveyed to William Johnson by deed registered in Book N, Vol. 13, page 258, of the register's office, thence northwardly along the east line of said Johnson's property and said Garnett B. Merriam property 110 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

Together with any rights in said 10-foot private alley on the south and subject to the rights of adjoining property owners in the use of said alley.

Subject to the requirements of zoning ordinance No. 1843 of the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., and any amendment of said ordinance.

Title will be made subject to all taxes and assessments. Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 11th day of January, 1935.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee,
By Robt. L. Hall, Vice-Pres.,
and Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust dated December 6, 1932, by **Addie E. Hoge** and husband, French Hoge, to secure James Chamberlain a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book O, Vol. 26, page 527 et seq., conveying property hereinafter described, to which said deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for a full recital of the **powers and provisions** contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of **notes 6, 7 and 8** and said default **continuing for more than** ten days, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, the Cherokee Realty and Trust Company, of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in **bar of** the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Market street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, **within the legal** hours of sale on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1935,

the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning on the north line of East Ninth street at a point 24.52 feet east of the corner of East Ninth and Magnolia streets, thence northward 110 feet to a point 24.97 feet from the east line of Magnolia street; thence at right angles eastwardly 21.53 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Magnolia street 110 feet to the north line of East Ninth street; thence westwardly along the north line of East Ninth street 21.18 feet to the beginning point and being a part of the lot conveyed to the grantor by **William Brock** and wife, by deed of record in Book V, Vol. 8, page 218.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 11th day of **January, 1935.**

CHEROKEE REALTY & TRUST CO.,
Trustee

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50440
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Thomas H. Grigsby vs. Irene S. Grigsby

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Irene S. Grigsby is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of January, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
O. Jewell, Atty. 1-28

Code Enforcement Cases Won by NRA

Courts Uphold Government Attorneys in 93.3 Per Cent of Cases; Good Effect of Decisions Held Likely.

Washington, Jan. 10.—With a new and improved method of handling NRA code enforcement litigation, it is stated that quicker and more effective action is being secured, with the likelihood of a good effect upon many concerns inclined to be recalcitrant.

Federal courts have sustained the arguments of government attorneys in seventy-seven of the eighty-one court rulings concerning the national recovery administration and industrial codes during the eight weeks ended Dec. 25, according to an analysis made public by the NRA litigation division.

During the period the handling of court cases was greatly expedited and facilitated by the creation of the new position of special assistant attorney-general and the appointment of G. Stanleigh Arnold to the post. Much closer liaison between the NRA and the department of justice has resulted, and co-ordination of preparation of cases has been noticeably furthered.

The success obtained in legal actions during the Nov. 1-Dec. 25 period increased to 93.3 per cent the percentage of rulings favorable to the government in code cases.

Since the litigation division of the NRA was created in March, 1934, it has docketed 909 cases and obtained 210 court rulings. Only fourteen of the adjudications were against the government's position and one has since been overruled on appeal. There have so far been three rulings by appellate courts, all favorable. In no case has an appeal been decided against the NRA.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHATTANOOGA FIREMEN'S CREDIT UNION OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
At the Close of Business December 31, 1934

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$4,885.50
Due from Banks and Bankers (on demand)	5.46
Total	$4,890.96

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid In Shares	$4,217.52
Surplus Fund	12.76
Undivided Profits Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	660.68
Total	$4,890.96

I, S. O. Kinsey, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true and that the schedules on the pages of this statement fully cover and correctly represent the true state of the several matters contained therein, to the best of my knowledge and belief; and do further swear that since the last return made to the superintendent of banks, of the condition of the bank, that the bank, through its officers, has not violated or evaded any obligation imposed by law.

S. O. KINSEY, Pres.

Attest:
C. W. HAYES
W. D. TATE
H. S. ELKINS, Secy.-Treas.
STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COUNTY OF HAMILTON

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of January, 1935.

T. R. CUTHBERT,
Notary Public.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50728
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Howard Cook vs. Orlean Cook

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Orlean Cook is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of January, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
W. J. Counts, Atty. 1-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50719
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

W. G. Myrick vs. Maggie Myrick

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Maggie Myrick is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of December, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 1-25

President's National Campaigners on "Polio"

When President Roosevelt recently consented to "lend" his 53rd birthday anniversary on Jan. 30, 1935, to a nation-wide ball, proceeds of which will be used to fight infantile paralysis, again the country's attention was focused on the seriousness of the disease.

The map above shows the number of orthopedic hospitals in the United States recognized by the American Medical Association, and their location. These 69 today carry the load in giving treatment to the 200,000 persons in the country who bear the handicaps of the disease. Seventy cents of every dollar raised this year will go to aid these victims in communities raising the money.

The other 30 cents will be turned over to the President's Birthday Ball Commission for Infantile Paralysis Research headed by Col. Henry L. Doherty (lower center) of New York and Miami, who was chairman of the 1934 Birthday Ball for the President and was recently appointed to serve in the same capacity in 1935.

Vice-chairman is Jeremiah Milbank (lower right) of New York, treasurer and trustee of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled and a noted philanthropist. Paul de Kruif, formerly a bacteriologist at Rockefeller Institute and famous as an author, will be secretary, while Edward S. Harkness (lower left), a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital and of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, will be the treasurer.

Other members of the Commission are Felix M. Warburg, Senator James Couzens, John S. Burke, Edsel B. Ford, Lessing Rosenwald, Mrs. Nicholas Brady and Raymond B. Fosdick.

LIFE OF DIME CIGARETTE AT STAKE SAYS LABOR MUST GO TO THE RESCUE

By O. R. STRACKBEIN
Executive Secretary, the Allied Tobacco Trades Council.

Unless the 10-cent cigarettes, such as "Wings" and "Twenty Grand," both of which bear the union label, are given tax relief from the present congress their future will be very uncertain. The Brown & Williamson Tobacco corporation and the Axton-Fisher Tobacco company, both located in Louisville, Ky., are fighting an uphill battle to continue selling their cigarettes at 10 cents per package.

The principal difficulty experienced by these union employers lies in the increased leaf cost brought about by crop curtailment, the paying of a processing tax and the high internal revenue tax. At the same time these firms have been paying better wages than their non-union competitors, better known as the Big Four, who sell their cigarettes at 18 cents per package.

The internal revenue tax exacted by the federal government amounts to 6 cents per package of 20 cigarettes. It makes no difference whether the cigarettes are sold at 10 cents per package or 15 cents. The result is that 60 per cent of the retail value of the 10-cent cigarette goes for federal taxes exclusive of the processing tax, while less than 50 per cent of the retail value of the higher priced cigarette goes for taxes.

During the past few years while the price of leaf tobacco was low the independent companies who make the 10-cent brands were able to pay the tax and yet realize a moderate profit; but with the price of leaf tobacco soaring and with the processing tax to pay, this margin is on the verge of disappearing completely. Since the 10-cent cigarette is not advertised it would undoubtedly be fatal to raise the price to 11 cents per package. Sales would fall off and the market would be taken over by the "Big Four," whose notorious record of profits on the one hand and low wages on the other has been the subject of much comment in recent months.

Labor is entitled to the purchase of cigarettes at 10 cents per package and there is no reason why labor should be forced to pay its cigarette funds into the coffers of some of the most anti-labor employers in the land who have waxed wealthy and powerful at the expense of labor and the farmer. The manufacturers of the 10-cent brands mentioned above, i. e., "Twenty Grand" and "Wings," have been fair employers. They run union shops. They pay better wages than the "Big Four," who manufacture "Camels," "Chesterfields," "Lucky Strikes" and "Old Golds." And they do this even though their margin of profits is less than half of that enjoyed by the "Big Four."

Furthermore, the union shops have done all within their power to bring about the adoption of a better code than the "Big Four" are willing to agree to. They have co-operated with labor, whereas the "Big Four" have fought labor. They have given labor its best argument for raising wages in the plants of the "Big Four."

But now they need labor's help in bringing about an equalization of the internal revenue tax by congress. Labor will be helping not only its friends but itself as well by supporting this effort to equalize the tax; for by so doing labor will help retain a cheaper cigarette on the market. Why should a 10-cent cigarette pay a tax of 60 per cent of its retail value while the 13-cent product pays only 46 per cent? That is not equality of taxation. It is discriminatory taxation.

What can labor do about it?

Labor can do a great deal about it. Labor organizations throughout the country can let their congressmen and senators know how labor feels about this question. If labor does not rise to the just defense of its friends it fails to make use of its most powerful weapon against unfair employers. The answer in this instance lies entirely with labor. The "Big Four" are a powerful group and unless their power is offset by a more powerful opposing force, the answer to the cigarette tax equalization question can be given beforehand.

Is U. S. in Danger?

"Is the United States of America in danger?" is the title of a communication offered this week by William R. Barney, commenting on a letter to the morning Times of last Sunday signed by Carter U. Farris, a local citizen, in which Mr. Farris professed to believe the trend of the times, and particularly the efforts of the American government to feed its hungry millions of unemployed, constitutes a danger to our present system, and "feels it his duty to protest against any further confiscation of private property and the further encroachment of the government in business." Mr. Barney's letter follows:

A letter in last Sunday's paper, headed "Capitalism in Danger," calls for serious thought. We are just what we are and nothing else. What is done has to be done, if we progress; otherwise we stagnate. Sociology is the science of the constitution, evolution, and the phenomena of human society. This science is taught in schools and colleges.

A socialist is one who knows sociology, or a student of that science. Therefore, I am not a socialist, only a citizen of the United States of America coming from Colonial lineage. As I read history, capitalism of this day was toryism in the days of our revolution for independence. The signers of our Declaration of Independence, the preamble of our constitution, the statesmen that drew up the constitution, and all subsequent statesmen, even to our day, carry only the idea of maintaining the sovereignty of the American nation; laboring for "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," not for capitalism (toryism).

The Tories of revolutionary times were those who benefited under the existing conditions. Just so are the capitalists, and those who benefit now, are well satisfied and write and talk to continue the present nightmare. But the 22,000,000 that want the right to earn a living for themselves and their dependents want only the rights our Declaration of Independence defines for them and the constitution guarantees to all the nation.

If I read history right, the Tories were in the majority—that is, they and their "yes men;" likewise the same applies to capitalism and its "yes" adherents.

Be that as it may, or was, we are all satisfied that the United States of America prevailed, and are proud of our country. I was taught as a boy and man to revere our ancestors, who made the United States of America a fact, and to respect the slogans such as "United we stand; divided we fall," "one for all, and all for one," and too many others to mention.

Capitalism, as well as Toryism, may have held its proper place in sociology, but as we outgrow methods they must be discarded for better and more adequate means of establishing the common weal of the nation. WM. R. BARNEY, SR.

(In acknowledging receipt of two unsigned communications on current events, The Labor World desires to again point out the fact that we cannot publish letters unless they contain the signatures of the writers. Such signatures may not be used, but must be given as an evidence of good faith. This is a necessary rule of all well-regulated publications.—Editor.)

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163
Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

Quick Action! for Colds "FLU"
Gordon's No. 30
200,000 people can't be wrong.
Bottles, 25c up.
At Your Nearest Dealer!
Or Phone 8-3912
GORDON DRUG COMPANY

Patronize our Advertisers.

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!
Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!
Why not . . . YOU?
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EVERY 3 MINUTES OF THE WORKING DAY
The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
PAYS A CLAIM
TO
Somebody Somewhere
Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

LABOR DISPUTE
on between
RIALTO and STATE THEATERS
and This Local
Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY
TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices
East Lake Yard, 3508 7th Ave., Phone 3-1075
Roseville Yard, Lake Ave., Phone 3-1157
We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

EVENING TRADE and INDUSTRIAL CLASSES
. . . at . . .
Vocational School
Beginning January 15 and 17, and continuing for 12 weeks, classes will be offered in Electrical Work, Boiler Code, Drafting and Blue Print Reading, Commercial Art, Shop Mathematics, Shop Science, Salesmanship, Estimating for Building Trades, Technology of Textiles. In fact, any class will be organized where as many as 12 tradesmen apply for it, provided their occupation demands a knowledge of the subject.
For Detailed Information, Call 6-3321 or 6-8221
Technical and Vocational School
Fourth and Chestnut Street

Texas Lady Tells How Black-Draught Laxative Helps All Her Family

Here's how Black-Draught fills the needs of a family laxative in the home of Mrs. J. S. Stoker, Fort Worth, Texas: "The grown-ups in my family," she writes, "have always taken powdered Thedford's Black-Draught for biliousness, headaches and other ailments (due to constipation) and found it a reliable remedy. I was very pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I bought it and gave it to my little daughters, ages 6 and 4. They needed something to cleanse their systems and Syrup of Black-Draught acted well." . . . Your druggist sells this reliable laxative in both forms. "Children like the Syrup."

100 PER CENT. UNION

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926 MARKET STREET

Next to City Water Co.

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MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH

Opposite New Post Office

PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c

Sandwiches of All Kinds

Bottler or Draught Beer

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Prescriptions---Toilet Goods

Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times

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UNFAIR

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

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A. F. of L. Unemployment Figures Show Slight Increase Over Last Year

Big Industries, Apparently Bucking Both Government and Labor, Fail to Put People to Work.

Washington, Jan. 10.—According to careful surveys made by the staff of the American Federation of Labor, unemployment is greater than at this time last year. Many attribute this condition in part to the continued failure of big industries to re-employ men and women, while apparently bucking both the government and labor in a "last stand" fight against possible advance in labor organization and wages, the shortening of working hours and improvement of working conditions.

Meantime, relief expenditures have soared higher than ever. While work relief is being opposed by big business also, it is an outstanding fact that the relief millions have stimulated business to a very marked degree throughout the country.

President Green's Statement.

In releasing a summary of the figures, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made this revealing statement:

Unemployment increased in November, as is usual at this season, and trade union figures show that in December the increase continued. Our estimate for total unemployment in the country as a whole showed 420,000 more people out of work in November than October and trade union reports showed that 1 per cent of the membership lost their jobs in November and 3 per cent more were laid off in the first part of December. (From our weighted figures.) These increases in unemployment are similar in amount to those that occurred at this time of year in 1932 and 1933; they are considerably smaller than in 1931 and 1930.

The striking fact about this month's report, however, is that unemployment is higher than last year's level by more than 400,000. In November last year our revised figures, which have been corrected by the census figures recently made available, show that 11,030,000 were out of work while in November this year 11,459,000 were unemployed. The revised figure for October was 11,039,000.

The rise in unemployment is due largely to the normal increase in population, which yearly adds more than 400,000 to the army of job seekers. Our industries have not created enough jobs in the last twelve months to put these boys and girls to work, or, if they have found jobs, it has been at the expense of some older persons employed.

Comparing the year's employment gains and losses in the different industries, the figures show a striking decline of employment on farms, due largely to the drought. In November this year, some 200,000 farm laborers who had work last year were unemployed. In construction and on the railroads also, unemployment increased during the year, while in manufacturing, coal mines and wholesale and retail trades there were slight gains.

Trade union figures for the first part of December show an interesting development; employment in building construction gained in December for the first time since our union reports were started in 1928 and the gain this year put 2 per cent of the membership back to work. It seems probable that this is due to the federal housing program.

With unemployment higher than last year and a large part of the unemployed without regular work for one or two years or even more, relief need has increased rapidly. September figures show 1,100,000 fore families, or 5,000,000 more individuals on relief rolls than in September last year and reports from 145 cities show 3 per cent more on relief in October than September and 2 per cent more in November than October and relief payments higher by 10 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, in those two months.

These figures point to the increasing seriousness of the unemployment problem. Industry has failed to put men and women to work. The responsibility falls on the government to find employment for those who have been denied a chance to earn their bread.

A. F. of L. Executive Council Meets in Washington, January 29

Washington, Jan. 10.—A meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been announced for Jan. 29, 1935, to be held at the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington.

While a special meeting was held in San Francisco, immediately following the 54th annual convention of the federation, this is the first regular meeting of the new council, which now contains eighteen members.

No special announcement of business to be acted upon has been released thus far, but it is held as reasonably certain that the council will be afforded the opportunity to accomplish considerable work of a constructive nature. Among matters awaiting consideration is selection of a city for the 55th annual convention of the A. F. of L. to be held this year.

The present Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is composed of the following: President, William Green; secretary, Frank Morrison; treasurer, Martin F. Ryan; first vice-president, Frank Duffy; second vice-president, T. A. Rickert; third vice-president, Matthew Woll; fourth vice-president, John Coefield; fifth vice-president, Arthur O. Wharton; sixth vice-president, John N. Weber; seventh vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet; eighth vice-president, George M. Harrison; ninth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin; tenth vice-president, William L. Hutcheson; eleventh vice-president, John L. Lewis; thirteenth vice-president, David Dubinsky; fourteenth vice-president, Howard C. Bates; fifteenth vice-president, Edward J. Gainor.

Basketball Card Called "Classic"

The greatest basketball classic of the year will be presented at the Memorial auditorium Monday night when the world champion Celtics meet the southern champion Ford V-8 club, according to the promoters.

On the same card will be both City High and Central and Baylor and McCallie.

The Celtics will give a one-hour basketball lesson before the game, it was announced.

MEAT TRADE GETS CODE.

Washington.—A new NRA code of fair competition for the retail meat trade went into effect Dec. 31. The big packing industry is not yet under the NRA. A separate schedule, amounting to a supplementary code, was approved for the Kosher meat retailers. Labor provisions of the retail meat code follow closely those of the retail food and grocery code. Maximum working hours are set at forty-eight a week, at minimum wages of $10 to $15 a week, with a $1 differential in the south, hours and wages both being regarded by labor as entirely inadequate. The schedule of the Kosher trade established minimum wages of $25 in cities over 1,000,000 population and $20 elsewhere for employes engaged in preparing and cutting meats for sale, or assisting in such work.

President's Picture for Schools.

Washington.—The federal office of education announces that a photograph of President Roosevelt, especially inscribed by the chief executive, "To the pupils and teachers of the United States," and signed Franklin D. Roosevelt, is now available to every school child and teacher in the country. When John W. Studebaker became U. S. commissioner of education, he discovered the need of a good picture of the president, to meet the many requests received. The new picture is used as an insert in the current issue of "School Life," official publication of the federal office of education. They may be obtained from the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Another thing that gives a man "pain in the neck" is this overlasting chant about "honor among thieves." What evidence is there that there is any more honor among thieves than among the rest of us?

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

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By permission of the Government, we have reduced the price of our Special Furnace and Hot Blast Heater Coal as follows:

One-Ton Lots..... $3.54

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Phone 6-5213

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.

We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.

Just ask your old time brother union man.

The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper

S. J. EDWARDS STORES

2219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE 2106 EAST MAIN STREET

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CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE

MILLER BROS. CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS. CO.

72nd. Mill-End Sale 72nd.

The Biggest Clothing "SCOOP" of the Year!

Manufacturer's Stock Cleaned for This Great Sale of

Men's SUITS and TOPCOATS

There's No "If's and And's" About It! This Is the Kind of Sale That Will Set the Whole Town Talking

1,000 Men's Worsted Suits

Purchased for This Sale

$16.75 • $18.75

New 1935-35 Styles

Single and double-breasted, sports back and conservative suits in worsteds, twists, hop sackings and basket weaves; in grays, blues, oxfords and browns.

Sizes 34 to 50

Regulars, Longs, Shorts, Stouts and Long and Short Stouts

Miller Bros Co

COURTS MAY PASS ON GEORGIA ARMY'S ACTIVITIES

Southern Workers Gather Sunday at Capital

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 18, 1935 — Number 39

VICTIMS THREATEN CIVIL SUITS AGAINST MILITIA 'TERRORISTS'

Reports of "Barbarous Treatment" Come From Detention Camp.

Thirty-three Prisoners Alleged to Have Been Herded Together in Filthy Shack and Forced to Endure Hardships in Effort to Break Their Morale.

Allegations that Rossville hosiery strikers and citizens were "treated barbarously" while in the detention camp at Fort McPherson have been made by George L. Googe, of the American Federation of Labor, and John W. Edelman, representing the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, in a communication addressed to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The statement by the labor men included a very broad intimation that suits would be launched in the courts against the Georgia militia officials for illegal arrest.

"Every effort was made by the company commander of the guards, Capt. Black, to terrorize the strikers before their release into signing papers agreeing not to enter the state," allege Googe and Edelman.

"We are informed that not a single one of the prisoners waived their rights to secure legal redress and the organized labor movement will aid all those who have the courage to assert their claims against the guards or the state of Georgia," the statement continues. "Strikers when released were verminous as a result of the filthy conditions in the quarters in which they were imprisoned at Fort McPherson and many were ill because of barbarous and wretched treatment while under detention," Googe and Edelman allege. "Thirty-three prisoners were herded together in a filthy garage 63 feet by 39 in size located just below the rifle range at Fort McPherson. There were no sanitary facilities in the building and guards frequently failed to take prisoners to the latrines. Despite the fact that two of the strikers were suffering from acute cases of 'trench mouth,' only one drinking cup and a tin pail were provided for drinking purposes. "The floor of the garage was thick with dust and dirt which choked up the lungs and noses of the prisoners. The furnace leaked and sickened the men with coal-gas fumes. An adjoining storeroom was alive with rats and mice which kept the men awake at night. The odor of carbide prevailed in the place was most noxious.

(Continued on Last Page)

Local Typos Pass Talmadge Lines; Captured at Miami

Camp and White Run Gauntlet of Georgia Napoleon With Cards in Pockets.

Two local printers, Stewart Camp and Hugh White, of the Times composing room force, had a most remarkable experience this week, according to letters to friends, which said friends are still trying to figure out.

These two gentlemen motored to Miami, Fla., for a visit with relatives, and upon arrival at their destination were arrested and held by Miami police for nine hours, as "suspicious characters," being refused even the opportunity to phone any one of many prominent citizens there to establish their identity. All of which, naturally, has made the boys somewhat "sore" at the Miami police force.

But there was nothing particularly remarkable about that unfortunate experience. The angle which local friends cannot understand is how Messrs. Camp and White traveled through Talmadge's domain, with their union cards in their pockets, without running afoul of the Georgia army and being incarcerated in the bull-pen established allegedly by the great commander-in-chief of the armed forces of that state for working men who dare belong to a trade union or question the absolute authority of their bosses. Local citizens suggested the possibility that the "soldiers" had been tucked in their beds for a much-needed rest after their strenuous campaign, while the officers may have been more or less incapacitated following a reception, dancing, etc., in celebration of their great military victory at Rossville and the capture of many prisoners from the ranks of the enemy.

It is rumored that the Chattanooga printers will take a circuitous route on their return home, in order to avoid the domain of the Georgia Napoleon and his minions.

DEFIES LABOR BOARD ORDER.

Greenville, S. C.—The Clinton mills, of Clinton, S. C., has definitely refused to reinstate employes who were out on strike with the United Textile Workers of America, even though ordered to do so by the national textile relations board, it is stated here. W. J. Bailey, president of the mills, issued a statement in which he indicated that if the NRA wishes to take away his Blue Eagle "they will just have to do it."

Dairy Workers Celebrate First Anniversary

Local Union Enjoys Splendid Success in First Year of Existence.

First anniversary of Local 428, Dairy Workers, was celebrated this month with appropriate ceremonies, including presentation of a beautiful loving cup to the retiring president, B. F. Harrison, in appreciation for services rendered. The presentation was made by Arnold Morgan.

The Dairy Workers union is the only local of its nature in the south, and during the first year of its existence has enjoyed remarkable success. Working agreements have been signed with eight creameries, and a splendid spirit of co-operation is being enjoyed by all parties affected.

H. H. Bodenheimer was named president for the ensuing term, with the following "assistants:"

Vice-President—H. E. King.

Business Agent—B. Z. Cooley.

Secretary-Treasurer—B. F. Harrison.

Recording Secretary—M. L. Brown.

Trustees—J. T. Bowles, J. T. Johnson and M. L. Cox.

The Dairy Workers are urging every union man and woman to insist on milk and cream from a union dairy. Newly-elected officers expressed the hope that all members will be present at the next regular meeting, Jan. 22, in order that the year's program may be outlined with the advice and counsel of each and every one.

Sims Again Heads Bakery Workers

Curtis R. Sims, who has served the local Bakery Workers during the hectic first months of its organization, was again chosen president at the annual election last Saturday. Other officers are:

Vice-President—Ed Wilkey.

Secretary-Treasurer—R. J. Gentry.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—Miss Helen Lawrence.

Sergeant-at-Arms—C. B. Norwood.

Trustees—George Hattenbach, E. N. Davis and G. G. Pack.

Despite numerous difficulties, the Bakers and their allied craft, the Bakery Salesmen, have made splendid progress during the year, and are expecting a most successful year of 1935.

LIVING COSTS UP.

According to statistics issued by Secretary of Labor Perkins, living costs for families of workers' earning less than $2,000 a year rose by 1.8 per cent during the five months from July 1 to Nov. 30. The announcement was made Jan. 8. Secretary Perkins said: "The index of living costs compiled by the bureau of labor statistics for November was 138.9, as compared with 136.4 in June." In June, 1933, one year before, the index figure was 128.3, which shows an increase since then of 10.6 per cent.

COLORADA FUEL HIRES MEN.

Pueblo, Colo.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has reopened its rail mill, resulting in the hiring of 600 additional steel workers. It is stated the mill is starting a seven-weeks' run on a 22,000-ton order received by the company from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company.

CARPENTER WORKS AT 100.

Fort Worth, Tex.—On Jan. 15, 1935, W. H. Bilson, local carpenter, will be 100 years of age and he announced in advance that he expected to work as usual on his century anniversary date. Mr. Bilson, whose life has been a veritable "housing program," started at the carpenter trade when he was 14 years old and has worked at the trade for the past eighty-six years.

CHURCHES SEEK STRENGTHENING OF LABOR RULES

Federal Council Urges More Power.

WOULD PROTECT FARM WORKERS

Resolution Demands Extension of "New Deal Provisions.

An appeal for strengthening the authority of national and regional labor boards and also their extension to cover labor relations in large-scale agriculture, such as is found in the Imperial Valley in California, was made public Monday by the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The resolutions, as adopted by the governing body of the church council, were as follows:

Whereas, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has from its beginning contended for the right of labor as well as of employers to organize and deal collectively through representatives of their own choosing as the most hopeful method of assuring orderly, just and co-operative industrial relations; be it

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, while recognizing that all parties involved—labor, employers and the general public—have rights and liberties which must be conserved, favors the strengthening of the authority and effectiveness of impartial national and regional labor boards.

Whereas, there are to be found especially among migrant workers in agriculture in various parts of the country, particularly low labor standards in wages, hours and working conditions, resulting at times in grave disturbances, in violence, vigilantism and the suppression of civil liberties such as occurred last year in Imperial Valley, California, and in Ohio and other states; be it

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America feels that the cause of humanity, justice and industrial peace calls for the provision of orderly means for the adjustment of labor relations in such areas. The committee, therefore, favors the extension of the national and regional labor boards or similar machinery to cover employed labor in large-scale agriculture, including migrant workers.

This action by the Federal Council, according to a statement made by Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary of the council, grew out of an extended study of the situation by Rev. James Myers, industrial secretary.

"UNFAIR LIST" NOT ABOLISHED.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—The Central Labor union here has given consideration to a demand of a citizens' committee that its "unfair list" be abolished and has advised the committee that it cannot act favorably upon any such demand. It is said thirteen local business firms are on the alleged "unfair list."

HUNGARY GETS BUS ORDERS.

Budapest, Hungary.—It is reported that orders for fifty-seven rail busses have been received by Hungarian manufacturers from Argentina and Egypt. The orders will keep 2,000 Hungarian workers out of the unemployed ranks for a year.

Truck Drivers Called to Meet Again Sunday

Local 594 Sponsors Another Open Session at Roosevelt Hall Sunday at 2.

Another open meeting for all white truck drivers in the city is being sponsored by Local 594, Taxi and Truck Drivers, for Sunday afternoon at 2, at Roosevelt hall, and President Simmons expects a great gathering. In a message addressed to the workers President Simmons explains:

"There will be several able speakers to explain the labor movement in Chattanooga and why you should be in the labor movement and a member of some union.

"We want all truck drivers to be present at this meeting.

"This meeting is of vital interest to all truck drivers who are not getting what their time is worth. We are trying to get better working conditions and more pay.

"If the boss is paying you all you are worth and you are satisfied with your present conditions, it would be useless for you to be there. We are trying to help those who are not satisfied with their present conditions.

"Be there and find out how you can better your conditions. Bring all the white truck drivers you can get to come."

Branch 53 Loses Two Loyal Members

Editor Labor World:

Will you please print this in The Labor World? It is regrettable that Branch 53 is losing two of their most loyal members, Misses Catherine Smith and Bessie McCaig, who are leaving for Philadelphia, where they will be employed after Jan. 21. Miss Smith and Miss McCaig have been active and popular members. Although we regret they are leaving, the members of Branch 53 wish them the best of luck.

EDITH SMITH, Secretary.

Warns on Arms At Mine Hearing

Following Miners' Charges of Terrorism, Coal Labor Board Head Threatens to Take Weapons from Witnesses or Spectators.

Pineville, Ky., Jan. 17.—Charles B. Barnes, chairman of the bituminous coal labor board, made it plain that no attempts at intimidation will be tolerated at hearings here on complaint of Harlan county miners against terrorism of operators.

Members of the United Mine Workers of America charged at the first day's hearings that operators had violated wage agreements and sought to intimidate workers by gun play in Harlan county, notorious for its mine operators' bitter anti-unionism. Following the testimony, Barnes, tall, broad-shouldered and white-haired, said slowly and emphatically:

"I may be old and not very strong, but if I know there is a man in this house with a gun I am going to take it off of him."

A moment of silence was broken by a burst of applause.

Previously, in reply to William Turnblazer, district president of the union, who declared that miners feared discharge if they testified before the board, Barnes declared that such action would result in fines or imprisonment for operators.

After two representatives of the United Mine Workers testified as to acts of violence and intimidation of miners by Harlan county deputy sheriffs, Van A. Bittner, labor representative of the board, declared that if Gov. Laffoon failed "to clean up" the county and to remove Sheriff Middleton, President Roosevelt should be asked to take action.

TWO-DAY SESSION TO CONSIDER MANY LABOR PROBLEMS

Child Labor, Compensation, Hours and Wages to Be Discussed.

Governors of Twelve Southern States to Attend. Secretary Perkins, Gov. McAlister on Program of Great Meeting Scheduled for State Capital.

Organized labor leaders from fourteen southern states are called to an emergency council in Nashville Sunday and Monday by George L. Googe, chairman of the American Federation of Labor organization committee in the south, to discuss means of preventing or limiting the use of troops in strike situations and to outline policies or other vital issues relating to the functioning of labor relations and compliance boards in this area. A. C. Kamin and T. R. Cuthbert, president and secretary, respectively, of Central Body, will officially represent the Chattanooga movement.

Mr. Googe has called an executive meeting at the Labor Temple in Nashville on Sunday and a larger meeting on Monday morning. On Sunday afternoon the entire labor group will attend the community meeting in Nashville to be addressed by Miss Frances Perkins, United States secretary of labor.

"I have been instructed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to make every effort to have a wide and representative attendance from the ranks of labor in the southern states attend the conference which Miss Perkins is calling with the governors of the southern states on the 21st to discuss social security legislation," Mr. Googe told The Labor World.

"Because of the critical nature of the situation which has developed as a result of the misuse of troops as a strikebreaking agency in the Rossville hosiery and other strikes I am calling the responsible labor officials in from the entire south to plan a fight against these illegal and unwarranted tactics. There are other issues which require concerted action at once, especially the question of the breakdown of the effectiveness of labor boards and compliance enforcement agencies in this area. We will certainly be faced with serious strikes again in the near future if governmental bodies are not enabled by peaceful means to force employers to respect Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act and to have codes complied with.

"The trade union movement in the south is vitally

(Continued on Last Page)

Plan Formation Of Label League By 'Womenfolks'

Crosby Says Meeting to Be Called Soon—Appeals for Purchase Union Goods.

E. E. Crosby, chairman of the label committee of Central Body, said this week the committee is planning formation of a Woman's Trade Union league for Chattanooga, and much encouragement has already been received on behalf of the movement.

Mr. Crosby pointed out that such organizations have been successful in other communities, and with the unusually large number of ladies now carrying union cards in Chattanooga, he predicted one of the most effective leagues of this character in the country, when the organization "gets going."

Appealing for purchase of union-labeled articles, Mr. Crosby said:

"Help your brother keep his card by buying the products he produces. Make more work for a union brother and that will encourage the merchants to handle more labeled goods for the ones that want to buy them. Do not merely be a card man or woman, but a real unionist.

"Some of the older union members can see the progress the label is making and it is a little easier to obtain them, but there is not enough demand and use of the label yet.

"If you can't find an ad in The Labor World for the union articles you want get in touch with someone on the label committees and they will help you get it.

"Plans are now being made to call a meeting in the near future for forming a Woman's Union Label league so the wives, husbands, sons and daughters of the members of organized labor can belong to a union and have more people demanding the union work card and label."

ORIGINAL ENGRAVER.

The engraving of book plates has become an important industry in America, employing several thousands of union workmen. A recent inquiry revealed that the first American book plate of which there is record was engraved by Nathaniel Hurd, of Boston, for Thomas Dering, away back in the year 1740.

For a whole hour the captain had been lecturing his men on the "duties of a soldier," and he thought that now the time had come for him to test the results of his discourse.

Captain: "Private Murphy, why should a soldier be ready to die for his country?"

Private Murphy (a smile flitting across his face): "Shure, captain, you are quite right. Why should he?"

If he remembers the bicycle built for two, he is old enough to be your grandfather.

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1914, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1935.

What Next!

A new photoelectric cell, which can utilize directly the energy of sunlight to drive a tiny electric motor, was recently demonstrated before the New York Electrical society. The device is said to point the way toward man's age-old ambition—harnessing the energy of the sun.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When is Child Labor day?

A.—Following a custom of nearly thirty years, the national child labor committee has designated the last week-end of January for the observance of Child Labor day. The dates will be Jan. 26-28. The keynote this year will be ratification of the federal child labor amendment.

* * *

Q.—How many more ratifications are necessary to make the child labor amendment part of the constitution?

A.—Sixteen. The following states have not ratified the amendment: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming.

Wisdom

Where freedom makes itself known in a people or even in the soul of a single man or woman, there democracy begins—Edward Carpenter.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AND AIR.

The new archives building, in Washington, erected with union labor, where government documents will be stored, has no windows. It will be lighted and "aired" artificially.

Lady Went Back To Taking CARDUI and Was Helped

For severe periodic pains, cramps or nervousness, try Cardui which so many women have praised, for over fifty years. Mrs. Dora Dungan, of Science Hill, Ky., writes: "Several years ago, when I was teaching school, I got run-down and suffered intensely during menstruation periods. I took Cardui and was all right again. After I was married, when I felt all rundown and was irregular, I always resorted to Cardui and was helped." ... It may be just what you need. Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. Sold in $1 bottles.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
Phone County 5605-J

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Boarding Expert Training
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WALKER'S RIDING ACADEMY
T. B. WALKER, Owner
Phone 2-2812
East Chattanooga, Tenn.
Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

Reaction Busy for Child Labor

Announcement by Senator Fletcher Morgan, of Hamilton county, that he will oppose ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution was deplored by local citizens who had hoped that the entire Hamilton delegation would heed the strong plea of President Roosevelt and the recommendation of Gov. McAlister in favor of that progressive bit of proposed legislation.

Chattanoogans who visited the capital city this week declared all the forces of reaction and anti-Rooseveltism in this section appear to be mobilizing to defeat the amendment, and thus keep Tennessee in the class of backward states which consistently refuse any progressive legislation. The time-worn "arguments" against the amendment are being used by opponents—the farmer's boy will not be allowed to do the chores, the daughter cannot wash the dishes or sweep the floor if the amendment is passed, and various similar silly twaddle shrewdly designed to impress the rural legislator and the uninformed.

Twenty states have already ratified the proposed amendment, but sixteen more are necessary, in order that it may have the two-thirds majority as required for proposed amendments.

Now comes the good news that labor is being backed in this fight of the people by the national non-partisan committee for ratification of the child labor amendment, recently formed in New York. Charles C. Burlingame, ex-president of the New York City bar, is president of the committee and members include: Newton D. Baker, Samuel Seabury, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Dean Roscoe Pound, Bishop Francis J. McConnell and Miss Grace Abbott. This committee also announces it will fight for ratification in 1935. Technical objections raised some time ago by the American Bar association were overcome by legal opinions of members of this committee.

Hope for success of the drive for ratification is brightened also by indorsement by twenty-seven governors of states, twelve of them in states which have not yet voted to ratify.

Ratification has been strongly urged by President Roosevelt as "the obvious method of maintaining the present gains" achieved under NRA codes.

Social Security on the Way!

President Roosevelt's Committee on Social Security is reported to have drafted three distinct social security measures for the immediate consideration of Congress. It is practically assured that others will follow later. The three to be recommended for prompt passage are: (1) Unemployment insurance, (2) Old-age pensions, (3) Widows' pensions.

It is understood in advance of official announcement that the following plans will be recommended:

1. Unemployment insurance, to be partially financed by the Federal Government through a payroll tax not exceeding 2 per cent. The money would be paid as a partial subsidy to states adopting laws conforming to a Federal standard.

2. Old-age pensions, to be operated under state laws with a partial subsidy from the Government on a matching basis. Funds for this subsidy would be drawn from a $100,000,000 appropriation which the President is expected to ask.

3. Widows' pensions on the same basis as old-age pensions, with funds provided by the same $100,000,000 appropriation.

Organized labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor is vitally interested in the whole subject of social security. The A. F. of L. has had a staff of experts making a careful study of all phases of social security and its representatives will be in position to render valuable aid in securing the right kind of laws.

It is gratifying to millions of people to know that social security is really "on the way!" It is a long-delayed blessing to humanity.

The Electric Age Coming

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company reports 1934 the best year in its history for sales of electrical appliances. Sales ran 73 per cent. above those of the previous year; and a very high percentage of those sales are for domestic equipment. Yet the company expects to sell 40 per cent. more electric refrigerators this year than it did last.

Which inspires two reflections.

First, the prophets from Senator Norris on, who have been saying that the American people are ready to use almost any amount of electric current if they can get it at a proper price, are being justified in their predictions. Indeed, they have helped to bring those predictions about. The TVA is not only a unique and so far amazingly successful social experiment; but as a salesman of electrical wares, it stands alone.

Speaking about the brains of Big Business, it is a joke that the first men in this country to slash electric rates on a large scale and insist on cheaper electric devices for the home were the college professors of the TVA, not at all the financiers of Wall Street.

But the other reflection inspired is not so comfortable. No one grudges the Westinghouse any decent measure of prosperity. But no one who has given much thought to the matter can doubt that electricity still sells too high over most of America; or that the difference between the cost of manufacture of electrical equipment, and its cost to the housewife, is simply enormous.

The high cost of selling is still with us.

Mars Raising Taxes Again

Mars grunted and snored in his uneasy sleep a short time ago; and the President of the United States asked Congress for $792,000,000 for the army and navy in the fiscal year beginning July 1 next. This is $180,000,000 more than has been set aside for the two services in the present fiscal year; and $312,000,000 more than was put to the same use last year.

President Roosevelt is not an alarmist; not a jingo. He is obliged to seek staggering sums from Congress for domestic relief; and would not be human if he did not wish to save on other matters. Yet he asks the largest military appropriations ever sought in peace time. Why?

Evidently, Mars is stirring. One disquieting circumstance is known to all. Japan has denounced the treaty by which herself and Britain and the United States limited naval armaments. But there are still almost two years before that treaty expires; and one would think it might be possible to negotaite a new agreement in that time.

One thing is sure: The increased military and naval appropriations make it more important than ever to carry on the Senate investigations of the munitions industry, so well launched by Senator Nye. If we are going to spend such sums on armaments, we should see that we at least get our money's worth, and that no war profiteers are boosting their expected gains by stimulating scares.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Congress is in session and congress is going to threaten to do all manner of things. Some it will do, some it will not do.

For example, it may do things to the order issued by Judge Grubb in Alabama, who issued an order stipulating that Alabama cities must secure his permission before they get PWA loans, on the ground that public plants would competo with the Alabama Power company.

That's a nice howdy. Judge Grubb is a federal judge and maybe something can be done by congress to get the judge's mind off the Alabama Power company. Stranger things have happened.

Congress may find time to get around to Judge Grubb and of course there are those in TVA who will make it their business to agitate that way.

* * *

Of a different complexion will be the fight over wages. Strangely enough, the president, proposing his enormous public works program, said that wages on such projects should be less than wages in surrounding employment.

If the program goes into operation the government will be about the biggest employer in the country. If the president's idea is carried out the government would become the payer of the lowest wages.

Wouldn't that be a nice new deal?

Maybe the president spoke without thinking through to the end of the trail on that issue.

But the building trades know what it means and they are ready to take the warpath to protect standards that have been a half century and more in the building.

Who wants to see the government setting a backward pace which all employers would do their level best to follow?

That way lies despair and disillusionment.

* * *

The president's birthday is to be celebrated throughout the nation. Labor is playing a great part.

The date is Jan. 30. Of the proceeds, 70 per cent will go to local institutions, under the direction of local committees, for the treatment of infantile paralysis victims. Thirty per cent will be used in research under direction of a national commission appointed by the president.

The president, a victim of infantile paralysis, gladly gives his name so that other sufferers must be helped. It is a noble thing in which labor gladly does its part.

Infantile paralysis knows no boundaries; it strikes without regard to race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude.

Labor last year brought fine credit to itself; it will do likewise this year.

* * *

Various arguments are advanced against the proposed 30-hour week.

Opponents say it won't work.

Possibly nobody can completely prove that it will work.

But this we know: Nothing else has worked.

Unemployment is not reduced materially. The average of all factory hours today is but slightly over thirty.

But if hours are cut, wages must stay where they are. There has been enough sharing of poverty.

It is time to share plenty.

Why doesn't someone figure out a recovery program based upon the use of plenty—plenty of machinery, plenty of materials, plenty of transport and the employment of plenty of idle workers.

Wouldn't that be interesting?

N. Y. Newspaper Workers Win Strike

Guild Reaches Agreement With Jewish Daily and Telegraph Agency — Newark Strikers Backed at Big Mass Meeting.

New York City, Jan. 17.—Striking employes of the Jewish Daily Bulletin and the Jewish Telegraph agency won a four-day walkout and returned to work under an agreement between the New York Newspaper Guild and Jacob Landau, publisher of the paper and managing director of the agency. Landau agreed to pay the employes $1,363 in back wages and promised reinstatement of all employes.

A new detailed contract between Landau and the Guild will provide the five-day week, a guild preferential shop and the setting up of a grievance committee for the settlement of disputes.

Newark, N. J.—The cause of the striking editorial workers of the Newark Ledger, who quit work in November, was championed at a big mass meeting held here by the Newark Newspaper Guild and the Essex Trades council. Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, and others spoke. A telegram from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed deep interest in the strike and expressed the hope that "collective bargaining and economic justice" would be won.

ELEVEN STATES GET $1,418,100.

Washington.—Twenty-two construction projects in eleven states will be made possible by PWA loans and grants totaling $2,418,100, it is announced by the public works administration. Officials estimated that the funds would give 15,533 man-months of direct employment in the eleven states concerned, and a greater amount of indirect employment where materials will be produced, in transportation, etc.

NAMED LABOR MEMBER.

Washington.—I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International union, has been chosen labor representative on the cigar manufacturing industry's labor complaint board.

COURT SETS BARBER PRICES.

Chicago.—Under a court order issued here, barbers cannot charge less than 25 cents for a shave or 50 cents for a haircut, the level fixed by the Master Barbers' association.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
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EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY
TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices
East Lake Yard 3508 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075
Rossville Yard Lake Ave. Phone 3-1157
We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

A Nickel at a Time—

IT costs a few cents a day to have a telephone—but it costs as much or more to try to do without it.

You pay for doing without a telephone a nickel at a time. Instead of calling the grocer or druggist, you have to make a trip. If you must get in touch with a friend, you have to go in person or send a message. And in bad weather, such trips are none too pleasant.

When an emergency comes and you want a doctor, fireman or the police QUICK—a few minutes delay may be costly. You would give a lot then for a telephone...

Let the telephone go to work for you right away. Just get in touch with the telephone business office, or any telephone employe you know. Then make a check, if you like, and you will find your telephone more than pays its way in convenience, comfort and protection.

L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager
Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.
(Incorporated)

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demend exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed by Perry J. Stanford and wife, Dora Stanford, nee Ola J. Stanford Graham (Ola Graham) widow, dated May 2, 1931, and recorded in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book Y, Volume 24, page [illegible] et seq., and under and by virtue of the undersigned's appointment as trustee and as successor-in-trust to the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, said appointment being dated December 28, 1934, and recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book Z, Volume 27, page 23, of specific reference to said deed of trust, and to said appointment of the undersigned as trustee and as successor-in-trust to the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, notice hereby made for a full recital of the powers and provisions contained in said deed of trust and in said appointment as trustee, said deed of trust being to secure the First Securities Company the sum of One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars for borrowed money evidenced by one promissory note dated May 2, 1931, in the principal sum of One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars, payable to the order of the First Securities Company, and due May 2nd, 1934, with interest from date until paid at the rate of six (6%) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 2nd day of November and May in each and every year thereafter; and default having been made in the payment of the principal sum due May 2, 1934; and default having been made in the payment of interest since that date; and said default continuing, the owner and holder of said note having demanded payment of the same, and said default continuing, the owner and holder of said note having demanded the foreclosure of said deed of trust for the purpose of paying said note, interest, costs, etc., as provided in said deed of trust; now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions contained in the said deed of trust, and pursuant to the provisions contained in the undersigned's appointment as Trustee, the Commercial National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1935,

at eleven o'clock A.M., at the west door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry, for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, and homestead, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate located in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, to-wit:

The northern portion of Lot Four (4), Block Two (2), Tades Addition to the City of Chattanooga, beginning at a point on the south line of East Third street 42 feet eastwardly from the east line of Pailmetto street and at the northeast corner of the property recently conveyed by J. C. Brooks and wife to Garnett B. Merriam by deed filed for registration April 9, 1931, running thence eastwardly along the south line of Third street 78 feet, more or less, to the northeast corner of said lot Four (4), thence southwardly along the east line of Lot Four (4) 110 feet, more or less, to the north line of a ten-foot private alley, thence westwardly along the north line of said alley 78 feet, more or less, to the eastern line of the property conveyed to William Johnson by deed registered in Book N, Vol. 18, page 288, of said register's office, thence northwardly along the east line of said Johnson's property and said Garnett B. Merriam property 110 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

Together with any rights in said 10-foot private alley on the south and subject to the rights of adjoining property owners in the use of said alley.

Subject to the requirements of zoning ordinance No. 1848 of the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., and any amendment of said ordinance.

Sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments. Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 11th day of January, 1935.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee,
By Robt. L. Hall, Vice-Pres.,
and Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed December 6, 1932, by Addie E. Hoge and husband, French Hoge, to secure James F. Chamberlain a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book O, Vol. 26, page 527 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which said deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for a full recital of the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of notes 6, 7 and 8, and said default continuing for more than thirty days, at the request of the holder of said notes representing said indebtedness, the Cherokee Realty and Trust Company, of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1935,

the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning on the north line of East Ninth street at a point 24.52 feet east of the corner of East Ninth and Magnolia streets, thence northward 110 feet to a point 24.97 feet from the east line of Magnolia street; thence at right angles eastwardly 21.63 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Magnolia street 110 feet to the north line of East Ninth street; thence westwardly along the north line of East Ninth street 21.18 feet to the beginning point and being a part of the lot conveyed to the grantor by William Brock and wife, by deed of record in Book V, Vol. 8, page 218.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 11th day of January, 1935.

CHEROKEE REALTY & TRUST CO.,
Trustee

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50440
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Thomas H. Grigsby vs. Irene S. Grigsby

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Irene S. Grigsby is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of anuary, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
O. Jewell, Atty. 1-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50728
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Howard Cook vs. Orlean Cook

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Orlean Cook is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of January, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
W. J. Counts, Atty. 1-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50719
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

W. G. Myrick vs. Maggie Myrick

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Maggie Myrick is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of December, 1934.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 1-25

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of unior meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

STRIKE UP THE BAND

A social event which is expected to make the recent English royal wedding seem like a garden party will embrace more than 5,600 American communities on the night of January 30, when the entire nation will celebrate President Roosevelt's fifty-third birthday anniversary with dances for the benefit of infantile paralysis victims throughout the country. More than four million persons and every important orchestra in the country are expected to take part. Above (center) is a typical Birthday Ball gathering, assembled under the auspices of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas at Kansas City last year. Insert (upper right) some New York social registrites laying plans for the Waldorf Astoria Birthday Ball in New York City. Left to right — Laura Brown, Lucretia Osborn, Doris Terhune and Pamela Prime, popular members of New York's younger set. Upper left, some of the infantile paralysis victims who will benefit by the parties. The girls pictured here, hospital attaches, were stricken with 137 co-workers during their heroic fight against the recent epidemic in Los Angeles. Seventy cents of every dollar raised this year will be retained by local communities to rehabilitate infantile paralysis victims. Thirty per cent will be turned over to a Birthday Ball Commission for Infantile Paralysis Research, appointed by the President, and under the chairmanship of Col. Henry L. Doherty, who is also national chairman of the 1935 Birthday Ball.

RAILROAD LABOR PRESSES DEMAND FOR LAW TO SET SIX-HOUR WORKDAY

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Representatives of railroad labor, meeting here, vigorously reiterated their demand for the six-hour day and other measures to increase employment on the railroads.

"Any program that has for its purpose the improvement of the efficiency of the railroad industry must comprehend a progressive shortening of the workday without any reduction in compensation," the Railway Labor Executives' association declared.

The association also announced that it would support bills to provide larger train crews, to limit the length of trains, to strengthen the liability claims of employes against the railroads, to cut maximum hours of duty from sixteen to twelve and to provide more adequate maintenance of tracks and more adequate supervision of signals.

Eastman Warning Disregarded.

The renewed declaration for the six-hour day came after the meeting had listened to a warning against its program, given by Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation. Immediately afterward George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and chairman of the meeting, read the opinion of the executive committee and declared that Eastman's statement would have no effect on the legislative program of the railway labor organizations.

"Their program has been introduced in congress and every possible effort will be directed toward securing its enactment into law during the present session," Harrison said.

More Jobs Vital Need.

In reiterating its stand for the six-hour day and other measures, the railway labor executives said:

"Railway labor now witnesses the fifth winter of the depression, with but little improvement in economic conditions. Their fellow-workers are still unemployed and many of them working only part time. To contemplate the institution of any program which will bring about further reduction in railway employment will only increase the suffering and misery now prevalent among the workers.

"Economic conditions will not be improved by a further loss of work opportunities. A shrinkage of rail facilities with a continuation of present policies and practices will intensify our difficulties.

"Railway labor believes that recovery of our industry must depend upon enlarging employment opportunities, reorganization of financially unsound carriers, regulation of competing forms of transportation and rehabilitation and modernization of the industry, so that it may furnish the character of service desired by the traveling and shipping public and a general revival of business.

"The shortening of the workday in the railroad industry would extend a ray of hope to approximately 1,000,000 railway employes who comprise one of the largest units of the national army of unemployed and would constitute a substantial contribution to the national industrial recovery program."

MINE UNION ASKS COAL BE MADE PUBLIC UTILITY

Washington, Jan. 17.—The United Mine Workers of America will propose to congress that the coal industry be given a utility status and thus subjected to strict government regulation, President John L. Lewis, of the union, announces.

The union measure, drawn up by Henry Warrum, general counsel of the organization, provides:

1. Creation of a commission to administer standards and rules fixed by congress as the industry is placed on a utility basis.
2. Fixing of minimum and maximum prices.
3. Allocation of production through tonnage quotas.
4. Collective bargaining.
5. A "reasonable" standard of wages and hours.
6. Just and adequate returns to investors.

In making public the union's proposal, President Lewis praised the conclusions of the national resources board on the coal industry and said these conclusions were embodied in the bill. The union had been assured that hundreds of substantial coal operators would support the bill, he said.

Playing Both Ends Against Middle

Cooleemee, N. C., Jan. 17.—Mill managements in this section of North Carolina are capitalizing to their own interest both the crop limitation payments of the federal government to farmers and the relief rolls of the federal relief administration. Workers who live in mill villages are being put on part time or laid off entirely, and left to depend on federal relief for a subsistence, while the mills replace them with nearby farmers.

These farmers have been the recipients this year of crop limitation checks from the government. Many of them for the first time in years have accounts with banks. They are being offered jobs in the mills, and generally at lower wages than are paid to workers living in the mill settlements and usually with an increase in the work load.

This in effect means lower payrolls for the mills, for the farmer who lives on his own nearby land and has the prospect next year of a crop limitation check from the government is not very particular as to the amount of "extra money" he earns during the winter by work in a cotton mill. Some of these mill worker-farmers this winter are banking the money paid to them in wages by the mills.

Meantime, the federal relief administration is meeting the cost of displaced workers who, without farms to turn to and dependent only on their mill jobs for a livelihood, must seek funds from the government to supplement their entirely inadequate part-time wages or cessation of wages altogether.

The post office is the one place in the nation where you can always get correct change. If you have a half-cent coming, they give you a half-cent stamp.

Resolutions

Members of Local 1785 have adopted the following resolution for Bro. John E. Pearce, member of this local and employed by the Volunteer mill:

Whereas, on Jan. 9, Bro. John E. Pearce, of this local, passed away at his home on Calhoun avenue; be it therefore

Resolved, That we take this means of expressing our sincere sympathy to his wife and children for their great loss; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be put upon our minutes, a copy sent to Mrs. Pearce and children and a copy sent to The Labor World for publication.

EDITH NUCKOLLS.

Members of Local 1785 have adopted the following resolution of sympathy for Mr. Jim Wilson, whose sister died recently:

Whereas, Mrs. S. E. Friddell, sister of Brother Jim Wilson, of this local, passed away; be it therefore

Resolved, That we take this means of expressing our sincere sympathy to Brother Wilson; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be put upon our minutes, a copy be sent to Brother Wilson and a copy sent to The Labor World for publication.

EDITH NUCKOLLS.

Members of Local 1785 have adopted the following resolution of sympathy for Mr. L. Burnette, whose wife died recently:

Whereas, Mrs. Burnette, wife of Brother L. Burnette, of this local, passed away at her home on Fourteenth street; be it therefore

Resolved, That we take this means of expressing our sincere sympathy to Brother Burnette and family for their great loss; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be put on our minutes, a copy sent to Brother Burnette and family and a copy sent to The Labor World for publication.

EDITH NUCKOLLS.

PREDICTS 10% INCREASE

New York.—Douglas G. Woolf, editor of the "Textile World," predicts a 10% increase in textile mill activities during 1935. "This is a conservative estimate," Woolf stated. "If it proves reasonably correct, it will mean that 1935 will be a 'normal' year, based on the 1923-1925 average."

$715,307 FOR RURAL HEALTH.

Washington. — Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has allocated $715,307 for carrying out 325 rural health projects in twenty-seven states. The amount came from a $1,000,000 fund obtained from the federal emergency relief administration. Additional allocations to the extent of the total fund are expected to be made.

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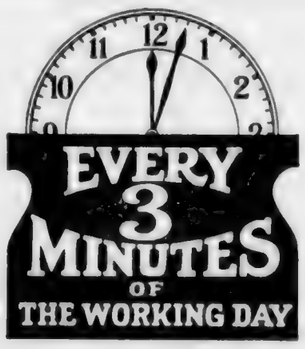

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Black-Draught For Dizziness, Headache Due To Constipation

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught several years and find it splendid," writes Mr. G. W. Holley, of St. Paul, Va. "I take it for dizziness or headache (due to constipation). I have never found anything better. A short while ago, we began giving our children Syrup of Black-Draught as a laxative for colds and little stomach ailments, and have found it very satisfactory." . . . Millions of packages of Thedford's Black-Draught are required to satisfy the demand for this popular, old reliable, purely vegetable laxative. 25¢ a package. "Children like the Syrup."

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It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

MORE ABOUT GEORGIA ARMY

(Continued from First Page)

"No towels or soap were issued for three days and even then not enough to go around. Only two meals a day were served and everyone was forced to stand up to eat. Letters written by the prisoners to their families have not been delivered. No newspapers were permitted in the camp except a clipped paper was circulated on the day that the prisoner Williams was forced by the guardsmen to write a letter declaring that the Georgia State Federation should not represent him in habeas corpus proceedings before the federal court.

"The strikers were threatened with summary court-martial in an effort to break their spirit, and the whole episode sounds like the barbarities of Hitler's terrorists rather than part of American justice."

Teacher: Tell me what water is?

Bright scholar: Water is the stuff that turns black when you put your hands in it.

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MORE ABOUT CONFERENCE

(Continued from First Page)

interested in the conference Miss Perkins is calling on social legislation and we are planning to launch the most vigorous drive in our history to have southern representatives in congress vote for social security bills; at the same time we shall attempt to co-ordinate our fight for concurrent, or similar, measures in the state legislatures. It is high time that the southern states modernize their laws for the protection of human rights.

"In view of the fact that the labor representatives will be coming to Nashville for Miss Perkins' conference with the governors we are seizing the opportunity to hold a conference on the menacing situation which now confronts the workers in the south.

"For months past organized labor in the south has been fighting the communist on the one hand, who is opposed to our American constitutional democracy, and on the other hand we have been obliged to contend with the high-handed and selfish employer who takes the position that the law was written in his special interest. Now we find ourselves attacked from a new quarter. Certain public officials who should maintain a policy of neutrality as between employers and labor have thrown the whole weight of government on the side of employers and against workers seeking to better intolerable and anti-social conditions of employment. It is absolutely essential that public opinion be so informed and aroused as to cause state and local governmental officers to live up to their pledges to administer the law in the interests of the entire population and not for any group or for any financial or employing interests."

CAPITAL UNIONISTS PREPARE FOR SESSIONS.

Nashville, Jan. 18.—Labor will be well represented at the conference of the governors and commissioners of labor at Nashville Jan. 20 and 21, during which W. E. Jacobs, commissioner of labor for Tennessee, has arranged for Frances Perkins, U. S. secretary of labor and first woman cabinet member, to give a public address in the War Memorial auditorium next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, instead of 7:30 p.m., as was originally announced.

The change in the time of the address, which will be community-wide in nature and the principal one delivered by Secretary Perkins during her visit here for the Southern Labor conference, was made in order that church services might continue as usual. Mr. Jacobs said.

Secretary Perkins will talk on "Labor Legislation and Economic Security," interpreting President Roosevelt's attitude toward the important new deal subjects.

Gov. Hill McAlister will also speak at the meeting. Mr. Jacobs will preside.

Sessions of the conference, to which the governors and commissioners of labor of the twelve southern states have been invited, will be held at the Hermitage hotel Monday. Each of the twelve governors will send an official delegation and in addition there will be 400 delegates to represent the American Federation of Labor in the south, Commissioner Jacobs said.

Child labor, minimum wages, hours of labor, workmen's compensation, occupational diseases, and unemployment insurance will be among the subjects discussed. An official delegation from each of the states will be present and will take definite action in regard to proposed state legislation to aid in the carrying out of the national labor and economic security programs.

The conference sessions will last all day Monday, with Secretary Perkins speaking again at a luncheon at the Hermitage hotel at 1 p.m. Monday night the official delegates appointed by the various governors will meet to take action on the matters discussed.

The meeting is being held by the division of labor standards of the U. S. department of labor and is the first of a series to be held throughout the nation. It is a follow-up of the Atlanta conference of two years ago and is expected to result in definite movements in regard to labor standards in the southern states.

Secretary Perkins, who is chairman of the president's committee on economic security, in her speech Sunday afternoon will interpret the President's viewpoint on this subject, and also his desires in regard to various pieces of labor legislation.

Round Table Talk Removes Strike Threat

Mill President Picks Arbiter to Make Impartial Decision; Bosses and Workers "Pulling Together."

Shelby, N. C., Jan. 17.—Mark up a victory for friendly conference and negotiation, for in Shelby this week was a victory that is epochal!

The result: A threatened strike dissipated. The management has demonstrated its fairness and good faith, and won the confidence of its employes in a greater measure than it has ever enjoyed. The employes have convincing evidence of the good faith of the managers from President Earl Hamrick down, and they have gone to work with a will, determined to make better quality cloth, get the maximum production, and help the mill make profits and have a successful year.

They have a slogan: No more depression for this mill; we all pull together.

It happened at the Eton mill, where trouble was imminent and a strike in prospect for the next morning. The management proposed to increase the work load, and there was a pay reduction in sight. Eight weavers would have lost their jobs. And then President Hamrick, with Overseers Quinn and Abercrombie, met with a union shop committee consisting of P. L. Davis, chairman; George Robertson, G. W. Frye and Paul R. Christopher, of the United Textile Workers of America.

In discussing the differences, President Hamrick made the proposal that Christopher, who is an expert weaver, go into the mill the next morning and weave on the looms himself, and make the decision as to the number of looms which each weaver should operate.

"We have confidence in Christopher and believe he will make a fair decision and we will abide by it," said Hamrick.

The committee accepted the offer, and next morning Christopher in his work clothes entered the mill at 6:30. He watched the weavers closely, and helped to pick-out, make start-ups, change the filling, draw in the ends, and all the other things that go with weaving. He counted the pick clock readings hourly, and checked the actual readings with what they should be.

Christopher tried to be fair to the management and fair to the workers. He knew the importance of his decision—what it would mean to the management and to the workers, and its effect in eliminating feeling of hostility on both sides at this time and in the future. He considered the effect of his decision on profits to the management, and what the work load would mean in production, both in quality and quantity, and in keeping men and women at work.

Christopher hoped that a strike could be avoided, for he realized the hostility and bitterness that would grow out of it. He studied the movements of each weaver, and the skill and rapidity with which they performed their tasks. After nearly four hours the management and the workers agreed that he had had enough time to make his decision.

Then he carefully explained his position to the management and to the workers, and his desire to be fair to each of them. He did not believe the work load should be increased, and he felt the change in pay unjustified as viewed from the tasks the weavers were performing. The management and the workers accepted all the points he laid down, and his decision went into effect.

The mill is humming along, the workers determined that the quality of its production shall be the best and that it shall have a good year. And they are "strong" for President Hamrick and his two overseers. "We are all pulling together," is the slogan, and there is a will behind it.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR!

With this issue, the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service enters upon its twenty-fifth year of service to the labor press and to the labor movement of America.

Throughout the past twenty-four years, the service has never missed an issue and it has consistently presented each week a summary of the outstanding news and views affecting the interests of all wage-earners.

There are a number of labor publications that have received the service ever since it was started, while many new ones have been added. The service has been pronounced as of very material benefit to all of these publications and as a vital factor in the sound progress of the great American labor movement.

To have served its mission so faithfully so long is ample reward for those concerned in its production and ample proof of the wisdom of the 1910 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which established it.

After the Strike

A member of the hosiery workers on strike at the Richmond Hosiery mills offers the following sidelight on the situation there. To the tune of "After the Ball," this trades unionist presents his viewpoint:

A little girl climbed an old man's knee,
Begged for a story, do papa, please!
Why are you lonely? Why are you sad?
Why do the workers call you a scab?
I'll tell it all, dear, I was to blame,
I was in with them until trouble came,
Then I thought it best, dear, to turn a scab,
Best to return, dear, to the job I had.

CHORUS

After the strike is over,
After the battle is won,
After the strikers return to their jobs
And the city gets rid of the scum,
Many a heart will be aching,
Although their hope seemed bright,
And many a scab will vanish,
After the strike.

Brave workers striking, standing side by side,
Striking for justice, striking with pride.
I was in with them—with them heart and soul,
But when the test came I left them in the cold.
I could not stand it with the yellow streak I had,
So that's why the workers call me a scab.

CHORUS

After the strike is over,
After the battle is won,
After a few politicians
Consider the work they have done,
Many a heart wil be aching,
Although their hope seemed bright,
Many of them will vanish,
After the strike.

The blonde, says a Baltimore investigator of racial types, is on the way out. Very well, hand us our hat.

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.
We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.
Just ask your old time brother union man.
The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper
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Poor Light Makes Studying Twice As Hard . . . and May Do Real Harm To Young Eyes!

READING and writing and 'rithmetic! Hard enough for a normal youngster to enjoy without being handicapped by poor light!

Your child may not know what the trouble is. But you can depend on this. The dimmer the light, the longer she'll take to study, and the more chance of serious eye strain!

You don't have to be a lighting expert to test the bulb in your child's lamp. Just sit in the chair she uses, and see if you can read this line of fine print without squinting at normal reading distance. If you can't, stop at the Mazda lamp dealer's tomorrow and get a new and brighter bulb, and ask for a free Lighting Check Chart.

To Avoid Eye Strain, Use Bulbs This Size

100 WATTS For large, single-socket reading lamps.
75 WATTS For two-socket and small single-socket reading lamps.
60 WATTS For triple-socket reading lamps, also wall and ceiling lights.

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 25, 1935 | Number 40

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Martin Francis Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, whose photo appears in the above group, died at his home in Kansas City Thursday, Jan. 17. Death was attributed to congestion of the lungs.

The deceased is survived by his widow, a married daughter and two sons, to whom the heartfelt sympathy of thousands of staunch friends in all walks of life is sorrowfully extended.

Martin Francis Ryan was born in Coldwater, Doddridge county, West Virginia, Oct. 23, 1874. He was educated in the public schools. Upon leaving school, he took up railroading as his life's work and promptly joined the union of his chosen craft, the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

His extensive and loyal service in the ranks of the union resulted in his election as a member of the executive board of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, in 1903. He was elected as general president of the organization in 1909 and held this very important office continuously until his death.

Martin Francis Ryan served continuously as a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor since 1923, and served as treasurer since 1928.

He was a prominent member of the Railway Labor Executives' association, which represents railroad workers in negotiations with the management of railroads. He was also treasurer of the Union Labor Life Insurance since 1927.

Mr. Ryan was appointed by President Wilson to serve as a member of the first labor mission to Great Britain and France, in 1918. He was a delegate to the Pan-American Federation of Labor convention, in Mexico City, Mexico, in 1924, along with President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., and was with President Gompers when he died while returning on that eventful trip.

Martin Francis Ryan, a big man with an ever jolly disposition, was generally regarded as one of the most able executives in the organized labor movement of America. His friends were legion and his popularity unsurpassed.

Labor officials, including officers of the American Federation of Labor, the various railroad brotherhoods, and many others, were in Kansas City on Monday of this week to attend the funeral of their late fellow-worker and well beloved brother, whose passing is deeply mourned by all.

BIRTHDAY BALL WILL BLANKET ENTIRE NATION

Labor Co-operation to Be General.

CENTRAL BODIES REPORT ACTION

Last Year's Records May Be Surpassed by Workers' Interest.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Plans for the birthday ball for the president moved into their final stages this week, with but a few more days to go.

The great national event takes place on the night of Jan. 30, with more than twice as many cities entertained as last year. Labor participation is expected to about equal last year's record, with some slight chance of passing that record by a small margin.

Secretary Matthew Woll, of the labor advisory committee, urged all cities that have not yet reported labor participation to do so at once.

President William Green is following the reports closely and is anxious for the fullest measure of labor participation.

Labor Representation Important.

It is pointed out that, since 70 per cent of the funds raised will be spent locally, it is important that labor representatives either become members of the general committee in each community, or organize their own birthday ball committee. That 70 per cent spent locally will be expended under direction of the committee which guided its raising, "I am afraid many communities do not yet realize the importance of this," said Secretary Woll.

Among cities where labor is active and where elaborate plans have been made are Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago. In Detroit labor is conducting its own ball, planning to beat its own record of a year ago by a wide margin.

Credentials for Labor Chairman.

Labor participation in nearly 300 cities has been reported to headquarters of the labor division, birthday ball for the president, in charge of Matthew Woll, secretary, in the Carpenters' building, Washington. The ball forms a network across the country, including practically every one of the larger cities and many of the towns and villages. No community is too small.

Beautiful parchment credentials are being issued to all labor chairmen direct from national headquarters in New York, on the suggestion of Secretary Woll, of the labor division. Many cities have not yet reported the name of their chairman, so credentials cannot be sent, but as rapidly as names of chairmen are sent to labor headquarters credentials will be forwarded. In most cases these undoubtedly will be framed as souvenirs of particularly attractive character.

Closed Session To Be Held By Central Body

Regular session of Central Body Monday night will be closed to all except accredited delegates, officers announced Friday morning, and a matter which requires to mature consideration of all members will come up for disposition. Nature of the business to be discussed was not divulged, but it was said it involves the welfare of every local in the immediate future.

Local 1785 To Hold General Meet at Central

Local 1785, United Textile Workers of America, will hold its monthly general meeting Saturday night at 7, at Central High school auditorium. Officers of the local asked The Labor World to urge that all members be present, as business of importance will be discussed.

Organize Over Million Workers in South Under NRA

Googe Declares Workers Must Co-operate for Success of Program.

Following are the highlights in an address by George L. Googe, southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, before the Nashville conference Monday:

"Over a million workers have been organized into more than 1,600 new labor unionsin the south since the NRA. The vast majority of these new members are sticking and are fast becoming steadfast trade unionists."

"The social and political significance of this great new labor movement in the south cannot be overestimated. The results of the state and national elections in November, 1934, proved that the educational activities of the organized labor movement is fast increasing the number of liberals elected to public office. The south has been held beck in the past by some political leaders who have too often been thoroughly reactionary in their economic and social policies while using liberal sounding phrases in their campaign speeches."

"The fact that a group of southern governors declared in favor of the ratification of the federal child labor amendment in their inaugural messages this week is to a great extent due to the activities of organized labor.

'The success of the social security program in the southern states depends to a great extent on the progress which the labor movement is able to make in this region during the next two years. Some measures of social insurance may be more or less forced on backward states by the action of the United States congress, but the southern states will not permanently and effectively modernize their laws protecting workers until the labor movement is permitted to operate freely and is able to perform its real function, that of enlightening the masses."

"The organized labor movement will strain every effort to achieve passage of the president's social security program, but we must point out that the best system of social insurance would be used oppressively when administered by some of the political racketeers who now hold office in certain southern states.

"All liberals throughout the south should open their eyes to very real danger which confronts us in some sections where corrupt reactionaries, masking as friends of the poor man, now wield terrific power by playing

(Continued on Last Page)

RICHMOND STRIKERS RELATE TALES OF BRUTAL TREATMENT IN GEORGIA 'BULL PEN' PRISON

Stories of Barbarous Indignities and Insults to Women Victims Related Before Nashville Meeting—400 Delegates Resolve to Extend Organization in South—Secretary of Labor Urges Action in Support of President's Plans for Social Security—Mine Workers Recall "Gun Rule" in Coal Fields, Warning of More Serious Disorders Threatened as Result.

GEORGIA OFFICERS REPLACE MILITIA AS STRIKEBREAKERS?

Charges that Georgia peace officers, including the sheriff and many deputies at Rossville, are replacing the Georgia army in efforts to terrorize strikers at the main plant of the Richmond Hosiery mills were made by officials of the Hosiery Workers' union Friday.

It was charged that strikers are being arrested indiscriminately, on flimsy charges, and held in the Georgia jail, and various other uncalled-for indignities are being heaped upon them by the officers.

Morale of the strikers, however, it was announced, was never better, and despite many handicaps and struggles, their determination to secure justice before returning to their jobs is increasing daily.

Nashville, Jan. 24.—The organization drize throughout the south must be extended and strike action, if need be, will be resorted to by the vast new membership of the American Federation of Labor Unions, numbering between 800,000 and a million workers enrolled since NRA, to force laborhating southern employers and their political tools to cease warfare against the union movement.

This was the vital resolve adopted by the emergency conference, attended by over 400 delegates from fourteen southern states, called by President Green through his southern representative, George L. Googe, which met here Sunday and Monday.

The labor conference was primarily called to have unionist delegates attend the social security meet which Miss Frances Perkins, of the United States department of labor, arranged here with the governors of the southern states to adopt a uniform program of social security and protective labor legislation in this area.

More than forty trade union officials attended Miss Perkins' conference as official delegates representing the governors of their respective states, and over 400 in all attended both meetings.

Highlights of the conference called by Mr. Googe was the adoption of plans for militant action to win labor's rights in the south, but at the same time the labor groups undertook to throw their full weight and force back of a drive for a rounded program of security legislation to be pushed in congress and in the several state legislatures. The majority of southern states are in session at this time and, as a result of the political activities of the newly organized workers in the November elections the attitude of several of the governors and legislatures now going into office is very much more favorable towards labor's legislative program than has ever been the case in the past. In West Virginia thirty-three unionists, twenty-five of whom were miners, were elected to the legislature and five unionists to the state senate, it was reported.

The labor conference adopted formal resolutions in which the administration was solemnly warned in carefully phrased language that unless employers are compelled by legal means to obey Section 7-A of the recovery act that widespread strikes are bound to take place in the south.

In vigorous terms the delegates demanded legislation by the United States congress that will make it difficult or impossible for reactionary southern governors, acting as agents for anti-union manufacturers, to use militia as strikebreaking forces. Richmond hosiery strikers from Rossville, Ga., came to the conference and told of the barbarous treatment they had undergone at the hands of Georgia national guards in the detention camps in Rossville and Atlanta. Girl strikers told of indecent suggestions made to them by guard officers. Boys who had been thrown in the bull pen told how they had been tricked by guard officers into signing papers which delayed efforts of counsel for the Georgia State Federation of Labor in bringing habeas corpus proceedings before the U. S. district court in Atlanta.

District presidents of the United Mine Workers in telling a dramatic story of continued "gun rule and murderous attacks on union organizers in infamous Harlan county, Kentucky, declared that the most serious sort of guerilla warfare might break out in that district unless mine operators were forced to disarm and discharge the deputies who now control the mine field by force of

(Continued on Last Page)

Purchasing Power Must Be Raised, Gov. Earle Says

Pennsylvania's New Chief Executive Declares for Program of Labor Reform Designed to Create Increased Market.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 24.—A hot attack on special privilege and a pledge to support a program designed to increase the purchasing power of the masses featured the inaugural address of George H. Earle, sworn in as the first democratic governor in Pennsylvania in forty years. Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, took office as lieutenant-governor with Earle.

Gov. Earle assailed special privilege as responsible in part for the plight of the state during the depression years and promised to lead a fight for "new ground."

"For the next four years, and I hope I speak loudly enough to be heard in Wall Street, it's 'hands off Harrisburg,'" Earle warned.

The new governor urged a graduated state income tax as the remedy for what he described as the present "grossly unfair" taxation system.

The governor expressed a belief in "the profit motive" and in "private ownership" as providing "the only basis for our present civilization and its future progress," but he said the fact could not be escaped that "today private ownership means the 'ownership' of nothing by the majority of our citizens."

"We must create new markets by increased purchasing power to the customers of industry, the masses who labor in field, factory and store," he added. "Minimum wage laws, abolition of sweatshops, protection of the right of unionization, decent workmen's compensation laws and unemployment insurance are but a few of the lines on which this fight must be won. Child labor must never return."

Earle said he believed in "work relief rather than the dole" and pledged his administration's co-operation in an "intensified relief program."

Postal Clerks Name Meroney

H. H. Meroney, who has served Branch 192, Postoffice Clerks, in various official capacities for many years, was elected president of that organization at the annual election of officers this week, with the following additional "old-timers" also in the official family:

Paul Igou, vice-president.
G. G. Griggsby, secretary.
Claude Coppinger, treasurer.

CHURCHES FILE ANOTHER PLEA FOR CHILDREN

Again Urge Passage of Amendment.

CALL ATTENTION TO RESOLUTION

Quote President Roosevelt in Appeal to State Lawmakers.

Critical weeks lie before the country in the decision as to whether child labor shall be permanently abolished in America.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, at its biennial convention in Dayton, Ohio, last month, adopted the following resolution in support of the federal child labor amendment:

Whereas, Christianity has always surrounded the child with special tenderness and solicitude,; and,

Whereas, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has for many years advocated the abolition of child labor; and,

Whereas, substantial progress toward that end has been made under the national recovery administration and the codes, and it is apparent that the obvious method of making permanent improvement in child labor conditions is through ratification of the national child labor amendment; be it

Resolved, That the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America reaffirm its previous declarations in favor of the abolition of child labor and urge the speedy ratification of the national child labor amendment by the states.

The federal child labor amendment, which is merely an enabling act giving congress power to "limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age," was passed by congress in 1924 by a vote of 297 to 69 in the house of representatives and 61 to 23 in the senate. It had the indorsement of both political parties and presidential candidates.

The amendment was deemed necessary, if there were to be federal control of this evil, because two federal child labor laws, one passed in 1916 and the second in 1919, had both been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States. Experience under these two federal laws, before they were declared unconstitutional, showed that federal control gave protection to many thousands of children who were not reached by state laws.

Child labor has been temporarily abolished in the major industries of the country under the NRA codes, but President Roosevelt has urged ratification of the child labor amendment as the obvious method for making permanent the child labor provisions of the codes. In a letter (Nov. 8, 1934), to the national child labor committee, he said:

"One of the accomplishments under the national recovery act which has given me the greatest gratification is the outlawing of child labor. It shows how simply a long desired reform, which no individual or state could accomplish alone, may be brought about when people work together. It is my desire that the advances attained through NRA be made permanent. In the child labor field the obvious method of maintaining the present gains is through ratification of the child labor amendment. I hope this may be achieved."

The amendment has now been ratified by twenty states—Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Sixteen more ratifications are necessary before it becomes part of the constitution. The legislatures of twenty-four states which have not ratified are meeting in 1935 and will be called upon to consider ratification. They are as follows: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachu-

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
210 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1935.

What Next!

Natural rubber is being produced for the first time in Turkmenistan, Russia, 200 tons having been recently shipped from a state farm. The rubber is produced from guaioli plants, which grow wild in Mexico. The plants are also found growing wild in Turkmenistan. The first plantation was started in 1932.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When does the annual spring membership campaign of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America begin and how long will it last?

A.—It will start March 1 and continue through March, April and May.

* * *

Q.—What union is conducting a campaign to show the advantage of wooden beer barrels?

A.—The Coopers' International Union of North America.

* * *

Q.—Did the International Seamen's union win the right to represent seamen at San Francisco for the purposes of collective bargaining?

A.—Yes. A vote taken under the direction of the national longshoremen's board showed the seamen nearly 3 to 1 in favor of the union.

Wisdom

Government was made for the people, not the people for government—John Tyler.

FAVOR SOCIAL SECURITY.

New York.—The National Retail Dry Goods association, in convention here, unanimously voted to support a broad program of social security, being the first national retail organization to so act.

Lady Says She Took CARDUI for Cramps; Was Soon Relieved

Women who suffer as she did will be interested in the experience of Mrs. Maude Crafton, of Belleville, Ill., who writes: "For several years, I suffered from irregular trouble and cramping. There would be days when I would have to stay in bed. I would get so nervous, I was miserable. My aunt told me to try Cardui. She believed it would build me up, regulate me and help the nervous trouble. I knew after taking half a bottle of Cardui that I was better. I kept on taking Cardui and found it was doing me a world of good. I am in good health, which means a lot to me." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. . . . Price $1.

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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

The President's Ball

Next on the calendar is the birthday ball for the president. In thousands of cities and towns—even in little hamlets tucked away in the hills and mountains—there will be birthday balls.

It is a good custom. One hour of radio binds all together in one tremendous national celebration.

It will be a time to forget, as far as we can, the things that otherwise trouble us. It will be a time to felicitate a man whose burdens are great and a time to help a great cause. Because of this birthday ball thousands of sufferers will be helped and, it is hoped, finally the cause of their suffering may be found so that future generations may be spared the lives of cripples.

Because the president was stricken with infantile paralysis this great effort is being made. Last year a great foundation was set up. This year each community will benefit—YOUR home town—and those in your town who have been stricken. Their care will be helped. And a great research fund will be set up to hunt the cause. It will be one of the greatest hunts of all history.

Labor is playing a big part; it will have credit for what is achieved.

This is a battle no one wants to be out of, no one wants to miss being in. This is one of those battles to which men and women go gladly. It is just a battle to help sufferers and to prevent more suffering. What battle could better fit the spirit of labor?

Into this great battle steps the Postal Telegraph company, for a service unique and interesting. For 25 cents it will send a name from any point to be added among thousands of others, as a signer of a great birthday greeting to the president.

To this service Postal gives the services of its 2,000 offices, its managers and bookkeepers and its telegraph operators, many of whom are union operators. And Postal gives the whole 25 cents —ALL OF IT—to the president's national research fund to use in the fight to STOP infantile paralysis. That's going some. Not a penny is taken out for anybody anywhere!

What makes this the more pleasant for union members is that Postal is friendly—a union man can work for Postal and hold up his head and Postal has no fake company union scheme.

At this hour the records show twice as many birthday balls arranged as last year.

It's goign to be a great day, this Jan. 30, which is the president's birthday.

President Green and Vice-President Matthew Woll, as chairman and secretary of labor's committee, have worked hard and they have had fine co-operation.

In the midst of all the turmoil there's a lot of warmth left in this wobbly old world.

Every labor man and women who goes to the president's tbirhday ball anywhere can feel, while having a good time, that those who suffer are being helped. That's a fine feeling to have. It's rather a wonderful thing this president's birthday ball. And Col. Henry L. Doherty, who takes on the task of being national chairman has congratulation coming for such a fine job done. The same can go for Carl Byoir, wizard general organizer, one of the nation's cleverest of men.

Buying Power Is Essential

Wage earners, who constitute by far the majority of our people, are naturally the chief consumers of goods, upon whom, those who sell goods must depend for sales, and for profits.

When wage earners are unable to buy normally, either through loss of income or low wages, business becomes stagnated.

A millionaire should eat no more than a person with less funds. If a working man wears his clothes a little longer than the rich man, or denies himself certain so-called luxuries and recreation that the few rich may enjoy, it is not through choice. With ample income, the wage earner would buy proportionately more than the millionaire. And the same principle applies to the family of each. So the "consumer goods" industries clearly depend upon the ability of the wage earners to buy, while the "capital goods" industries depend upon both the consumer goods industries and the prosperity of the wage earners.

These simple truths point conclusively to the fact that buying power of the masses, the wage earners, is essential to recovery and to sustained prosperity.

Among the many facts which the NRA research staffs have uncovered is this: In 1932 the average wage earner produced 15 per cent more per hour than he did in 1929, while the employers' labor cost per unit of product was reduced about 25 per cent. Thus, the workers' output was increased about 5 per cent per year, while the employers' labor costs decreased about 8 per cent per year.

We all know the result! When production runs so far ahead of consumption, through the failure of industry to pay wages and provide employment that will give the wage earners ample buying power, the economic structure of the nation loses its equilibrium and disaster follows.

The 30-hour work week bill, which has been introduced in congress, is intended to help bridge this economic gap.

Modern industry and commerce have progressed substantially in recent years, both in production and distribution. Unless labor is enabled to progress relatively, we cannot have a sound economic structure.

The chief immediate answer to the pressing problem of increased buying power, which includes putting unemployed wage earners back to work, is the adoption of the six-hour day and five-day week, without reduction in pay and with increased pay where merited, as proposed in the 30-hour work week bill sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

Wage Restoration Aids Recovery

Virtually every cent of the ten per cent wage restoration of federal government employes last year went toward industrial recovery, answers to a questionnaire sent out by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks reveal. This is of especial interest with legislation for full restoration pending in congress.

Out of 100 sample answers, 74 used their restoration to pay old debts. Fifty-five bought needed clothing for the family. Twenty-nine made delayed repairs on homes. Thirty restored their diet to better standards of nourishment. Seventeen were enabled to renew the interrupted education of their children. Twenty-two were able, for the first time since the wage slashes, to indulge in amusements and in such additions to a "better life" as books, movies, membership in study and social clubs, etc. It is highly significant that sixty-seven specifically stated they were unable to stretch the ten per cent restoration to cover such "near necessities" of family life.

"These answers reveal the hardship and, in many cases, downright suffering to which Uncle Sam subjected his nephews during the very period when he was excoriating private employers for the same practices," said Gilbert E. Hyatt, legislative representative of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

"It is shown that the wage cut was immediately reflected in a lowered standard of living which extended to such fundamentals as food and clothing. Answers to previous questionaires show that the assumption of added obligations such as the entire or partial support of unemployed relatives was a usual development of the same period during which wages were cut."

President Green States Case

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his address at Northwestern University, January 15, stated clearly and effectively the position of organized labor on two of the most important subjects now facing all wage earners —collective bargaining and social security.

This address appears elsewhere in this issue. Any elaboration upon it could be nothing more than a weak attempt to paint the lily.

Attention of the reader is, therefore, merely directed to this address, in the belief that the revealing facts which it sets forth should be the knowledge of every person who works for a living.

The "Blue Eagle" Is Not a Substitute for the Union Label

By I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

There are some who think that the Blue Eagle is a substitute for the Union Label. This false idea is fostered by certain anti-union employers who see in it a distinct advantage, because the Union Label represents superior standards of employment to those required by the national recovery administration.

The Blue Eagle does not signify that products are made under trade union conditions. Daily, in the newspapers, our attention is directed to the fact that many industries and business establishments, which are entitled to use the Blue Eagle, are completely ignoring proper representation and collective bargaining agreements by denying their workers the right to organize. In these cases the standards and other advantages of trade unionism are entirely prohibited.

Other industries which fly the Blue Eagle may comply with the minimum wages, maximum hours and other labor provisions of the NRA codes, but it does not insure to the purchaser of their products that the workers in those industries are receiving the higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions which have been established by the skilled workers who are members of trade unions. It is necessary only to compare the minimum wages and maximum hours of the codes with those of trade union agreements to prove these statements beyond question. Buying under the Union Label, Shop Card and Button is unquestionably the only way to maintain the hours, wages and conditions for which trade unions have fought for many years.

The Blue Eagle is also placed on prison-made products which go into interstate commerce and unfairly compete with the union made products of free American citizens.

The Union Label assures the purchaser that the goods are made in America. Importers are allowed to place the Blue Eagle on goods made in European and Asiatic countries under extremely low and depressing conditions of employment. If the products are made in foreign lands, the purchaser has no guarantee that they are not made by child labor or enslaved men and women. The Union Label thus assures the buying public that the goods are not only union-made, but also that they are made in America.

All these facts should be taken into consideration when buying labeled goods. The discriminating purchaser will look for the Union Lavel because it will insure the highest quality of goods made under the most sanitary conditions by skilled workers. The Union Label guarantees to the buyer that the goods are American-made and not foreign-made. Union Label goods assure the purchaser that the industries and business establishments which display them pay their workers better wages, work them shorter hours and under better conditions than those industries and business places which display only the Blue Eagle.

Therefore, when it comes to Union Labels and the Blue Eagles, look for both of them, if you choose, but demand the Union Label. There is no substitute for the Union Label!

Bricklayers Head, G. T. Thornton, Dead

End Comes at Home in Boston—Joined Union in 1887 and Became International President in 1925.

Boston, Jan. 24.—George T. Thornton, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, died at his home in South Boston on Jan. 21, at the age of 68.

Mr. Thornton first became a member of the Bricklayers' union in 1887, when he was initiated into subordinate Union No. 1, Nova Scotia. In 1888, he transferred his membership to Subordinate Union No. 3, of Boston. He was active in the advancement of his union and displayed an aptitude in the masonry trades which made him an outstanding workman of the craft.

Mr. Thornton served the Boston union as an officer and delegate to international union conventions from 1897 to 1904. He was prominent in the formation of the Massachusetts state conference and was the first chairman of the organization.

In 1904, Mr. Thornton was elected third vice-president of the international union. He became second vice-president in 1905 and third vice-president in 1925. He was elected president in 1925 and held the office until his death.

Surviving are Mr. Thornton's wife, two sons and four daughters.

N. A. M. GIRDS FOR FIGHT AGAINST LABOR

New York.—The National Association of Manufacturers, which has been conducting numerous "surveys" and "inquiries," but usually among its own people, is reported as girding itself for a hard fight for anti-labor legislation at this session of congress.

The high point is their alleged claim of "freedom of contract," which they hope to have enacted into law. Employes must be free, they say, to ally with any organization, or none at all, as "they" please.

The Wagner Industrial Disputes bill will be vigorously opposed, as will be the 30-Hour Week bill and other labor measures. They will seek, it is stated, a law prohibiting "general" or "sympathetic" strikes, so worded as to practically deny workers the right to strike. A number of other items of anti-labor legislation are reported as "in the making."

It is understood that considerable assistance in this respect may be relied upon from the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Industrial Conference Board, both of which are also regarded as strictly anti-labor, regardless of the needs of the country or the people, or, in the final analysis, their own best interests.

GAMBLE COAL CO.
RED ASH AND JELLICO
By permission of the Government, we have reduced the price of our Special Furnace and Hot Blast Heater Coal as follows:
One-Ton Lots.....$3.54
Five-Ton Lots.....$3.20
Phone 6-5213

EXPERIENCE - - ABILITY - - HONESTY

As Commissioner of Streets and Sewers, I will bring those qualifications to the successful operation of the Department.

Labor people well know my friendly and sympathetic attitude toward Organized Labor.

I believe in Organized Labor—the TVA program—and cheap electricity.

In my 20 years of business experience employing labor I have never had any Labor Trouble nor have I ever been declared "unfair." The opposite is true.

I am acandidate for Commissioner of Streets and Sewers and when elected my many years of experience in the paving contracting business, with an unbroken record of satisfaction to towns and cities throughout the Southeast, will insure the efficient and economical operation of the Department under my charge. My training and ability to estimate costs will be a guarantee to the people of Chattanooga that I will stay within my budget allowance.

I earnestly solicit your vote and support on March 12.

ALEX G. GAMBLE

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed by Peter J. Stanford and wife, Dora Stanford, and Ola J. Stanford Graham (Ola Graham) widow, dated May 2, 1931, and recorded in the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book Y, Volumes 25, page 385 et seq., and under and by virtue of the undersigned's appointment as trustee and as successor-in-trust to the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, said appointment being dated December 28, 1934, and recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book Z, Volume 27, page 33, at seq., specific reference to said deed of trust and to said appointment of the undersigned as trustee and as successor-in-trust to the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, being hereby made for a full recital of the powers and provisions contained in said deed of trust and in said appointment as trustee, said deed of trust being to secure the First Securities Company the sum of One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars for borrowed money evidenced by one promissory note dated May 2, 1931, in the principal sum of One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars, payable to the order of the First Securities Company, and due May 2, 1934, with interest from date until paid at the rate of six (6%) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 2nd day of November and May in each and every year thereafter; and default having been made in the payment of the principal sum due May 2, 1934; and default having been made in the payment of interest since that date; and said default continuing, the owner and holder of said note having demanded payment of the same, and said default continuing, the owner and holder of said note having demanded the foreclosure of said deed of trust for the purpose of paying said note, interest, costs, etc., as provided in said deed of trust; now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions contained in the said deed of trust, and pursuant to the provisions contained in the undersigned's appointment as Trustee, the Commercial National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1935,

at eleven o'clock A.M., at the west door of the court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcery, for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, and homestead, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate located in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, to-wit:

The northern portion of Lot Four (4), Block Two (2), Tades Addition to the City of Chattanooga, beginning at a point on the south line of East Third street 43 feet eastwardly from the east line of Palmetto street and at the northeast corner of the property recently conveyed by J. C. Brooks and wife to Garnett B. Merriam by deed filed for registration April 9, 1931, running thence eastwardly along the south line of Third street 78 feet, more or less, to the northeast corner of said lot Four (4), thence southwardly along the east line of Lot Four (4) 110 feet, more or less, to the north line of a ten-foot private alley, thence westwardly along the north line of said alley 78 feet, more or less, to the eastern line of the property conveyed to William Johnson by deed registered in Book N, Vol. 13, page 258, of said register's office, thence northwardly along the east line of said Johnson's property and said Garnett B. Merriam property 110 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

Together with any rights in said 10-foot private alley on the south and subject to the rights of adjoining property owners in the use of said alley.

Subject to the requirements of zoning ordinance No. 1843 of the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., and any amendment of said ordinance.

Sale will be made subject to all taxes and assessments. Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 11th day of January, 1935.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee,
By Robt. L. Hall, Vice-Pres.,
and Trust Officer.

1-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50728
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Howard Cook vs. Orlean Cook

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Orlean Cook is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of January, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
W. J. Counts, Atty. 1-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50719
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. G. Myrick vs. Maggie Myrick

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Maggie Myrick is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of December, 1934.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Dixon & Dixon, Attys. 1-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50440
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Thomas H. Grigsby vs. Irene S. Grigsby

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Irene S. Grigsby is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of anuary, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. O. Jewell, Atty. 1-25

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed December 6, 1932, by Addie E. Hoge and husband, French Hoge, to secure James C. Chamberlain a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book O, Vol. 26, page 527 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which said deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for a full recital of the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of notes 6, 7 and 8, and said default continuing for more than thirty days, at the request of the holder of said notes representing said indebtedness, the Cherokee Realty and Trust Company, of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Walnut street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1935,

the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning on the north line of East Ninth street at a point 24.52 feet east of the corner of East Ninth and Magnolia streets; thence northward 110 feet to a point 24.97 feet from the east line of Magnolia street; thence at right angles eastwardly 21.52 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Magnolia street 110 feet to the north line of East Ninth street; thence westwardly along the north line of East Ninth street 21.18 feet to the beginning point and being a part of the lot conveyed to the grantor by William Brock and wife, by deed of record in Book V, Vol. 8, page 218.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 11th day of January, 1935.
CHEROKEE REALTY & TRUST CO.,
Trustee

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50514
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charles V. Tankersley vs. Alma Tankersley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alma Tankersley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 21st day of January, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
N. Dietzen and F. C. Fricke, Attys. 2-15

Pioneer Resident Goes to Reward

Mrs. Elizabeth Meacham, 67, pioneer resident of the Ridgedale community, passed away at the family home, 1014 Peachtree street, Tuesday evening, following a lingering illness.

Mrs. Meacham had been a resident of Chattanooga all her life, rearing a family of four sons and three daughters, two of whom—Mrs. Gus Krause and Mrs. J. E. Cooke—have passed to their reward. One brother, J. M. Montgomery, of Rossville, and nine grandchildren, also are survivors.

The surviving daughter is Mrs. Robert Bracewell; the sons, Raymond, William, Edwin and George. The latter is a member of the United Textile Workers, while Edwin and William have been actively identified with the Express Clerks.

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at the Ridgedale Methodist Episcopal church, south, of which deceased was for many years a devoted member.

The Labor World speaks for the entire local movement in expressing sincerest sympathy for the surviving relatives of this good lady.

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To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

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City Coal Co.
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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50533
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Dorothy Morris vs. Frank Morris

It appearin, from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Frank Morris, whose residence is unknown and can not be ascertained upon diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of January, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. H. Altaffer, Atty. 2-15

DOWN-HEARTED? A UNANIMOUS NO!

It may be hard to teach your legs to do things after they've had a battle with a flock of infantile paralysis germs, but little Carrie Suriak of New York isn't downhearted about it, as the picture (lower left) plainly indicates. Carrie is showing her legs a thing or two with the help of Miss Constance Huerstel. Nor has she anything on the 15-year-old lad smiling from a respirator (right). He is Herbert Fuchs, also of New York. Two smiling youngsters (upper left) their legs in braces, partake of their midday luncheon at Camp Alyn for Crippled Children in Cincinnati, Ohio. These four and more than 200,000 fellow-sufferers throughout the nation will be beneficiaries of the 1935 Birthday Ball for the President, Jan. 30, when more than 5,600 communities from coast to coast unite to raise funds for fightting what Col. Henry L. Doherty, national chairman of the Birthday Ball committee, calls "the most-dreaded disease menacing the nation". Seventy cents of every dollar raised will be retained by local communities to rehabilitate infantile paralysis victims, while thirty cents of every dollar will be turned over to a Birthday Ball Commission for Infantile Paralysis Research appointed by the President.

PRESIDENT PROPOSES PROGRAM TO GIVE ALL SOCIAL SECURITY

Congress Asked to Speedily Approve Legislation Providing Unemployment Compensation, Old Age Pensions, Federal Aid to Dependent Mothers and Children and Public Health Work.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Following submission to congress by President Roosevelt of a broad and definite program of action for the security of men, women and children, bills to put the program into effect were at once introduced.

The president requested legislation to carry out the second phase of the "new deal," designed to protect the jobless with unemployment compensation, to care for workers in their old age and to aid dependent mothers and children.

Simultaneously with Roosevelt's message recommendations of the president's committee on economic security were made public. The committee urged immediate action to establish:

1. Job unemployment compensation.
2. Old age pensions.
3. Benefit for dependent mothers and children.

The program championed by the president would be financed mainly by taxes on payrolls, some of the tax being deducted from wages and the rest paid by employers. It was estimated $100,000,000 would be required to start. States also would contribute.

The president asked for speed and hopes to have the program operating by Jan. 1, 1936. "Federal action is necessary to and conditioned upon the actions of states," he said in his message. "Forty-four state legislatures are meeting or will meet soon. In order that the necessary state action may be taken promptly, it is important that the federal government proceed promptly."

The president recommended: 1. Unemployment compensation. 2. Old age benefits, including compulsory and voluntary annuities. 3. Federal grants in aid of state mother's pension systems and for the protection of homeless, neglected dependent and crippled children. 4. Additional federal aid to state and local public health agencies.

Major features of the president's program are:

Old Age Pensions.

1. Federal contributions to the states to enable them to pay up to $30 a month to persons now 65 or who soon will be and are in want. To to put in effect in a year if possible. Government to contribute $50,000,000 next fiscal year and $125,000,000 annually thereafter.

2. A federal compulsory pension system. First pensions under this systemwould be paid to persons who become 65 in about 1947. First pensioners would receive maximum of $30 a month. Workers now young could expect up to $100 a month at 65 as system develops. Funds to be raised by tax on payrolls starting with 1 per cent Jan. 1, 1937, and reaching 5 per cent Jan. 1, 1957. Tax to be shared equally by employes and employers. Persons making more than $250 a month barred from this plan.

3. For all who desire, a system of government annuity policies, similar to those sold by insurance companies. Maximum, $9,000.

Unemployment Insurance.

1. States to administer the insurance and determine amount of payments to jobless. Up to $15 a week suggested by government experts.

2. Federal government to aid states with grant of $5,000,000 for next fiscal year and $50,000,000 annually thereafter.

3. Federal funds to be raised by payroll tax of 3 per cent on all employers of four or more persons. Tax starts Jan. 1, 1936. Will be reduced to 1 per cent at first unless business improves. Employers' contributions to state unemployment insurance fund will be credited against this tax up to 90 per cent.

Aid to Children and Mothers.

Government to allot $43,500,000 annually for maternal and child health, aid to dependent children, care of crippled children and public health work. States must contribute.

Criminal Prosecution of 7-A Violators Expected Hereafter

Washington, Jan. 24.—It is understood from information secured from reliable sources here that the department of justice will ask federal grand juries in different parts of the country to return criminal indictments against employers found to have violated Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The act provides that violation of this section is a misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum fine of $500 for each offense, with each day's violation considered a separate offense.

So far, punishment for violations of Section 7-a has been chiefly to remove the offender's NRA Blue Eagle, only two criminal prosecutions having been initiated thus far. In the last case, that of a York, Pa., battery manufacturer, tried in Harrisburg, Pa., the accused was found guilty on ten separate counts and fined $150 on each count, or a total of $1,500.

It appears to be the consensus of opinion among officials of organized labor that decisive action on the part of the government to enforce the punitive provisions of the act would have a salutary effect upon those reluctant to comply with the law and result in greater harmony and progress for all concerned.

Building trades labor never has earned a high yearly wage and its hourly wage never has been really high. Propaganda has made it seem high to those who don't pause to think. Meanwhile the promotion artists and the banks and mortgage companies have reaped theirs in millions.

Take a chare of the construction industry and observe how the big construction companies and the big banks and insurance companies are all bound together.

Butler to Remain Head of Local 175

Acceptance by E. E. McDaniels of an appointment as organizer for the Building Laborers International union has necessitated new changes in the official personnel of Local 175, Electrical Workers. Mr. McDaniels was recently named temporary president of the local, but the realignment was the result.

A. E. Butler, who has served the local in many capacities with credit, will hold the presidency, The Labor World is informed, until next regular election, with the following executive board appointments also having been approved: W. L. Cooper, financial secretary, and Robert H. Duncan, business manager.

Popular Unionists Lease Barber Shop

Charles Terry, veteran member of Barbers' Local 415, visited The Labor World office Thursday to announce that he and J. H. Boyd, vice-president of the local, have leased the barber shop at the Walden hotel, opposite the Terminal station, which from this date will become a tonsorial parlor de luxe (says Charlie). The new emporium is a four-chair shop, modern and sanitary (still according to Charlie), and will offer service with a smile.

Messrs. Terry and Boyd have been at the Buckeye for the past three years.

LABOR REPRESENTATION ON CODE AUTHORITIES STILL BEING OMITTED

Washington. — Need for a definite mandate by law continues in evidence as new code authorities are appointed with labor representation, although the need for such representation has been clearly shown by labor officials.

At least six new code authorities have been appointed recently, composed entirely of members of the industry. These include: Cement industry, wholesaling and distributing trade, medical and allied book publishing industry, china clay producing industry, crown manufacturing industry, textile machinery manufacturing industry.

GOV. NICE FLAYS SALES TAX

Baltimore, Md. — Repudiation of the sales tax as a method of raising increased taxes required by the state government and support of the income tax characterized the message of Gov. Nice to the state legislature. Confronted with the necessity of raising at least $30,000,000 additional taxes, $18,800,000 of which will be required for unemployment relief during the next two years, Gov. Nice said: "While the choice of methods is within your province, I think it proper to say that there should be no sales tax, for it operates disproportionately upon those in the community least able to bear it." The recommendation of Gov. Nice reflects the policy of the American Federation of Labor, which has persistently opposed the sales tax and favored in its place higher taxes on incomes and inheritances.

TWENTW MILLION JOBLESS.

Geneva, Switzerland.—Twenty million workers were unemployed at the end of 1934 in twenty-eight countries, including most of the industrial ones, according to figures compiled by International Labor office here. Africa, Latin America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Asiatic countries, excepting Japan, were the only countries for which statistics were not given. A year ago the total unemployed in the countries included in the present figures reached 21,000,000. The jobless in the United States number 10,671,000, an increase of 500,000 during the year, the report said.

(PAID ADVERTISEMENT)

A PERSONAL MESSAGE

From the Editor of The Labor World

—Photo by Link.

My Friends:

On Wednesday of this week I made formal announcement of my candidacy for the City Commission. This step was taken only after careful consideration of encouragements of many friends and associates. If elected, it must be by the wholehearted co-operation and support of those who believe me fitted for this important post.

While not in any sense attempting to use my activities in our labor movement as an excuse to gain political preferment, I believe it is proper and justifiable to call attention to a few facts in connection with my life's work.

I have been an active member of Organized Labor for more than a quarter-century, eighteen years of which time has been spent as editor of your Labor World. In this position, as well as in others with which my fellow-workers of the city and state have honored me, I have endeavored to render conscientious, sane service to those people who most need that type of advice and counsel, giving to this cause every ounce of energy I possess, and endeavoring at all times to be reasonable and fair in meeting the many problems which are our lot.

I have never been politically ambitious, as my closest friends well know, but having entered the race, of course, would like to win. To those working men or women who do not personally know me, I invite most careful investigation of my record as a representative of Labor and as a citizen of Chattanooga.

As the campaign progresses I will have more to say concerning the issues involved, and hope to convince a majority of the voters that if elected I will endeavor to make a satisfactory representative of all the people.

I have always contended that it is the duty of every working man and woman to qualify themselves and their families and cast their ballots for those whom they believe will render best service to the community, and I urge upon you to take this step now.

May I repeat, if elected, it must be by the active, energetic support and interest of all my friends, and this I earnestly solicit.

R. M. COOKE.

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!
Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!
Why not . . .
YOU?
EASY WAY
SELF-SERVICE GROCERY
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EVERY 3 MINUTES OF THE WORKING DAY
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TO
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Feels a Lot Better When Black-Draught Relieves Constipation

From many states come reports like the following from Mr. W. M. Henderson, of Jasper, Fla: "I have been taking Thedford's Black-Draught twenty years. I take it for constipation that gives me a dull, tired, aching feeling, and I have headache, too. Black-Draught relieves me of this trouble. After a few doses, I feel as good as new. I keep it in my home. I have a big family. When one of us is ailing (from constipation), we take Black-Draught and almost always feel a lot better. It has been worth its weight in gold to my family." . . . Sold in 25¢ packages. "Children like the Syrup."

MORE ABOUT CHURCHES

(Continued from First Page)

setts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming. Ministers and church members will help to stir the conscience of the nation so that this long cherished reform in American life may be accomplished this winter.

Father says every time he gets a peek at a junk yard it makes him think of one of mother's salads.

MORE ABOUT GOOGE

(Continued from First Page)

on the prejudices of an oppressed and uninformed population. The imitation Hitlers who break strikes in the south today are the men who will kill social legislation tomorrow. The activities of this type of politician prevent this modernization of our welfare laws in the south and their opposition is the most serious obstacle to the passage of security legislation.

"If the United States congress will only put teeth into the labor provisions of the national recovery act so that southern labor can obtain the right to organize, which the law is supposed to give us, we shall be able to build a labor movement that will be a bulwark against corruption and will prevent the growth of dictatorships. Seeds of dangerous social conflict are sown when employers are permitted to openly violate the law by discharging workers merely for joining labor unions.

"The national administration must co-operate with the labor movement in the south, forcing compliance with code regulations and labor provisions, if it expects popular support for new deal policies to grow in this area. The workers now look to President Roosevelt for leadership and aid. If the administration fails the southern workers they are liable to fall under the sway of some of the most dangerous and anti-social demagogues that civilization has ever known."

MORE ABOUT RICHMOND

(Continued on Last Page)

Mine Presidents Turnblazer, Morgan, Caddy, Mitch and other representatives in the southern coal fields presented to Miss Perkins a first-hand story of the Harlan situation while she was in Nashville.

Holt Ross, Mississippi and Louisiana representative of the American Federation of Labor, brought the house down with his slashing attack on the Southeastern States Industrial conference, the latest anti-union enterprise to be formed by John E. Edgerton, whose headquarters are in Nashville.

Daily papers have featured the attack made by Ross on Edgerton and quoted Ross as describing W. W. Anderson, of the Bibb textile interests, and Edgerton as the "polecats of American industry."

In his opening speech Mr. Googe stressed the point that the best way to insure modernization of the labor laws in southern states was to remove obstacles to the growth of the organized labor movement. Googe stated that the efforts of the movement had resulted in securing formal indorsements for the ratification of the child labor amendment from three southern governors in their inaugural addresses.

Sitting in with the officials of the bureau of industrial standards of the U. S. department of labor and the various representatives of the southern governors, the labor representatives assisted in framing a comprehensive uniform program for workmen's compensation, hours and safety legislation in southern states. Departments of labor, it is expected, will be set up in Alabama and several other states here which still are operating on the theory that the bosses give all the protection needed. Larger appropriations for existing labor departments will be sought so that factory inspection systems can be set up in many sections where it is desperately needed.

The conference was characterized by a remarkable feeling of vitality and determination on the part of the workers whose unions are still battling against odds in order to halt discriminations or to secure recognition. State federation of labor officials criticized the failures of their governors and legislators in plain terms seldom heard in this part of the country up to now.

Delegates from some states have counted noses and are certain of putting over substantial portions of labor's program.

The organization drive here will develop new momentum in the south as quickly as congress takes action to put teeth into Section 7-A was the general consensus of opinion.

Resolutions

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call to her reward Mrs. Martha Krueger, of Miles City, Mont. She was the mother of our esteemed brother, H. A. Krueger.

Whereas, her passing is mourned by her fellow-members of Plumbers and Steamfitters and by all others with whom she came in daily contact; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to Brother Krueger and family our deep sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to The Labor World for publication and a copy sent to brother H. A. Krueger.

JOHN T. COTTER,
E. S. STACY,
ED L. BORK.

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.

We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.

Just ask your old time brother union man.

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Chattanooga, Tennessee

Financial Statement December 31, 1934

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand	$ 6,646.84	Due instalment stockholders	$15,161.43
Mortgage Loans	33,350.00	Due instalment stockholders for dividends	2,541.01
Interest, premium, etc., in arrears	2,701.86	Due loan stockholders	12,702.24
Mortgage notes and interest	3,126.87	Due loan stockholders for dividends	1,270.62
H. O. L. C. Bonds	10,325.00	Paid-up stock	6,105.00
Accrued interest	64.14	Matured stock "A"	25,632.02
Real Estate	23,273.77	Matured stock "B"	9,864.52
Taxes and insurance advanced	899.52	Release money	1.25
Penalties	540.13	Reserve for taxes	84.00
Furniture and fixtures	80.00	Reserve for loss on real estate	5,429.83
Property income	65.03	Reserve	1,200.00
Accounts receivable and rent due	69.49	Surplus	847.73
	$81,142.65		$81,142.65

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1934

RECEIPTS:		
Cash on hand July 1, 1934		$ 4,856.95
Instalment dues	$ 437.90	
Loan dues	1,031.70	
Interest	733.98	
Premium	107.98	
Notes receivable	110.00	
Rents	265.19	
Interest in arrears	30.00	
Penalties	2.24	
H. O. L. C. Bonds and Interest	10,008.07	
		12,727.06
		$17,584.01
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Paid-up Stock	$ 120.00	
Matured stock	8,649.99	
Withdrawn stock	650.00	
Interest	306.93	
Taxes and insurance advanced	410.91	
Insurance on real estate	127.47	
Taxes on real estate	277.23	
State tax	168.00	
Foreclosure costs	46.30	
League dues	15.00	
Postage	3.00	
Advertising	11.20	
Sundry expenses	21.14	
Salaries	130.00	
		10,937.17
		$ 6,646.84

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A. B. CLARKE, Claim Department Southern Railway — Director

BIG INDUSTRIES PLAN EXPANSIONS

Reports to Housing Administration Show Half Billion to Be Spent on Plant Construction Projects.

Responding to inquiries made by the federal housing administration, a group of large industrial concerns have reported that they are planning, or have in operation plans for plant betterments and replacement that will mean cash expenditures approaching a total of half a billion dollars during the year 1935.

These planned expenditures are either new or large increases over similar expenditures made during 1934, and in some instances for the past several years. The figures do not include the usual expenditures for necessary repairs to plants and equipment; they are solely for betterment and replacement

Industry is showing more and more tendency to co-operate with and take advantage of the stimulation of the durable goods industry and preliminary replies from other concerns indicate that industry generally is laying plans now for emulating firms that have already set their programs on betterment and replacements to their plants.

Building Shows Gain Over Period of Year

Stress New Dwelling Units, But Big Increase in Number and Value of Permits in 778 Communities.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Substantial gains for the building industry for 1934, over 1933, although there was a sharp seasonal decline in the number and value of permits issued in November, as compared with October, according to the bureau of labor statistics, U. S. department of labor. The report is based on reports from 778 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

Comparing November, 1934, with the corresponding month of the preceding year, there was an increase of 24.6 per cent in the number and an increase of 19.0 per cent in the estimated value of total building operations.

Permits were issued for new dwellings to provide 2,788 dwelling units. This is a decrease of 29.5 per cent as compared with November, 1933.

The permit figures include all public buildings for which contracts are awarded by federal and state governments in these 778 cities. The October valuation of such public building was $2,261,637; the November valuation, $7,293,368.

Comparing November, 1934, with November, 1933, there was an increase in both the number and cost of new buildings, and of additions, alterations and repairs. The value of additions, alterations and repairs was more than 60 per cent greater in November, 1934, than in November, 1933.

DOMESTIC DUTIES

She takes the parti-colored squares
And sets them in a row
And sorts them carefully to see exactly where they go;
And in her needle's leisured sweep
there somehow seems to be
A sort of quaint suggestion of old-time stability.
Why, one might think prosperity
around the corner peers
To smile upon a happy task of other, saner years;
Ah, it is not a novelty which thoughtful souls enchants
When Mother patches bright new quilts instead of Father's pants!

• • •

How comfortable the wicker chair is at the country club depends a lot on what the waiter brings.

FIGHTS INDUSTRIAL PENSION LAW

New Orleans, La. — Federal Judge Wayne G. Borah signed a temporary injunction here restraining Attorney General Gaston L. Porterie from enforcing United States Senator Huey Long's industrial pension law passed by the recent session of the legislature and set the hearing for January 25 before a three-judge federal tribunal.

The injunction was asked by the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana and the Standard Pipe Line company, an affiliate, the charge being that the law would deprive the companies of their "constitutional" rights.

Under the law the Standard Oil concerns would be required to provide proportionate pensions for employes dismissed after having been employed for one-fourth of the years which would make them eligible for pensions.

In recommending the enactment of the law at the special session of the legislature Senator Long declared it was intended to prevent the discharge of employes who would soon be eligible for pensioning.

SWINDLER GETS 10-YEAR TERM

Leavenworth, Kan. — Oscar M. Hartzell, former Iowa farmer, began serving a 10-year term in the federal penitentiary here. He was convicted of swindling over $700,000 out of Americans by the promotion of a claim to the fictitious estate of Sir Francis Drake. Hartzell, who was originally a victim of the Drake fortune racketeers, turned racketeer himself, went to London, according to the charge of the government, and mulcted American investors out of between $700,000 and $1,400,000 by exploiting the name of the British naval hero.

LABOR SHORTAGE PREDICTED.

Baltimore, Md.—H. N. Milburn, Jr., manager of the Baltimore office of the national re-employment service, revealed the age deadline set up by employers in the statement that before long he expected a shortage here in pajama and shirt-sewing operatives under 40 years of age.

TO THE NEW

Trades Unionist

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 1, 1935 | Number 41

Legislature Bows to Reactionary Demands

EDGERTON AGAIN MAKES PLEA FOR FIGHT ON LABOR

Asks for More "Dues" From Bosses So He Can "Protect" Tennessee Industry.

Roosevelt Policies Termed as Dynamite to Destroy Every Factory in the State—Collective Action Espoused for Bosses Only.

Usually, those employers who howl loudest against the organization of workers are merely throwing out a "smoke screen" behind which they can better perfect their own organization plans to combat every move of the workers to obtain adequate wages, equitable working conditions and even the meager comforts of average employment.

This fact is plainly brought out by the following letter, on the letterhead of the association, recently sent out to members of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, by J. E. Edgerton, president of that organization:

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1934.

IMPORTANT.

To the Manufacturers of Tennessee:

As president of your association, it is my privilege to communicate with you occasionally, giving account of my "stewardship" and to keep you advised as to the state of industry in Tennessee.

Since I have been president, I have not abused the prerogatives of my office, but have written only as the exigency of the occasion permitted or the emergency of the case demanded.

I sometimes feel that the manufacturers of Tennessee do not realize the importance of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association or what it means to them in the conduct of their business. Day in and day out, the association is handling problems for industry which can only be solved through "collective" action. Many of the things accomplished cannot be discussed without going too much into detail; suffice it to say, however, many things hurtful to industry are stopped through the aggressive influence of the association before they get underway. Whereas, if they once got started, they would work a tremendous hardship upon industry.

Industries in Tennessee, like those in other states, will be called upon in 1935 for contributions for support of trade organizations, national associations, code authorities, and for many other purposes. This friendly letter is not to disparage any of these. They all have a place, however, that after serving these nineteen years as your president, I am convinced that the manufacturers of Tennessee should give first consideration to the Tennessee Manufacturers' association. My knowledge of the work of the association—what it has accomplished and what it is now doing—compels me to say that were it not for the protecting influence of the association, I would take out of industry every dollar I have invested. No industrialist would go for a day without adequate insurance protection, yet the safest and soundest insurance coverage for manufacturers in Tennessee today is the watchfulness and alertness of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association. Nothing escapes the association. It is in constant touch with every section of the state, and it is familiar with every move antagonistic to industry.

On Jan. 7, the legislature convened for another epoch-making period. One hundred and four members, without legislative experience, will be in that session. They will be stalwart Tennesseans who will want to serve their state faithfully and well. How well they succeed in solving questions affecting industry depends upon the co-operation and assistance this association is able to extend.

For weeks we have been compiling data and gathering information relative to a multiplicity of questions these legislators will have to consider. The twenty-eight members who were in the last session are familiar with the work of the association, and will feel free to call upon it for information relative to the matters brought before them.

Some of the legislation which we are sure will be proposed will be as follows:

"Old age pensions," "unemployment insurance," "minimum wages," "maximum hours," "compensation amendments," "taxation," "state NRA law," "collective bargaining," etc.

There is enough "dynamite" in this list of proposed legislative subjects to destroy every factory in Tennessee.

I am, therefore, making a request in this personal letter which can be granted by each of the 2,840 industrial concerns in Tennessee, namely, **Give financial support to the Tennessee Manufacturers' association in 1935.** Surely there is no concern in Tennessee which needs its funds any worse than does the mill of which I am president and which has operated since the advent of NRA less than 25 per cent capacity. But knowing industrial conditions as I do, and having spent days, weeks and months in trying to solve problems for my fellow-manufacturers, I am making no apology for this request. I am therefore asking the manufacturers of Tennessee to do as my mill will do, namely, mail the association a check for dues when you receive a memorandum on Jan. 1 from the association.

I am asking nothing for myself, as I have served as president of the association for nineteen years without a salary, consequently, I am expecting the manufacturers of Tennessee to give the association their financial and moral support in the new year just ahead.

I want to thank the manufacturers for the support they have given in the past, and assure them that the association is being operated economically, is conducted on a business-like basis, and is considered one of the best associations in the country.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. EDGERTON, President.

BOB COOKE GIVEN LEAVE OF ABSENCE

R. M. Cooke, editor of The Labor World for the past eighteen years, has been granted a temporary leave of absence from his duties in connection with the editorial and news work of the paper for the next few weeks.

During his absence, T. R. Cuthbert, secretary of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, will act as editor.

Painters' Council Names Burkes

J. G. BURKES

Tennessee Council of Painters and Decorators, comprising the workers in these crafts from nine southern states, was formed in Nashville on Monday, Jan. 21. J. G. Burkes, member of Local 226, Chattanooga, was elected as vice-president.

Mr. Burkes has been one of the most active members of his local and has for many years been sent from his organization to the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council as delegate.

D. A. Pitts, of Memphis, was chosen as president. Other officers named at that time were: T. O. Denham, Nashville, secretary-treasurer, and H. N. Estes, of Jackson, J. C. Hatcher, of Knoxville, and George Pickett, of Clarksville, as trustees.

Box Supper to Raise Funds for Striking Richmond Employes

Preparations have been completed for a box supper to be held at Roosevelt hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 2, according to Emmett Hughes, chairman of committee on arrangements. Employes of the four full-fashioned hosiery mills of this vicinity are sponsoring the affair, which is for the purpose of assisting the striking Richmond Hosiery mill employes.

Participants are requested to be at Roosevelt hall at 6:30 p.m., and a pleasant time will be in store for them every minute of the evening.

Boot and Shoe Local To Eat and Talk With Shoe Shop Owners

On Thursday, Feb. 7, there will be held a joint meeting with Boot and Shoe Workers' union, Local 620, and the master shoe workers of Chattanooga. Meeting will be at Odd Fellows Temple. There will be refreshments served, and it is planned to have general discussions concerning the shoe repair industry in order to lay foundation for mutual efforts toward building conditions to more profitable basis.

Time of meeting is set at 7:30 p.m.

D. R. MESSEY,
H. V. GARLAND,
WALTER STARNES,
Committee.

Hosiery Code Is Upheld by Court

Washington. — A petition for rehearing filed with the Circuit Court of Appeals, of the case of Richmond Hosiery Company vs. Camp, was denied by the court without opinion on January 11.

This is the case in which Judge Underwood, of Georgia, ruled in favor of the Government and denied an injunction against the enforcement of the provisions of the hosiery code. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had previously upheld Judge Underwood's decision.

LOW INTEREST ASKED FOR HOUSING LOANS

Washington. — An urgent recommendation that the interest on loans for housing made by the Public Works Administration be reduced to 1½% in place of the present 4% rate was made by Mayor LaGuardia, of New York City to the National Public Housing Conference here.

RATIFICATION THIS SESSION IS IMPOSSIBLE

Other States Are Carrying Fight to Finish.

UTAH LEGISLATION RATIFIED THIS WEEK

21 States Already on Honor Roll—Proponents Confident of Success.

CHILD LABOR DAY.

Following a custom established thirty years ago of observing "Child Labor day," the observance of this year will be held the week-end of the last full week in January, which is Jan. 25, 26 and 27. The custom was established by the national child labor committee, which includes some of the country's outstanding men and women.

The keynote of the observance this year will be ratification of the pending child labor amendment. Twenty states have so far approved the proposed amendment and sixteen more are necessary. It is hoped to gain these sixteen additional approvals during 1935.

Many special labor meetings are being held throughout the country, particularly in states that have not yet voted approval of the child labor amendment. On Sunday, hundreds of churches will observe the day with special ceremonies. It is hoped the observance as a whole will add such vigor to the movement that the fight for approval of the amendment will be pushed forward to a successful conclusion this year.

The lower house of the Tennessee legislature the early part of this week definitely killed all possibility of ratifying the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States. Propaganda given out by reactionary manufacturers of the state, who have always opposed this humanitarian measure, convinced the rural legislators that the farmer could not allow his daughter to wash the dishes or his boy to weed the garden if this amendment is passed.

However, the same day that Tennessee disgraced herself, the state of Utah ratified the amendment, and it is predicted that the required number of 36 ratifications will be secured.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Textile mill owners both north and south are mobilized to defeat ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution. This amendment is up before the state legislatures this winter, and many of them are besieged by manufacturers' agents bent on defeat of ratification of the proposal.

The only ban existing on child labor today in many of the states is the provision put into industrial codes at the insistence of Gen. Johnson, as head of the NRA. But Johnson is no longer head of the NRA, and these provisions are rapidly falling by the wayside—they are being quietly forgotten in practically every line of industry. The recovery act expires next June 4.

For more than a score of years textile mill interests have concentrated their best efforts on defeat of child labor legislation. Their fight in this direction goes back behind the administration of Woodrow Wilson, who signed the first child labor law in 1916.

A short time later Roland Dagenhart, a mill worker of Charlotte, N. C., brought suit in the federal courts, alleging that the "constitutional rights" of his two sons, Reuben, 14, and John, 12, who worked in a mill, were being invaded. The case went to the United States supreme court,

(Continued on Third Page.)

Textile Report Shows Big Strike Entirely Justified

U. T. W. of A. Summarizes Four Demands Workers Intend to Present.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The study of wages and hours in the textile industry, ordered by President Roosevelt at the ending of the textile strike last September, is now released. The clear revelation of low wages and tricky practices by the mill owners more than justifies the protests of the textile workers and fully warrants the action taken by them in striking.

The demand for the shorter work week is also justified by the report in the statement that: "In the four months immediately preceding the strike the average hours per week was only thirty."

The report says, among other things: ". . . the most obvious fact developed in subsequent pages is the low earnings of workers in the industry, even where there is no special curtailment and even under the scale of wage increases provided for and generally observed under the code. Such a condition breeds discontent and unrest, and challenges the ingenuity of all connected with the industry or responsible for public welfare to find some solution."

Low Wages Basic Problem.

Recognizing the foundation for the protest voiced by the United Textile Workers, the report says: "This conflict between those seeking more adequate incomes from the industry and those contending that this is beyond the financial capacity of the industry, is the basic problem of the industry."

Going to the root of the matter of hours and wages, "In no week since the adoption of the code has the industry averaged more than 36.5 hours per person, though 40 hours are necessary to attain the 'minimum' weekly earning of $12 and $13 for those receiving the minimum hourly rate."

Uncovering the trickery of the mill managers is the factual statement: "More important as a source of misunderstanding is the fact that the code refers to the maintenance of . . . July 17, 1933, . . . wage rates paid various classes of employes, and then . . . defines the process of raising wages in a manner which destroys the differential." Skilled workers in the industry resent the fact that they are paid at rates which do not preserve traditional and customary differentials.

As to the hours per week, the report further says: "For the first twelve months of the code the average was approximately thirty-four hours. In the four months immediately preceding the strike the average number of hours per week was only thirty."

Concerning the stretch-out, the report says: "The stretch-out as a source of discontent . . . is being handled by the work assignment boards. We must note, however, the intimate connection which exists between this problem of the capacity of the industry to pay, and between the stretch-out and wages in the minds of the workers."

"Since the adoption of the code average hourly earnings have been raised more than in any other industry. Between July, 1933, and July, 1934, average hourly earnings increased 64.5 per cent. . . . The mere fact of such increases, however, proves nothing with reference to the adequacy of the wages paid and the living standard they afford."

Following this up: "In October, 1934, the last month for which data are available, the average hourly wage in all manufacturing industries in the United States was 55.4 cents; the average for cotton goods was 38.0 cents. The United States average is for eighty-five industries, which employ more than four-fifths of the wage-earners in manufacturing.

On the showing made in this report of statistical facts, the United Textile Workers of America now make these demands:

That the codes be reopened, for the establishing of wages and hours and conditions of work.

That wages be increased.

That the differentials between the various grades of skill be clearly defined and wage rates fixed accordingly.

That the work-week be made shorter.

MAKERS OF CAMEL CIGARETTE TRY TO DOWN AFL UNIONS

S. Clay Williams, Head of Reynolds Company, Leads Fight.

Company President, Also Chairman NIRB, Supposed to Administer NRA While Own Industry Not Under Any Code.

The Big Four companies which dominate the tobacco industry, led by the R. J. Reynolds company, are waging a war of extermination against labor unions in general and the Tobacco Workers' International union in particular. As the Reynolds company leads the corporation attack, so, apparently, S. Clay Williams leads the Reynolds company, though absent in Washington as chairman of the national industrial recovery board, which administers the national industrial recovery act.

Anti-labor and anti-union policies are an old story with the Reynolds, especially under the S. Clay Williams leadership. Tobacco workers in Winston-Salem, the North Carolina town where the biggest Reynolds plant is located, still tell of the way Williams crushed the attempt to unionize that plant in 1928. The lowest estimate they give is that more than 2,000 workers at the plant were fired. Every one who took any part in union propaganda had to go.

They were not merely fired; they were blacklisted, at least so far as that company was concerned. Tobacco workers are agreed that Williams refused to rehire any one who had been dismissed for union activities. The obvious attempt was to rub the fear of the Reynolds Tobacco company into the whole tobacco district; and to a high degree, that effort succeeded.

When the recovery act was passed, union officers in the district called Williams' attention to Section 7-A, which gives workers the right to organize as they please, without "interference, influence or coercion" by the employer.

'We shall comply with the law," said Mr. S. Clay Williams.

"Then we may send organizers into your plant?" persisted the union officers.

"No."

The union officers argued the case, but Williams would not yield. He repeated his parrot-like statement that the company would "comply with the law." But he refused to let the union send organizers into the plant, refused to let any union literature be distributed in the plant; and all appeal to the law which he had promised to obey was futile. Workers who showed signs of independence in this matter were discharged. Accounts as to the number who went under the industrial guillotine vary; but the discharges were numerous enough to fix fear of the overlord firmly in the minds of the whole force.

This year, another attempt has been made to unionize the workers who serve the Big Four. It has won splendid success in some places. Union leaders say that more than 90 per cent of the workers in the Liggett & Myers plant at Durham, N. C., have joined the union, and the company at least is "considering" a conference with the union on wages and hours.

But in the huge Reynolds plant at Winston-Salem, the union "does not go." Workers who attend union meetings or are seen in conversation with union organizers are "transferred" from their present jobs to others—of course, less desirable ones. The "tranfer" is notice to the person shifted that the company's spies have marked him, and a threat of discharge if he does not give up his hopes of union.

It is probably that Mr. S. Clay Williams, chairman of the NIRB, in Washington, is more daunting to the tobacco workers than if he were on the job in Winston-Salem. The NIRB was created to help carry out the purposes of the recovery act. One of the chief aims of that act was to give workers perfect freedom to organize, but Mr. S. Clay Williams, who has smashed the Tobacco Workers' International union in his plant once and is throttling it there now, is chairman of the board whose duty under the law is to protect the workers in their free choice of associations and representatives!

Speaking about law enforcement, the tobacco workers who know the record of Mr. S. Clay Williams are puzzled and alarmed. If he is powerful enough to dominate this keyboard of recovery, they think, he must be powerful enough to work disaster to them, and his record shows that he is perfectly willing to do it.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT KAYNEE COMPANY SCRAP EFFECTED RECENTLY

B. Peppercorn, manager Cleveland joint board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, recently gave notice of the settlement of the Kaynee company dispute which was given nationwide publicity and support by most labor councils of the country. Mr. Peppercorn's statement follows:

"We are very happy to announce that a peaceable and mutually satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the Kaynee company and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has been effected.

"We also wish to take this opportunity to ask you to give your support to the Kaynee company and its products as you have done in the past.

"Yours very truly,
"B. PEPPERCORN, Mgr.,
"Cleveland Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America."

IMPORTANT MEETING PLASTERERS NOTED

P. B. Garber, secretary Plasterers' local union, calls attention to all members to the next regular meeting to be held in their hall next Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Garber impresses the importance that every member attend, as business of great importance will come up for attention.

DATE SET TO PLAN FORMATION OF WOMEN'S LABEL LEAGUE

The first meeting of the Women's Label league is to be held at the labor hall, Seventh at Market (over Liggett's drug store), at 7:30 p.m., Feb. 22, 1935, says E. E. Crosby, chairman of label committee for Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

Each local union is to have two delegates. The others that are to be eligible for membership will be the wives of men unionists and the husbands of the women unionists and any member of organized labor. It might be that after the first meeting of the league other members of the unionist families may be taken in. We want every one to talk up the organization and boost for it and see if Chattanooga can't have the largest organization of this kind in the country.

The two committees on this feel positive of having the largest one of this kind in the south.

BRICKLAYERS ARRANGE JOINT GET-TOGETHER WITH CONTRACTORS

Harry Davies, president of Bricklayers' Union No. 6, announces a business and social affair with his local and the building supplies men and contractors of this vicinity. The meeting is set for next Monday, Feb. 4, in Roosevelt hall, at 8 p.m.

Refreshments will be served.

THE LABOR WORLD
810 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1935

What Next!

Two Mississippi State collge professors have discovered a new low-cost method of making perfume from common gasoline. They are taking aldehydes, the artificial aroma-producing chemicals, out of gasoline at a cost of $25 a gallon. Perfume manufacturers are showing much interest in the discovery, as the old method of producing aldehydes cost about $250 a gallon.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How many women now work in offices?

A. Approximately 2,000,000, the women's bureau, U. S. department of labor, says.

Q. Who is the southern representative of the American Federation of Labor in charge of organizing in the south?

A.—George L. Googe. His headquarters are at Atlanta, Ga.

Q.—Who is Michael J. Hartneady?

A.—President of District No. 7, United Mine Workers of America and secretary of mines in the new democratic administration of Pennsylvania.

Wisdom

Wit loses its respect with the good when seen in company with malice; to smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast is to become a principal in the mischief.—Sheridan.

PET PEEVES

The expression "O. K."
Has come here to stay;
'T is English the way she is spoke;
But I long for a chance
To kick in the pants
Those sweet things who cut it to "oke."

"Pains Gone," Says Lady, After She Had Taken CARDUI

In describing how her health improved after she had taken Cardui, Mrs. Ralph R. Courtney, of Wytheville, Va., said: "I was run-down and suffered from pain in my side. I wanted to feel well and get rid of the pain in my side, so I sent for Cardui and began taking it. By the time I had taken three bottles of Cardui, I was feeling much better. The pains had gone. I am very glad to recommend Cardui to other young women." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. $1 a bottle, at drug stores.

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Truth in Small Compass

David E. Lilienthal, one of the three men who manage the TVA, has found the right name for the utility holding company. He calls it a "financial tape worm."

"The electric operating utilities seem to be suffering from financial tapeworm," he said. "The patient always seems hungry, and the more he eats, the thinner he seems to get. The patient thinks he ought to have more food. The tapeworm is sure that what he needs is more food.

"The doctor may decide that what the patient needs most of all is to get rid of the tapeworm."

That is likely to prove one of the phrases that make history. It puts the case against the holding company in words that everyone can understand—and it puts the case right. The utility holding company, in at least nine cases out of every ten, is a parasite. It uses up the food—the rates—which the public give the operating company just as the tapeworm uses up the food given to the patient. And in both cases, the fact suggests the remedy—get rid of the parasite.

Lilienthal has given the country a phrase which tells the truth and sets forth the facts. And that is no small help toward the abolition of holding companies.

Income Tax and Jobless Relief

Subversive business men, heedless of public welfare, continue to harp on the alleged injustice of assessing people with large incomes with increased taxes to meet the exigencies of unemployment relief. From their thundering protests one would think that the increased taxes threaten to reduce them to the direst poverty.

The complete sophistry which underlies this propaganda is quite well illustrated by the recommendations which Gov. Nice, of Maryland, made in a message to the legislature of that state, urging the income tax rather than the sales tax as the most equitable method of raising emergency taxes approaching $30,000,000 which various aspects of unemployment relief and similar social emergency measures make it necessary to impose. Gov. Nice suggested that the state income tax should be one-half of the federal income tax. The following tabulation shows the approximate amounts of federal and state income tax which salaried men, supporting wives, would be required to pay, under Gov. Nice's plan, on the earnings given:

Earnings	Federal Tax	State Tax	Total
$ 5,000	$ 80.00	$ 40.00	$ 120.00
10,000	415.00	207.50	622.50
25,000	1,905.00	925.50	2,857.50

After all of the "confiscation" which it is alleged the combined federal and state income taxes impose on people with these large incomes is deducted, the Maryland citizen with an income of $25,000 per year would have $22,142.50 left, the citizen with an income of $10,000 would have $9,377.50 left, while the piker with only $5,000 would have $4,880 left.

It is apparent that all of these groups would suffer no reduction in reasonable living standards because of these federal and state income taxes. In fact, much heavier rates could be levied by both the federal government and the state without jeopardizing the prosperity of the higher income groups.

State income taxes should be given serious consideration by every state legislature as the most equitable plan for financing unemployment relief and other social security measures. It puts the burden on the shoulders of those who are most able to pay, and that is where the burden belongs. The sales tax, on the other hand, puts the burden on the shoulders of those least able to pay, and that is where the burden does not belong.

Concerning Snow and Society

Snow in the country is beautiful in itself, and is a promise of water for crops in the spring. Snow in cities is an almost unmixed nuisance. It clogs traffic, delays business, breaks trees in the parks and streets, sometimes breaks telephone wires. It brings hardship and distress to those who must be out in it without proper clothing; and if there is a leaky roof in town, the snow will find it. And it remains beautiful in cities only for the few hours before it is well mixed with soot.

Yet to tens of thousands of people, the snow which blanketed so much of the eastern half of our country was a boon and a blessing. It gave the husky unemployed a chance for work. Cities in the snow belt have employed tens of thousands of men, officially, for snow removal; and enterprising men and boys have tramped the residence districts for jobs. The pay they collect for this work in thousands of cases is the first money they have handled for weeks or months.

Could anything show more clearly the distorted, inside out, upside down, hind-side-afore nature of our economic system than the fact that an event which is a nuisance and expense to communities provides employment to many whom society does not know enough to employ under ordinary conditions?

"How will your people get through the winter?" asked a bishop of the parish priest on the storm-ridden Brittany coast. "Quite well, my lord, with the help of God and a few wrecks," was the candid reply. To some extent, we are still depending on a few wrecks—and never recognize our stupidity.

The New Executive Council

The first regular meeting of the 1935 Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Washington, beginning January 30.

The Executive Council now has eighteen members, the number having been increased from eleven, through the addition of seven vice-presidents, at the 54th annual convention, in San Francisco, October, 1934.

Labor moves along with trend of the times—always forward, ever upward and onward, in step and in harmony with modern progress, toward the goal of industrial democracy and economic security, which brings a gradual increase in the happiness of all people.

Opposition to 30-Hour Week

Big business opposition to the 30-hour week is daily becoming more vociferous, with spokesmen for financial and industrial interests shouting that ruin faces the nation if the shorter work week is put into effect. The opposition was to be expected. The same clamor was raised against the 8-hour day, 40 and more years ago, but the 8-hour day came and no ruin followed. On the contrary, the nation benefited tremendously from the reduction in hours.

Labor department figures for industries which employ nearly two-thirds of all industrial and small-salaried workers show an average 37½-hour week during 1934, when unemployment did not fall below 10,250,000. A 30-hour week throughout industry could put at least 4,000,000 to work if the shortening of hours was fully used to create employment, the American Federation of Labor says.

Despite the unemployment situation, which calls more and more insistently for remedy, the opposition to the 30-hour week continues to rant of "ruin" for the nation. As a matter of fact, ruin faces the nation from unemployment, not from the 30-hour week. Realization of this grows and the nation is becoming impatient with those who strive to block the only practical plan yet offered for putting the millions of idle to work in private employment.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

We move along 1935, watching a new and largely unknown congress get under way, with a work that easily may turn out to be more important than the work of its predecessor congress.

The last congress went into a huddle and brought forth NRA, which has done certain things, but that has not made much of a dent in unemployment.

This congress will throw out four billion dollars for a gigantic drive to get men on payrolls.

It will make NRA permanent and it will establish the principle of social responsibility by writing unemployment insurance and old age pension laws. They will be a beginning, though they will be timid.

* * *

One of the strange things about this congress, filled with new faces, is that when legislative agents want something done, they go to the same old veterans—men who have been right in the same seat for a term or more before this one.

Those who know the ropes through experience still pull the wires and make legislation go through its paces.

But it may be different in the next session, when the youngsters get to know something about the ropes.

At this writing many of them scarcely know their way home after dark.

Administrative measures are in the hands of practiced and experienced figures, like Wagner.

* * *

Of course, there are lots of things in Washington besides congress.

There is S. Clay Williams, tobacco king, who hates unions but who is supposed to uphold 7-A as head of the NIRB, as strange a combination as ever was.

And there is the New York speech of this same Clay Williams, in which he said we should all praise the rich, because they work for us so hard and pay Uncle Sam so much in taxes, which will yet get to be one of Washington's best jokes.

And there are certain NRA subalterns who are just now in hot water because of their zeal in behalf of business.

And there is the proposed hippodrome day, set for Jan. 30, when labor is supposed to go, en masse, to tell NRA what's the matter—in general terms, but not in specific terms.

And there is the question of who is to administer the four-billion public works fund. And the unpleasantness between Ickes and Hopkins.

There are many other things of interest about Washington, not all of which are known to the sightseeing guides. As a matter of fact they know more about mortar and stones and dead folks than about live folks.

If the gold decision comes before you read these lines you will know that the prediction, written prior to the decision, that the government is set for eventualities is a good one.

There is wonderment about what's back of Senator Borah's bill to license corporations. It provides for a license, but nothing else. Is it an artful beginning?

Only trouble is that, as many agree, Borah loses interest when a fight is nearly won.

Washington is booming, what with legislators and lobbyists added to NRA. Keep your eye on Washington. A lot that will happen to you will start in Washington.

U. S. Civil Service Commission Warns Against Misleading Information

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—The United States Civil Service Commission says that numerous letters received at its office from different parts of the country indicate that misleading information is being given to the public by agents of some of the correspondence schools which give instruction in preparation for civil service examinations.

To guard against the loss of money paid for tuition of this kind the Civil Service Commission informs the public as follows:

No one can promise appointments to positions for which the United States Civil Service Commission holds examinations. The claim that such assurance can be given brands the person making it as a fraud.

Information regarding examinations for the United States Civil Service may be obtained from the boards of United States Civil Service Examiners. There is such a board in each community which has a postoffice of the first or the second class. In nearly all cities the civil service board is located at the postoffice.

Before paying money for tuition, or signing a contract, it is advisable to make inquiry concerning the prospect of examination. There is reason to believe that agents of some schools deceive the public as to the probability of early examinations.

No school has advance information regarding the need for employes or the probability of examinations.

THE SQUARE DEAL.

(As published in 1919.)

If I boost your union label
You should do as much for mine;
This is simply reciprocity,
A never failing sign
That the spirit of true brotherhood
Among us ranks supreme
To promote the union label
All the time should be our theme.

In the field of union labor
This should be our golden rule:
Work and strive to win diplomas
In the union label school;
Always do unto each other
As you'd wish to be done by;
Have the label of your brother
Union man on what you buy.

Act together as a unit
In this most important move;
The result will be astounding.
Raise yourself from out the groove
Of inaction, for, remember,
On one point you should agree—
If I demand your label,
You should do as much for me.
By T. H. West, in the Garment Worker.

Film Star: Oh, are you the young man from the literary agency who proposes to write my autobiography?

Young man: Yes, please. And I've called to obtain a few facts.

Film star: Good Lord! I don't want any facts in it.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE — TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Wax
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100 PER CENT. UNION
FIX-RIGHT SHOE SHOP No. 2
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Next to City Water Co.
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Quick Action! for Colds "FLU"
Gordon's No. 30
200,000 people can't be wrong.
Bottles, 25c up.
At Your Nearest Dealer!
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STERCHI BROS.
Greatest FEBRUARY Sale!
Lowest Prices, Easiest Terms, Biggest Values We Have Ever Offered
STERCHI BROS STORES, INC.

If You Paid "Reddy Kilowatt" YOUR Electrical SERVANT By The Job . . .

I will make your ICE and furnish constant REFRIGERATION to preserve milk, meats, fruits and vegetables, PLUS CONVENIENCES of electric refrigeration 24 hours each day . . . at a cost of less than 10c a day.

With an ELECTRIC HEATING PAD I will give you over three hours of safe, controlled heat for earache, toothache, neuralgia, lumbago . . . or just plain cold feet, for less than **1c**

With the modern ELECTRIC RANGE for the average family I prepare decidedly better tasting food for an average cost, per person, per meal, of less than **1c**

My New AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC WATER HEATER for 24-hour-a-day HOT WATER for the average home figures about 10 cents a day, or two and one-half hours for only **1c**

Heat to warm up a chilly bathroom—20 minutes—with an electric HEATER costs about **1c**

The Electric MIX-MASTER will do the average family's mixing, whipping, beating for 3 days . . . at a cost of **1c**

I brew 12 cups of coffee by the famous drip method of THE COFFEE MAKER for **1c**

Four 3-minute eggs can be prepared with an electric EGG COOKER for a sixth of **1c**

You can SEW on your ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE all afternoon for little more than a PENNY.

66 hours of exact time from an Electric Clock is well worth its exceedingly small cost of **1c**

With a 75-WATT LIGHT BULB, recommended by lighting experts for all reading, sewing and other close work, I will give you GOOD LIGHT for more than two and one-half hours for only **1c**

An ELECTRIC WAFFLE IRON will make four golden brown, delicious waffles for **1c**

Twenty slices of crisp, delicious TOAST is a lot of toast—enough for many mornings—and can be made with an ELECTRIC TOASTER quickly and perfectly, for **1c**

An electric HAIR DRYER will dry your hair quickly. Almost half an hour's use costs **1c**

With a modern ELECTRIC IRON I will sail through and iron perfectly, 1 pajamas, 1 gown, 10 women's handkerchiefs and 5 men's handkerchiefs, all for **1c**

The baby's bottle can be warmed to exactly the proper temperature with an electric BOTTLE WARMER for an eighth of **1c**

With the ELECTRIC PERCOLATOR I make twelve cups of delicious COFFEE for **1c**

It shouldn't take you more than 48 minutes to clean your rugs, and 48 minutes with a VACUUM CLEANER will cost only **1c**

I bring you two hours of $10,000 RADIO entertainment for **1c**

We don't know how long it takes to curl hair, but we do know an ELECTRIC CURLING IRON will operate eight hours for **1c**

★ *These costs based on a rate of 5c per kilowatt-hour. Our average residence rate now is about 3¾c. Therefore, many of our customers can operate these appliances for much less money. (Range, Frigidaire and Water Heater figures based on operating costs for these appliances in the average home).*

Put one penny to work *Electrically* and see how much it will buy for you in comfort and conveniences. No other item of living gives so much for so little money!

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
Electricity Is Cheap — *Make Good Use of It*

Good to Remember...

Colonial is good Bread

MORE ABOUT CHILD LABOR

(Continued from First Page)

and the law, in a 5-4 decision, was held unconstitutional.

Dagenhart Was Pawn.

Dagenhart really had nothing to do with the matter. The mill owners hired Morgan J. O'Brien, corporation lawyer, of New York City, to carry the case to the supreme court.

Reuben Dagenhart said a few years ago, after he grew to manhood—a grown man, without education, and weighing 105 pounds—that all he got out of that suit was a soda fountain drink and an automobile ride. He added:

"I think the years I put in in the cotton mills stunted my growth. They kept me from getting any schooling, for I stopped at the third grade. Now I need the education I didn't get. For twelve years I worked twelve hours a day, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., with time out to eat. I only weighed 65 pounds. My sister and myself worked together 'on section spinning.' We did the work of grown men. My father made $2.50 a day, and John and myself made a dollar each a day.

"Now, they are trying to put my little sister, 15, in the mill, but I will never stand for it. It would have been a good thing for all the kids in this state if that law they passed had been kept."

This statement was from one of the complainants in action in which all of the machinery of the American judiciary was invoked to preserve his "constitutional rights."

State Rights Jeopardized.

Mill owners are basing their opposition to this constitutional amendment on the allegation that it is an infringement of states' rights. They are loud in their claims that the labor of children is adequately cared for by the states, and, therefore, there is no need for an amendment to give congress the authority to regulate or prohibit the employment of children in mills or factories.

According to the 1930 census, more than 2,000,000 children between the ages of 10 and 17 years, inclusive, or one out of every nine, were gainfully employed. Of children 10 to 15 years of age, there were 667,118 gainfully employed.

The census figure is an understatement of child employment, however. It does not include children under 10 years, a considerable number of whom are engaged in street trades and tenement home work.

Gains in the elimination of child labor in some sections and some industries pointed to by advocates of state control are distorted by regional increases, or by increases in branches of child labor such as sweatshops, domestic service and street trading. For example: While the number of children under 16 years of age employed in the textile industry decreased by 59.3 per cent between 1920 and 1930, the number of children employed in such establishments in South Carolina and Georgia increased 23.7 per cent and 11.9 per cent, respectively, during the same period. As a further illustration, the general decline in factory employment was offset by increased employment of children under 16 years of age in several branches of street trading and in domestic service.

The Evil Still Exists.

During the first six months of 1933 the exploitation of working children increased enormously, not so much in the number of children employed as in the gravity of the abuses to which they were subjected. Sweatshop conditions like those of a hundred years ago appeared in a number of states. Starvation wages, long hours, deplorable conditions of work came to characterize the depression, and to break down industrial standards set up through years of painful effort by friends of working children.

A survey made by the federal department of labor, covering shirt factories in nine states, examined some 20,000 payrolls. Half the workers were found to be receiving less than $7.40 for a full week's work. In Maryland 42 per cent of all workers, in Delaware 43 per cent, and in Pennsylvania 35 per cent earned less than $5 a week.

An investigation by the national child labor committee of sweatshop conditions in the Lehigh valley area of Pennsylvania, where mills employed some 3,200 boys and girls of whom about one-fourth were under 16 years of age, revealed wages of $1 to $2 a week or less. Some 250 shirt workers received less than 50 cents a day. Such conditions were reported even in the middle west and south, which had been comparatively free from fly-by-night manufacturers.

Present Ban Soon Expires.

During the second half of the year 1933, the picture radically changed. The national industrial recovery act, outlawing child labor, was passed in June. However, this law expires in June of this year, and unless some other means of curbing the vicious exploitation of children, hundreds of thousands will again be employed in industry.

The United Textile Workers of America hold that the children of the nation must no longer be the helpless victims in the game of grab. Pressure of economic advantage between states has long encouraged the exploitation of children in states with high as well as states with low standards. Employers have claimed that they could not economically manufacture when their competitors are permitted to employ cheaper child labor. The NRA codes, with their universally acclaimed 16-year minimum standards for employment of children (and 18 years for especially hazardous industries) have pointed the way. The national uniform standards temporarily achieved by the codes should not be lost. The gains thus made should be preserved through prompt ratification of the proposed federal child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States.

GRADUAL WORK WEEK CUT REJECTED BY ENGRAVERS

New York.—A proposed new labor contract offered by the Photo-Engravers Board of Trade stipulating a gradual scaling down of the length of the work week to thirty-six hours without reduction in weekly wages within three years was unanimously rejected by the New York Photo-Engravers' union. The present contract expires Jan. 31. Practically the full membership of the union, 2,800, attended the annual meeting at which the vote was taken. Union officials reported a balance in the treasury of $332,886, which was described as a necessary surplus "for coping with emergencies in times of stress."

THIRD DEGREE PROBE

New York.—A thorough legislative probe of "police brutality, commonly referred to as the 'third degree,'" was recommended by the Prison Association of New York in its annual report.

In Union there is strength

NRA

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

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We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

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RUPTURE

E. J. MEINHARDI

COMPANY SALESMAN

OF CHICAGO HERE AGAIN

He will show you the "Meinhardi Rupture Shield" privately in his rooms at the Read Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Wednesday only, Feb. 6th, from 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.

Ask the Hotel Clerk for the numbers of Mr. Meinhardi's rooms. Only men are invited.

The Meinhardi Rupture Shield retains the rupture on the average case regardless of size or location — no matter how much you exercise, lift, or strain. The Meinhardi Rupture Shield is skillfully molded to each individual as a Dentist makes false teeth. (No leg straps and no cumbersome arrangements).

It is waterproof, sanitary, practically indestructible, and may be worn while bathing or sleeping (continuously day and night) until no longer desired.

Do not neglect to see him on the above date. He will be glad to refer you to local men who have used the "Meinhardi Rupture Shield." There is no charge to investigate. This visit is for white people only.

Chicago Office, Pure Oil Bldg.

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NRA

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By permission of the Government, we have reduced the price of our Special Furnace and Hot Blast Heater Coal as follows:

One-Ton Lots $3.54

Five-Ton Lots $3.29

Phone 6-5213

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.

We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.

Just ask your old time brother union man.

The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper

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To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Meet Your Friends at

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Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES

Goodness and purity are sealed in.

Buy by the case

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

LABOR DISPUTE

on between

RIALTO and STATE THEATERS

and This Local

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ACME SERVICE IS A LOCK AND SEALED JOB!

THE coal is weighed and certified by our Weighmaster, locked in truck with heavy Yale lock in his presence and key is placed in envelope, sealed with sealing wax showing our seal, and delivered to you with the load of coal. You are required to break the seal and give the driver the key that he may unlock the truck and unload under your direction.

THIS is the only system of its kind in the United States and was originated by Walter D. Moore, President of the ACME COAL COMPANY, after studying and working for two years on a safe and accurate delivery of fuel to his customers.

The Right Fuel for Every Purpose!

FOR RANGE, Laundry Heater or Monkey Stove use Clinchmore Red Ash Nut. It burns into a powdered ash—nothing left in the firebox when burned up.

HOTEL OR RESTAURANT RANGE, use Blue Gem or Red Ash Egg. Red Ash Egg also for Arcola hot water heating.

FOR LARGE HEATER, any make, use Red Ash Lump. For medium size heater use Red Ash Egg.

FOR GRATES use medium Red Ash Lump. If slow fire is desired, use Whitwell Egg or Lump.

FOR STOKER, any make, use Clinchmore Special Prepared Stoker Coal.

FOR FURNACE, use Whitwell Nut, Egg or Lump, according to strong or weak draft.

Whitwell Coal is the ideal coal for furnace because it contains the highest fixed carbon of any Tennessee coal on the market. It is semi-smokeless and practically sootless. There is no other coal that equals Whitwell as an economical and satisfactory domestic fuel.

Clean, Dry Storage for Radiant Coke!

We keep Chattanooga Radiant Coke in a clean, dry storage bin where coal dust and rain cannot touch it. So much cleaner than coke delivered from the open yard where it lays out, absorbing rain and coal dust. See the big load of dry Chattanooga Radiant coke it takes to weigh a ton—you'll be amazed.

Acme Coal Co.

WALTER D. MOORE — R. G. BROCK — T. F. WARE

622 EAST NINTH STREET. — PHONES: 6-1183, 6-1184, 6-1185.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed by Peter J. Stanford and wife, Dora Stanford, and Ola J. Stanford Graham (Ola [illegible] Graham) widow, dated May 2, 1931, and recorded in the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book Y, Volume 25, page [illegible] et seq., and under and by virtue of the undersigned's appointment as trustee and as successor-in-trust to the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, said appointment being dated December 28, 1934, and recorded in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book Z, Volume 27, page 23, et seq., specific reference to said deed of trust and to said appointment of the undersigned as trustee and as successor-in-trust to the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, being hereby made for a full recital of the powers and provisions contained in said deed of trust and in said appointment as trustee, said deed of trust being to secure the First [illegible] Company the sum of One Thousand [illegible] ($1000.00) Dollars for borrowed money evidenced by one promissory note dated May 2, [illegible], in the principal sum of One Thousand [illegible] ($1000.00) Dollars, payable to the order of First Securities Company, and due May [illegible], 1934, with interest from date until paid at the rate of six (6%) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 2nd day of November and May in each and every year thereafter; and default having been made in the payment of the principal sum due May 2, [illegible], and default having been made in the payment of interest since that date; and said default continuing, the owner and holder of said note having demanded payment of the same, and said default continuing, the owner and holder of said note having demanded the foreclosure of said deed of trust for the purpose of paying said note, interest, costs, etc., provided in said deed of trust; now, therefore, pursuant to the provisions contained in said deed of trust, and pursuant to the provisions contained in the undersigned's appointment as Trustee, the Commercial National Bank of Chattanooga, Trustee, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1935,

between the hours of eleven o'clock A.M., at the west door of the county court house in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcery, for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, and homestead, as provided in said deed of trust, the following described real estate located in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, to-wit:

The northern portion of Lot Four (4), Block Two (2), Tuales Addition to the City of Chattanooga, beginning at a point on the south line of East Third street 42 feet eastwardly from the east line of Palmetto street and at the northeast corner of the property recently conveyed by J. C. Hooks and wife to Garnett B. Merriam by deed filed for registration April 9, 1931, running thence eastwardly along the south line of Third street 78 feet, more or less, to the northeast corner of said lot Four (4), thence southwardly along the east line of Lot Four (4) 110 feet, more or less, to the north line of a ten-foot private alley, thence westwardly along the north line of said alley 78 feet, more or less, to the east line of the property conveyed to William Johnson by deed registered in Book N, Vol. 13, page 258, of said register's office, thence northwardly along the east line of said Johnson's property and said Garnett B. Merriam property 110 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

Together with any rights in said 10-foot private alley on the south and subject to the rights of adjoining property owners in the use of said alley.

Subject to the requirements of zoning ordinance No. 1843 of the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., and any amendment of said ordinance.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 11th day of January, 1935.

CHEROKEE REALTY & TRUST CO., Trustee

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust dated December 6, 1932, by Addie E. Hoge to husband, French Hoge, to secure James Chamberlain a certain indebtedness, which deed of trust is of record in the register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book O, Vol. 26, page 527 et seq., conveying property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made as contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of notes 6, 7 and 8 and said default continuing for more than [illegible] days, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, the Cherokee Realty and Trust Company, of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, in bar of equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the court house on Georgia street, in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1935,

the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning on the north line of East Ninth street at a point 24.62 feet east of the corner of East Ninth and Magnolia streets; thence northward 110 feet to a point 24.97 feet from the east line of Magnolia street; thence at right angles eastwardly 21.58 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Magnolia street 110 feet to the north line of East Ninth street; thence westwardly along the north line of East Ninth street 21.18 feet to the beginning point and being a part of the lot conveyed to the grantor by William Brock and wife, by deed of record in Book V, [illegible] page 216.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 11th day of January, 1935.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Trustee.

By Robt. L. Hall, Vice-Pres., and Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 50814

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Charles V. Tankersley vs. Alma Tankersley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alma Tankersley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This the 21st day of January, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

Dietzen and F. C. Fricks, Attys. 2-15

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 50883

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Dorothy Morris vs. Frank Morris

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Frank Morris, whose residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of January, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

J. H. Altaffer, Atty. 2-15

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
T. R. CUTHBERT.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1935

What Next!

"Electronics" reports that combination of an electric window-closer and a photoelectric cell concealed in a small bedside table make it possible for the bedroom occupant to open his windows by a wave of the hand after getting into bed and to have them closed automatically next morning by the first flushes of dawn.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When did the Rochdale form of co-operative society come into existence?

A.—In 1844, when small group of weavers formed the first co-operative society at Rochdale, England.

* * *

Q.—Has the Cigar Makers' International union always borne its present name?

A.—It was organized in 1864 as the National Cigar Makers' union. Three years later the name was changed to the Cigar Makers' International union.

* * *

Q.—What was the original purpose of the Knights of St. Crispin?

A.—This organization of shoe workers, which flourished in the 1860's, sought to regulate the use of shoe making machinery.

Wisdom

A hungry people listens not to reason, nor cares for justice, nor is bent by any prayers.—Seneca.

Boss: Young man, do you entertain girls in your apartment?

Recent employe: I think so. They seem to enjoy coming, anyway.

* * *

Girl friend: What do you mean, I've got one of those extemporaneous faces?

Boy friend: You "make it up" as you go.

"Now I'm the Picture of Health," Says Lady After Taking CARDUI

Here is how Cardui helped an Alabama lady. . . . "I suffered from pains in my back and sides," writes Mrs. A. G. Gray, of Cusseta, Ala. "I was so thin and weak, I read of Cardui and decided to take it. I noticed at once it was helping me. I kept taking Cardui until I had finished five bottles. I gained. My health was much better. Now I am the picture of health. My color is good and my weight increased." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
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Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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Instructions in Riding
WALKER'S RIDING ACADEMY
T. B. WALKER, Owner
Phone 2-2812
East Chattanooga, Tenn.
Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

Some Injudicious Slander

While Chattanooga daily papers have thus far attacked all strikers and impugned the efficiency of a police force that would not act as scab-herders, it appears they might now be treading dangerous territory. Dangerous, at least to the ones responsible for a story which appeared last Monday in the News which made a charge that deputies in and around Daisy and Soddy spent their time "goosing" women strikers. Taking no heed of possibilities of breaking up happy families, the great newspaper made a general statement of fact. Even if there should be foundation in one particular instance, it would appear to be the part of wisdom to refrain from being so sweeping in nature. Some of these deputies are husky fellows and might resent losing a good wife simply because a news reporter in his efforts to break a strike grabs a handful of mud and makes a wild sling.

Taxing the Holding Company

After telling at length and with a wealth of evidence the story of the high crimes and misdemeanors perpetrated on American consumers and investors by privately owned utilities of the country, the federal trade commission makes some suggestions to congress for stopping such work. Since most of the chiseling and gouging and nearly all the stock inflation was done through the agency of the holding company, the FTC devotes its main attention to that.

And of all the weapons which can be brought to bear on predatory holding companies, the FTC finds that the most effective is taxation.

The thoroughness with which the commission has probed the possibilities of holding company taxes is impressive. It suggests a tax on the net income of any holding company which is derived from other states than the one in which that holding company is incorporated. It urges an excise tax on the holdings by one company of stock in another. Both of these taxes get higher as the sums involved get larger.

Then the FTC proposes a tax on all transactions between companies in which one corporation or any of its officers or directors has an interest in one side of the transaction; a tax on the gross income of holding companies, graduated upward like a holding tax; a tax on stock authorized but not issued—which really means a tax on inflation.

The FTC proposes other reforms not connected with taxation. For example, it suggests that congress prohibit interstate commerce in gas and electricity if the company involved bases its rates on any sum greater than the actual prudent investment in the property. Going farther, it says that congress should prohibit interstate commerce in inflated securities. But the commission's main reliance is on taxation.

In this, the FTC is taking a leaf out of the book of experience. The simplest, surest way to stop commercial gouging or malpractice is to make it unprofitable; and the simplest way to do that is by taxing it.

After regulatory laws had stumbled and wobbled, this country wiped out the poisonous phosphorus by taxing it. It can do the same with holding companies; and some of these are as poisonous as phosphorus.

Machinery and Progress

The introduction of labor-saving machinery in industry is often described as industrial progress. The description would be accurate if the machinery were regulated so it would be of real benefit to the majority of our people. But under our economic system, operated by minority groups who control it solely for the production of maximum profits, machinery does not create progress for the masses.

The fact is that machinery is used by employers as a substitute for human labor. The reason for this substitution is that iron men are cheaper than men of flesh and blood, and cheap production of commodities is interpreted by our industrial magnates as meaning larger profits for the owners of our industrial plants. Moreover, employers frequently install machinery for the specific purpose of throttling labor's demand for better work conditions resulting from higher pay, shorter hours and improved work conditions generally.

Such a policy is thoroughly anti-social and should receive the condemnation of all progressive citizens. Genuine social and industrial progress does not consist in hogging the benefits of machinery by employers.

A Wesleyan university professor says that Germany is passing through a formative stage marked by quiet, order and discipline. Certainly the Germans murdered in Hitler's "purge" a few months ago are quiet, orderly and disciplined, anyhow.

George T. Thornton, Bricklayers' Head, Dies in South Boston

Boston, Mass.—Funeral services for the late George T. Thornton, for nearly eight years president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, were held here at 10 a.m. Wednesday, Jan. 23, attended by all brother officers of the union, many other labor officials and a host of other friends and relatives.

Mr. Thornton, who was 68, died at 4 a.m. Jan. 21, following an illness extending over a year, at his home in South Boston. He joined the union in 1887, in Nova Scotia, and transferred his membership to Local Union No. 3, Massachusetts, at Boston, in 1888. He served as an officer of his local and international convention delegate from 1897 until 1904, when he was elected third vice-president of the international. He later became second vice-president and was elected first vice-president in 1925 and president in 1928.

The deceased is survived by his wife and eight children. Although the international headquarters of the union are in Washington, Mr. Thornton had been conducting his business chiefly from a special office at his home during the past year, due to his illness.

George T. Thornton was recognized as an expert mason and an exceptionally capable union official, whose passing was received with deep sorrow throughout his wide circle of friends and the labor movement in general.

Junior (after attending Sunday school)—Say, daddy dear, our lesson today told about the evil spirits entering the swine.

Father—Yes, my son. What do you wish to know?

Junior—Was that the way they got the first deviled ham?

BABY BONDS FOR SMALL INVESTORS.

The "baby bonds" which President Roosevelt's administration proposes to authorize the United States treasury to issue in connection with the $4,800,000,000 federal public works projects to provide jobs for between three and four million adults now on relief rolls, will be in denominations of $25 and up with a maximum limit of $10,000 to each purchaser. The interest rate will not exceed 3 per cent. It is said the government will utilize the postoffices as a medium for selling the bonds.

PEOPLE WANT WORK.

In the typical southern industrial city of 50,000 to 250,000 population, 92 per cent of the households (families or single persons) receiving aid from local, state or federal emergency relief funds contain at least one member 16 to 64 years old who is looking for a job or has some non-relief work producing insufficient income to support the family. In only 8 per cent of the households are all the members disqualified from the search of work because they are either too old or disabled, young people attending school, or housewives whose home duties prevent them from going out to work.

FARMERS BOYCOTT SALE.

The solidarity of farmers living in the vicinity of Berlin, Md., blocked the sale of personal property belonging to John N. Gordy, one of their neighbors, to satisfy a debt of $160. The constable in charge of the sale first offered a farm electric light plant. The farmers admonished him that lighting plants are classed as real estate under the law instead of personal property. The constable then put up numerous farm implements, but the stony-faced farmers refused to offer a cent. The constable saw the truth, stopped the sale and went home. Sympathetic neighbors of Mr. Gordy had checkmated the auction sale by refusing to bid for the goods.

Total on Relief Gaining Despite Increase in Jobs

No Prospect of Industrial Gains Giving Employment to the More Than 11 Million Idle, William Green Says.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Despite a slight gain in employment in December, the number of persons on relief is increasing, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, emphasized in making public the federation's monthly report on unemployment.

"Reports from 141 of our largest cities show 4 per cent more persons on relief in December than in November, although unemployment in the country as a whole decreased by 71,000," President Green said. He continued:

"This fact points to the exhaustion of resources among the unemployed, many of whom have now been without regular work for three, four or even five years. Although employment will probably increase further in the spring season just ahead, there is no prospect that industrial gains will be enough to employ more than a small portion of the 11,329,000 now without work.

Little Change in Year.

"Our revised unemployment figures for November shows 11,400,000 out of work at that time and in December unemployment decreased to 11,329,000. In December last year 11,323,000 were out of work so that at the end of 1934 unemployment was at practically the same level as at the end of 1933.

"The decrease in unemployment in December this year was due largely to two facts: Christmas trade was unexpectedly good, better than in any year since 1931, creating over 200,000 jobs temporarily at least, in retail stores; in factories increased production of automobiles and of steel and machine tools to supply the automobile industry re-employed a large number as did also activity in textiles, boots and shoes so that jobs in factories were increased by more than 100,000. These gains more than offset the seasonal lay-offs in building (123,000), farms (23,000), railroads (18,000) and other industries.

Improvement Continuing.

"Trade union reports for the first part of January indicate that this improvement in employment is probably continuing. In December, reports from unions in twenty-four cities showed 21.2 per cent of the membership unemployed (weighted figure, revised) compared to 20.9 per cent in the first part of January. Gains in employment in theaters, railroads and manufacturing, which are not usual at this time of year, reduced unemployment slightly and put a small proportion of the membership back to work."

STRIKE TO CONTINUE.

Newark, N. J.—The Newark Newspaper Guild has notified trustees of the Newark Ledger that the proposal to negotiate for a strike settlement was agreeable, but that the guild would not suspend strike activities "while strikebreakers are still employed in the editorial rooms of the Ledger." The guild suggested that the trustees meet with the guild committee to consider a form of settlement. The guild promised to conduct its activities in such a way as not to interfere with an equitable settlement. The strike of Ledger editorial workers began in November.

Meet Your Friends at
Home Plate Lunch
21 East Seventh St.

EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY
TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices

East Lake Yard 3500 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075
Rossville Yard Lake Ave. Phone 3-1157

We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

LABOR DISPUTE
on between
RIALTO and STATE THEATERS
and This Local

Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

TEXTILE UNION 1785 EXPRESS SORROW ON DEATH OF MEMBER

Members of Local No. 1785, United Textile Workers of America, have adopted the following resolution of sympathy for P. J. Norrell, member of this local:

"Whereas, on Jan. 27, Brother P. J. Norrell passed away at a local hospital; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we take this means of expressing our sincere sympathy to his children for their great loss; be it further

"Resolved, That we put a copy of this resolution on our minutes, send a copy to the children, and a copy to The Labor World for publication.

"EDITH NUCKOLLS."

Doctor: Well, you are looking better today.

Patient: Yes, I followed the instructions on the bottle of medicine you gave me.

Doctor: What were they?

Patient: Keep the bottle well corked.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7188
817 Market Street
Patronize our Advertisers.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

The University of Chattanooga

EVENING AND LATE AFTERNOON CLASSES

For the Second Semester
FEBRUARY-JUNE

Beginning Tuesday, February 5, 1935

Time of Registration: Registration will be made at the Registrar's office from 4:00 to 7:30 p. m. on respective days of beginning classes, February 5, 6 and 7 Full credit cannot be given for courses in which registration is later than third week.

ART
Studio Class
Mr. Frank Baisden
Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

ART
Public School Art
Mr. Frank Baisden
Thursday, 3:30 to 5:00 P. M.

BIBLE
The Teachings of Jesus
Professor Godfrey Tietze
Tuesday, 7:00 to 9:00 P. M.

BIOLOGY
Bacteriology and Sanitation
Professor W. K. Butts
Wednesday, 5:30 to 7:30 P. M.

ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE
Industrial Society
Mr. Lionel J. Silverman
Tuesday, 7:00 to 9:00 P. M.

EDUCATION
The Activity Movement in Education
Professor Paul L. Palmer
Wednesday, 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

ENGLISH
Freshman Composition
Professor Evans
Thursday, 7:00 to 9:00 P. M.

ENGLISH
The Victorian Period
Professor Edwin S. Lindsey
Wednesday, 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

FRENCH
French Survey
Dean Maxwell A. Smith
Wednesday, 4:00 to 6:00 P. M.

GERMAN
Elementary German
Professor Anacker
Thursday, 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

HISTORY
The United States From Hayes to Hoover
Professor Culver Smith
Tuesday, 3:45 to 5:45 P. M.

LIBRARY METHODS
Children's Literature
Miss Elizabeth Sussdorf
Thursday, 4:00 to 6:00 P. M.

MATHEMATICS
Trigonometry
Mr. Winston Massey
Tuesday, 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

MUSIC
Public School Music
Mr. Blinn Owen
Thursday, 3:30 to 5:30 P. M.

SOCIOLOGY
Charting a Course Through Our Social Perplexities
Professor R. A. Kilburn
Thursday, 7:300 to 9:00 P. M.

SPANISH
Elementary Spanish, Continued
Professor Terrell Tatum
Wednesday, 7:00 to 9:00 P. M.

SPANISH
Commercial and Conversational Spanish
Miss Mildred Lamoreaux
Tuesday, 3:45 to 5:45 P. M.

GRADUATE WORK

The University of Tennessee will offer graduate courses toward the M. A. degree in Education, English and History during the second semester of this college year at the University of Chattanooga. Arrangements for graduate study at the University of Chattanooga by the University of Tennessee have been completed recently between the two institutions. Twelve hours of credit (eight semester hours) will be allowed by the University of Tennessee towards M. A. degree for work in Chattanooga. The University of Tennessee will send professors from Knoxville to conduct the graduate classes or will use members of the faculty of the University of Chattanooga.

Graduate work will not be offered in departments other than Education, English and History, and only in these subjects if the enrollment so justifies. Those interested in graduate work should communicate with the Dean of the University of Chattanooga as soon as possible.

Granduate courses will begin Tuesday, February 12.

For information write or telephone the Registrar (Telephone 6-9816) or the Dean (6-8431)

100 PER CENT. UNION
FIX-RIGHT SHOE SHOP
No. 2
926 MARKET STREET
Next to City Water Co.
Free Call-For and Delivery
Phone 6-9691

Phone 2-2611
COAL :: COKE
KINDLING
JACOWAY COAL CO.
1001 ORCHARD KNOB AVE.
Res. Phone 2-3237

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 18791

Before J. B. Bayless, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Tri-State Auto Co. vs. Tommie Lockhart.

It appearing by the sheriff's return in this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Ford touring car, Motor No. 2051113, which has been posted by the sheriff, defendants are required to appear on or before Tuesday, March 4, 1935, at 9 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 112 East Ninth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against them, and the cause proceed for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 1st day of February, 1935.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50884

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Sarah Findley vs. John L. Findley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John L. Findley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 6th day of February, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL,
Clerk.

R. Witt, Atty. 3-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50833

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Dorothy Morris vs. Frank Morris

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Frank Morris, whose residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 16th day of January, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

H. Altaffer, Atty. 2-15

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50814

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Charles V. Tankersley vs. Alma Tankersley

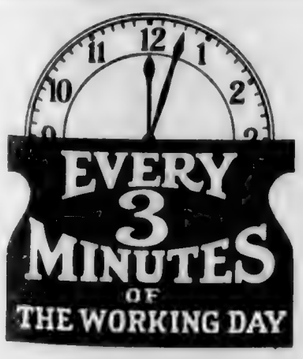
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alma Tankersley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, It is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 31st day of January, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

W. R. Dietsch and F. C. Fricks, Attys. 2-15

GAMBLE COAL CO.
RED ASH AND JELLICO
By permission of the Government, we have reduced the price of our Special Furnace and Hot Blast Heater Coal as follows:
One-Ton Lots..... $3.54
Five-Ton Lots..... $3.29
Phone 6-5213



The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY
PAYS A CLAIM
TO
Somebody Somewhere
Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

THE UNION LABEL

By E. E. CROSBY

The Union Label stands for the noblest sentiments and loftiest aspirations of the human race. By it the toiling masses are delivered from industrial thraldom and its beneficent influence extends to the home and fireside.

It is the sign by, and through which the common people may conquer humanity's high-handed oppressors and gain a bloodless victory, the fruits of which will continue to be reaped by generations yet unborn.

It is the emblem of co-operation between employer and employe and completes the relationship necessary to the most effective practice of co-operation by making the purchaser also a partner in the business.

It is the only guarantee of industrial peace. The child who demands the Union Label wields more influence for human betterment than the man or woman who strikes.

Tyrannical judges can't enjoin it, soldiers can't shoot it down, traitors can't sell it.

Incorruptible and indestructible it gleams as a diadem in the firmament of hope. You can easily do your part to help make the world a better and happier place in which to live.

Don't save your good intentions for tomorrow, but demand the Union Label today and every day. Solicit your friends to demand the label and see how much better quality and workmanship they will receive for their money, and the better things are the ones that last the longest or go farther. By organizing to buy with the label you will be really helping yourself and the other unionist.

Don't forget to boost the Woman's Label league the first meeting Friday, Feb. 22, at 7:30, at the labor hall. All the wives of the union men and the husbands of the union women and any one that is a member of organized labor are eligible for membership. Also want each local union to send two members to represent their local union in the league.

Quick Action!
for Colds
"FLU"
Gordon's No. 30
200,000 people can't be wrong.
Bottles, 25c up.
At Your Nearest Dealer!
Or Phone 6-3912
GORDON DRUG COMPANY

REPAIR SERVICE on all makes of FURNACES
Union Stove & Range Repair Service
Parts for All Makes of Stoves
1513 Rossville Ave. Phone 6-9570
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Consumers' Advisory Board Asks Improvements in Recovery Act

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Consumers' Advisory board has submitted seven specific recommendations for the revision of the National Industrial Recovery Act, to the National Industrial Recovery Board.

Organized labor is particularly interested in the action, and a number of the recommendations are in accord with those of labor.

After reviewing at considerable length the reasons for the conclusions arrived at, the following recommendations are made:

"(1) That the government retain the right to impose codes of fair competition as a measure of industrial control;

"(2) That the vast majority of these codes be confined to the establishment of simple minimum standards governing hours, wages, child labor, collective bargaining and fair trade practices:

"(3) That there be added to these standards comparable quality standards for the protection of the consumers;

"(4) That definite limits be set on such price and quantity controls as may be permitted to code authorities in exceptional cases;

"(5) That public membership on code authorities be made proportionate to the powers which they exercise;

"(6) That the tariff section of the act be repealed; and

"(7) That provision be made for the collection of complete industrial statistics.

"Whether the policy embodied in these recommendations should be written explicitly into the law is for congress itself to decide. In the main, it might be carried out in the administration of the act without specifically amending its terms. These proposals do not constitute a complete program of public control. They are presented rather as minimum requirements which should be met even if congress confined itself to a brief emergency extension of the act.

"Continuance of the Recovery act as an emergency measure, however, will merely postpone issues which must sooner or later be faced. Social control of lumber, petroleum, bituminous coal, public regulation of these industries in which high concentration has destroyed market freedom, establishment of consumer quality standards, establishment and protection of minimum standards for labor, in short, the socialization of competition—these are human objectives which cannot long be delayed."

Be not vehement against egotism lest you give yourself away, for the very modest egotistical are the first to rail against it in the other fellow.

MILLIONS SPENT FOR HEALTH.

Federal, state and local governments raise by taxation around $83,000 annually for public health work, according to a statement made by Dr. C. E. Waller, assistant to the surgeon-general of the United States, in the hearings before the ways and means committee of the house of representatives at Washington on President Roosevelt's security bill. Federal taxes contribute $10,000,000 of this amount. Dr. Waller pointed out, however, that actually only about one million dollars of this sum is used for what might properly be called the public health service, the most of it being allocated to the marine hospital service operated by the federal government.

Private foundations spend about $27,000,000 annually for public health work, raising the total of government and private funds around $110,000,000.

TO BUY STREET CAR SYSTEM.

New York City's plan for municipal street railway ownership forged ahead with the announcement that the conferees representing the city and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit company had practically reached an agreement on the price to be paid for the company's lines. Originally the company, it was said, insisted on $200,000,000. It was reported now, however, that the city would pay around $190,000,000, with suitable provisions for amortization.

LOW PAY PLANNED.

The low-wage basis on which the administration experts figured the three and one-half million jobless would be paid under the Wagner-Lewis bill appropriating $4,800,000,000 for public works was brought to light in the hearings on the measure before the United States senate appropriations committee.

Rear Admiral Christian J. Peoples, head of the treasury department's procurement division, who, with Daniel W. Bell, acting director of the budget, drafted the bill, said it was estimated that it would be necessary to employ 3,500,000 persons for about two years, and that the proposed so-called subsistence wage was figured at about $50 per month.

Wife (as her husband prepared to retire): Dear, is everything shut up for the night?

Husband: That depends on you; everything else is.

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7941

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.
We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.
Just ask your old time brother union man.
The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper
S. J. EDWARDS STORES
2219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE
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CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE
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417 MARKET STREET

INTERSTATE
LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY

Organized 1909

Chattanooga, Tennessee

JOSEPH W. JOHNSON, M. D., President

Twenty-Fifth Annual Statement of Condition, December 31, 1934

Assets

Real Estate (Including Home Office Building)	$ 695,423.68
Real Estate Loans, First Mortgages	828,160.00
Bonds and Stocks (Valued as required by National Convention of Insurance Commissioners)	585,929.25
Policy Loans and Premium Notes	191,081.59
Cash in Banks and Office	136,598.28
Interest and Rents Due or Accrued	29,914.65
Due and Deferred Premiums	64,110.87
Other Assets	1,972.67
	$2,533,190.99

Liabilities, Capital and Surplus

Reserve for Life Policies	$1,960,164.31
Policy Claims in Course of Adjustment	19,873.70
Gross Premiums Paid in Advance	45,240.83
Unearned Accident and Health Premiums	12,896.27
Deposited by Agents as Bond	14,353.83
Reserve for Taxes	20,825.50
All Other Liabilities	9,818.68
Capital and Surplus	450,017.87
	$2,533,190.99

Increase in Premium Income 1934 Over 1933 . . . . . $393,556.76

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JOSEPH W. JOHNSON, M. D.
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Vice-President and Treasurer

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Vice-President and Secretary

C. S. GWIN
Assistant Secretary

G. K. HENSHALL
Vive-President and Agency Manager

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Assistant Agency Manager

FINLAY & CAMPBELL
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R. E. MOORE
DISTRICT MANAGER
Industrial Department
107 East Eighth Street

L. W. RHODES
MANAGER
Life, Health and Accident Department
Volunteer Building

CHARLES E. FUSSELL
DISTRICT MANAGER
Industrial Department
624 Hamilton National Bank Building

Paid to Policyholders in 1934 . . . . . $802,913.89

LIFE, HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

A Policy to Meet Your Needs, With Premium Plan to Suit Your Convenience

Black-Draught Brings Refreshing Relief of Constipation Troubles

Constipation produces many disagreeable sensations, several of which are mentioned by Mr. T. R. Stith, of Boonville, Ind., who writes: "I have used Thedford's Black-Draught many years when needed for biliousness and other minor ills when a laxative was needed. I have a tight feeling in my chest when I get bilious. I get dizzy and feel very tired, just don't feel like doing my work. After taking Black-Draught, I feel much better. This is why I continue to use it when needed." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught is a good, purely vegetable laxative, obtainable for 25¢ a package.

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH

Opposite New Post Office

PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c

Sandwiches of All Kinds

Bottler or Draught Beer

909 Georgia Ave.

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods

Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times

Eckerd's

CO-OPERATORS OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES

Phone 6-3163

Clean Clinkerless COAL

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!

Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!

Why not . . .

YOU?

EASY WAY

SELF-SERVICE GROCERY

SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

LYLE STOVALL

INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

NRA

Wedding Feature of Tobacco Workers' Big Birthday Ball

Audrey Price — Margaret Johnston

Louisville, Ky.—A wedding, with every member of the wedding party belonging to Local Union No. 185, Tobacco Workers' International union, featured the big birthday ball for the President here at the Seelbach hotel by the local union. The union's members are all employed in the plant of the Brown & Williamson corporation, makers of the well-known union label **Wings, Raleigh and Kool cigarettes.**

The bride was Miss Margaret Johnston and the bridegroom Mr. Joseph Phillips. Members of the wedding party were: Maid of honor, Miss Audrey Price; best man, Mr. Arless Knust; bridesmaid, Miss Hallie Phillips; lady-in-waiting, Miss Carolyn C. Johnston. Mr. Bernard Johnston accompanied the maid of honor to the altar.

The bride was charming in a dress of white satin, with large puff sleeves from elbow to shoulder, then tight from the elbow to the wrists, a point extending over the hand, bias cut waist front, pleats on both sides. She wore white satin shoes, veil of silk bob net lace and carried pale yellow roses.

The maid of honor wore a metallic brocade dress and carried red roses. The lady-in-waiting wore blue corded silk and carried red roses. The bridesmaid, whose dress was white crepe with red velvet belt, also carried red roses.

The ball was one of the most successful of the thousands held throughout the nation on the President's birthday to forward the fight against infantile paralysis. In addition to the Brown & Williamson employes and members of their families, hundreds of other Louisville citizens attended. Mrs. Eugenia C. Martin, financial secretary and treasurer of Local Union No. 185, was chairman of the birthday ball committee, in general charge of arrangements.

Meatcutters No. 600 Elect New Officers

Election of officers by Local 600, Meat Cutters, was held Tuesday, Feb. 5.

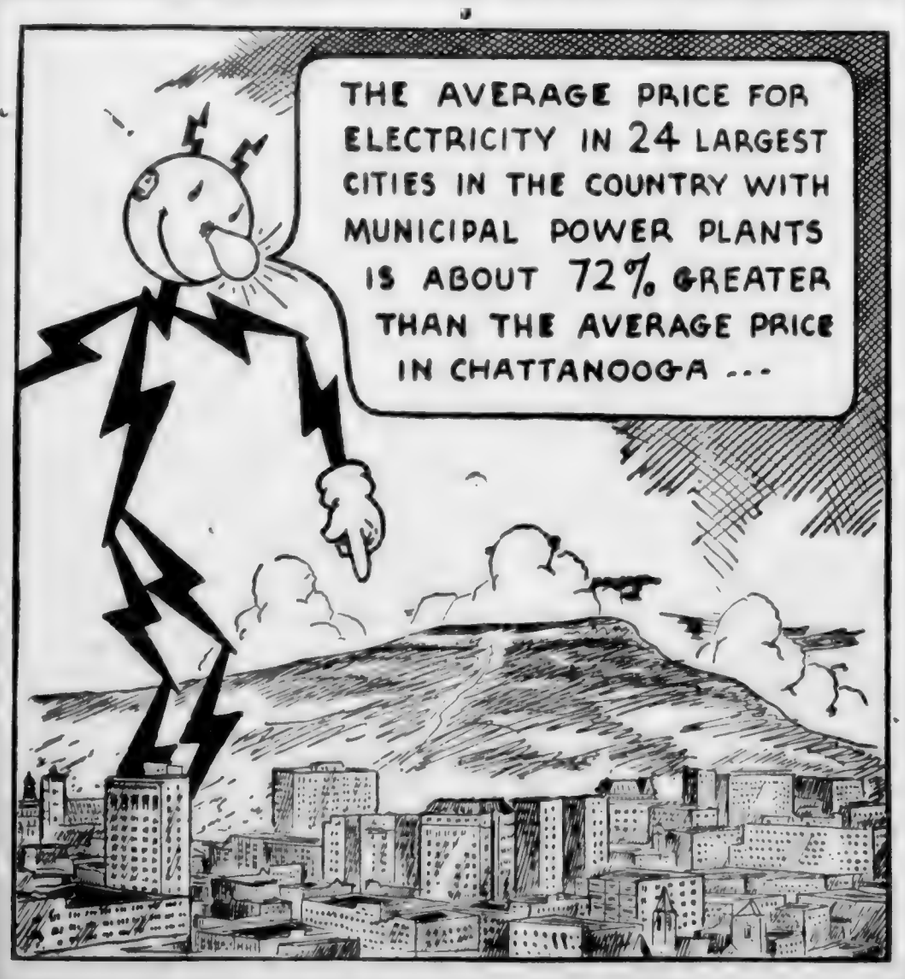
The officers elected were: Ted Henson, president; G. R. Hawk, vice-president; C. R. Chandler, financial secretary; John Phillips, corresponding secretary; M. E. Ball, business agent; C. E. Smith, Elmer Ball and H. O. Smith, trustees.

The local went on record as favoring TVA power for Chattanooga.

Organizer Landis, who has been in Knoxville for the past month helping to get a local started there, will be in Chattanooga next week. He comes back to finish up the work started before he left.

Brothers Charlie Williams and Robert Sherrell are back at work after being laid up with the flu.

REDDY KILOWATT, YOUR ELECTRICAL SERVANT, SAYS:


THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR ELECTRICITY IN 24 LARGEST CITIES IN THE COUNTRY WITH MUNICIPAL POWER PLANTS IS ABOUT 72% GREATER THAN THE AVERAGE PRICE IN CHATTANOOGA ---

THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY

So that YOU *may know the* FACTS

about the

$8,000,000

Electric Power Bond Issue

For weeks, the people of Chattanooga have been presented with half-facts and general mis-information from certain individuals who, in the guise of "Public Interest," are urging that EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS of the taxpayers' money should be spent to put the city in the Electric Light and Power Business.

It is an easy thing to talk about spending $8,000,000.00 as long as it is somebody else's $8,000,000.00. For a while, perhaps, it is easy to show some people that they are bound to profit from such an undertaking.

Fortunately, however, not all Chattanooga people are so gullible—especially when it comes to spending their own money. They listen to the speculator for a while—then they demand all of the facts back of the proposition.

That demand—for ALL OF THE FACTS—has arisen from every suspiciously inquiring quarter of Chattanooga' . . . and takes form today in the mobilization of a protective, conservative, fact-finding body of 100 representative Chattanooga men and women . . .

The Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association

Against the $8,000,000.00 Bond Issue

FRED FRAZIER, Chairman — PAUL MATHES, Treasurer

T. C. Thompson
E. Y. Chapin
Joe L. Ashmore
Henry C. Arnold
J. E. Biles
R. B. Davenport, Jr.
Mrs. Lula L. Brown
Dyer Butterfield
Chester O. Thompson
Mrs. Caroline E. Foree
Lewis C. Leach
Gus Carter
Mrs. Emma M. Wells
Ernest E. Dew
Max Contor
Mrs. J. W. Abel
Thomas J. Hixon
Dr. Willard Steele
Frank Robbins
Henry L. Morris
Pollack Boyd
Dr. Tom Currey
T. O. Trotter
Clarence Avery
Mark K. Wilson
Hugh Lynn Thatcher
A. B. Adams
John F. Brizzie
W. B. Greever
Dr. W. A. Banks
James M. Johnson
C. H. Lovell
Rev. N. D. Shamborguer
Mrs. Bashie Martin
Fred A. Hahn
Mrs. Bettie L. Voight
Dr. R. O. Currey
W. S. Palmer
Mrs. Margaret Blake
Jas. Freeman
John K. Tate
Columbus B. Johnson
Chas. Karsten
Summerfield K. Johnson
Geo. A. Paul
Porter Warner
John H. Woody
Horace Humphreys
R. L. Moore
Harry Miller
Mrs. Robert E. DeLuce
Paul Caruthers
Will Shepherd
Clayton Smallwood
Emmett Terrell
H. E. Johnson
Harry S. Peffer
Raleigh Crumbliss
Dr. C. R. Thomas
Dr. Dunbar Newell
E. E. Pickard
Gus A. Wood
Sol Klaus
P. H. Thach
Phil I. Angel
Arrena Abercrombie
A. M. Payne
J. S. Greever
W. F. Lamoreaux
Mrs. Fred Eichorn
Mrs. E. B. Stricklen
J. W. Johnson
L. H. Gammon
Philip H. Sweet
Mrs. Carl Pullen
Mr. Carl Pullen
L. B. Austin
Eugena McWilliams
Harold M. Humphreys
Dan Hicks
Miss Ruth Dawson
F. O. Rettig
C. R. Haemsch
Joseph B. Roberts
Silas Williams
R. T. Settles
Roy C. Crumbliss
Francis Carlyon
Eula Ashmore
Mrs. L. E. Maddox
Sam J. McAllester
Mrs. C. J. Alge
Calvin H. Hardwick
D. Hewitt Wood
James H. Landis
J. Frank Moore
Hardwick Caldwell
E. C. Patterson
W. D. Chamberlain
E. M. Prigmore
B. LaPrad Griffis
Dr. Edward T. Newell
Dr. A. E. Lawrence
Miss Margaret Walker
Miss Fanny Raulston
T. Jeff Davis

Aroused by the false promises and mis-information that is being spread among innocent and unknowing listeners, the above committee has volunteered its services to defeat this proposed expenditure of $8,000,000.00. On this committee are men and women from every walk of life . . . men and women who have spent years of their lives in helping make Chattanooga the city it is today—and whose sane, conservative judgment and character are represented by the entire community.

These citizens, as well as every other man, woman and child, would have to bear the staggering burden of taxes that would come as the very first result of this $8,000,000.00 venture.

CITIZENS OF CHATTANOOGA—Are **YOU** ready to march up and hand over **YOUR** part of the EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS for such an undertaking?

Watch this newspaper for further statements from this committee—so that you and every Chattanooga citizen may get the facts—AND ACT!

CITIZENS' and TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

Against the $8,000,000.00 Bond Issue

331 VOLUNTEER BUILDING — TELEPHONE 7-2159

ALL UNION MEMBERS SHOULD REGISTER

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 15, 1935 — Number 43

NEW WOLL BOOK SEES LABOR AS CHIEF HOPE FOR FUTURE

American Federation Official Glories in Trade Unionism's Record and Shows Great Depression Was Foreseen.

"Labor, Industry and Government" is the title of a most timely book by Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, just published by the Appleton-Century company.

The book is a sketch of the present day in this country, written from the viewpoint of organized labor, by an experienced, observant member of the labor movement. Very early in the book, Mr. Woll gives a brief sketch and an appraisal of the federation, which really sounds the keynote of the entire work. He does not apologize for the A. F. of L.—and one does not see any reason why he should. On the contrary, he not only praises its work in the past, but sees in it labor's chief hope for the future.

"The American Federation of Labor," says Mr. Woll, "has seen no need to alter its foundation principles, for these are the principles of American democracy, both on the economic and on the political field. One of these principles is that decentralization is absolutely indispensable, if democracy is to be a living reality.

"The A. F. of L. stands for natural

(Continued on Last Page)

Notice of Supplemental Registration

Notice is hereby given to the voters of the City of Chattanooga that a supplemental registration will be held on February 18th, 19th and 20th, 1935, between the hours of 8 A.M. and 9 P. M. in the various Precincts and Wards of the City of Chattanooga, in order to qualify the unregistered voters for both the Primary for the election of Commissioners for the City of Chattanooga, and the election empowering the Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga to issue bonds for the purchase of electrical distribution system for the City of Chattanooga.

Please note that if you have lost your registration certificate or moved even to another house in the same Precinct, you are compelled to register again.

Following is a list of those appointed to hold the registration and the places where the registration will be held:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct—Courthouse
Mrs. Robert Carraway, 417 Houston streets; Mrs. S. R. Hipp, 723 East Fourth street.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Courthouse.
Mrs. Mary L. Hunter, 840 Riverside drive; Mrs. Tom J. Davis, 314 Douglas street.

Second Ward—Sixth Street Pharmacy.
Miss Frances Brennan, 414 West Third (care Miss Margaret Merminger, 403 West Sixth street.

Third Ward—No. 1 Fire Hall.
Miss Pearl Contor, 708 Cedar street; Lee Hayes, 407 West Tenth street.

Fourth Ward—Newton Normal School.
Jim Cash, Hamilton Bank building; Miss Ora Robinson, 115 West Terrace.

Fifth Ward—No. 2 Fire Hall.
Mrs. Edith Worthy, 1620 Read avenue; Mrs. A. C. Bauerle, Twentieth and Broad streets.

Sixth Ward—City Hall..
Mrs. Lila B. Kelly, 814 Houston street; John Chilcoat, 734 Georgia avenue.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct—McCallie Ave. Pharmacy.
Mrs. Jo. Ivins, 831 McCallie avenue; Miss Annie Wassman, 201 Greystone apartments.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct—Mrs. Nick Caris, 823 East Eleventh Street.
Mrs. M. H. Joyce, 815 East Ninth street; Mrs. George Gresham, care United States district court.

Eighth Ward—Lee Pharmacy.
Mrs. Bessie Cummings, 2643 South Broad (care Mrs. Mary A. Benedict, 2611 South Broad street.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct—Little Grocery.
Mrs. John O'Brien, 1913 Bailey avenue; Mrs. Ida Brown, 210 North Holly street.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct—No. 5 Fire Hall
Mrs. T. M. Marrett, 901 Willow street; Mrs. Harriet M. Marshall, 1603 Vance avenue.

Tenth Ward—No. 7 Fire Hall.
Mrs. George W. Fletcher, 2317 Lindbergh Drive; John S. Kirby, 504 East Sixteenth street.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct—No. 8 Fire Hall.
Mrs. Carl Wilson, 1523 Ringgold road; Mrs. Jesse White, 2609 East Twelfth street.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct—Willow St. Pharmacy.
Mrs. J. L. O'Rear, 1609 Mulberry street; Mrs. L. L. Mueller, 1611 East Fourteenth st.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—Bacon's Pharmacy.
Mrs. C. L. Bradford, 2722 North Chamberlain avenue; Mrs. John Richards, 2315 Stuart street.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct—Brown's Pharmacy.
Mrs. Walter Cain, 2505 Dodson avenue; Mrs. Jack Wolfe, 2402 Dodson avenue.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct—Bacon's Pharmacy, Dodson Avenue and Monroe street.
Mrs. J. Atlee Lane, 2313 Osceo street; Mrs. W. Cirden, 1006 North Orchard Knob ave.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct—1714 East Third Street.
Jess Orr, Elks club; Miss Mildred Robinson, 201 North Watkins street.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Jones' Garage.
Mrs. Clarence T. Jones, 210 Glenwood drive; Mrs. R. L. Ridge, 416 Glenwood drive.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct—Maxwell's Store.
Mrs. George Cooper, 2010 East Twenty-eighth street; Jimmie Lee Ledford, 2409 South Seventh avenue.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct—East Lake Pharmacy.
Mrs. B. K. Hollingsworth, 3013 Twelfth avenue; John S. Fouche, care Masonic Temple.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct—V. Clarke's Shop.
Mrs. Charles W. Clark, 4914 Fifteenth avenue; Mrs. O. E. Tobey, 3112 East Forty-fourth street.

Fourteenth Ward—No. 11 Fire Hall.
Mrs. R. C. Melton, 2 South Crest road; Mrs. A. R. McNabb, South Crest road.

Fifteenth Ward—Brainerd Pharmacy.
Mrs. Ida Gillespie, 3557 Brainerd road; Mrs. John F. Cross, 107 Marlboro avenue.

Sixteenth Ward—1418 Hixson Pike.
Mrs. May H. Buford, 1418 Hixson road; Mrs. John H. Tipton, 1408 Riverview road.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct—131 Frazier Avenue.
Mrs. J. R. Sweet, 247 Jarnigan avenue; Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, 241 Jarnigan avenue.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct—Tomlinson's Pharmacy.
Mrs. Frank Dugger, 409 Manning street; Mrs. W. L. Wergin, 115 Forrest avenue.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct—Riverview Pharmacy.
Mrs. Fred Schneider, 1163 Highland drive; Mrs. E. E. Farris, 1221 Hanover street.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct—No. 14 Fire Hall.
Mrs. J. F. Lowry, 4510 Alabama avenue; Horace Humphreys, 4700 Tennessee avenue.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Prater Building.
Mrs. Burt Elliott, 4216 St. Elmo avenue; Mrs. J. P. Hester, 106 Everett street.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct—Fire Hall.
Mrs. O. T. Alexander, 4201 Ohls avenue; Mrs. Lula McCabe, 212 West Forty-fifth st.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct—1016 West Thirty-third Street.
Mrs. Joe Shipp, 3652 Brainerd Road; James F. Searcy, 2003 Alton Park boulevard.

Respectfully,

HAMILTON COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION,

I. B. MERRIAM, Chairman.
J. MITT PAYNE, Secretary.
FOSTER JOHNSON.

U.S. Survey to Give Basis For Change in Hours and Wages Under Bakery Code

Dr. Isador Lubin — Dr. A. F. Hendricks — Dr. J. Pearlman

Washington, Feb. 15.—Fourteen investigators are covering the United States from Maine to California and from Florida to Washington for the hard facts about hours and wages in the baking industry so that the President may know how to change the labor provisions in the code.

The survey is being made by the bureau of labor statistics of the U. S. department of labor. It should be finished shortly after the middle of February. When the facts are assembled, they will be analyzed by the National Recovery Administration, by the Bakers' Council for the Industry, and by officers and Washington staff of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. Independent conclusions America. Independent conclusions will be submitted at public hearing, after which the President will make the deciding ruling.

Other Data to Be Given

Other evidence bearing upon the subject of hours and wages will be submitted at the hearing. The Bakers' Council, which acts as the code authority for the industry, will have data submitted by more than 6,000 bakeries covering about 100,000 employes. This is the data which the council was directed by the President's order to have ready by November 15, 1934. When the Council failed to comply with the executive order and asked for ninety days more of delay, the international union protested vigorously and asked that the Government make an independent survey for the purpose of getting unbiased facts and aspeedy determination of the matter.

When the administration decided that the request of the international union for an unbiased survey was justified and that the bureau of labor statistics was the proper agency to get the facts, a victory was scored for labor. The union's position in all code matters has been that the only proper conclusions were those based on a representative body of facts. It would be satisfied only with truth, but it would abide by the truth when fully revealed.

Tested Experts to Do Job

Faith in the bureau of labor statistics in this survey means particularly faith in the men supervising the job. Dr. Isador Lubin is the director of the bureau; Dr. A. F. Hendricks is the economist; Dr. J. Perlman is in charge of the survey. All these men have been through fire in connection with other important investigations; they came through the textile survey wih flying colors. They are outstanding examples of that fine body of men in the government service whose lives are spent seeking the elusive facts of truth.

Not every city in the United States will be covered in this survey and not every bakery in the cities visited. The goal is a sample of 30,000 workers selected by states, cities, towns and by baking classifications so that a true picture can be presented of conditions generally. Here is the list of cities covered:

Syracuse and Elmira, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Huntington, W. Va.

Lewiston and Auburn, Me.; Boston and Fitchburg, Mass., and Manchester, Vt.

Albany, N. Y.; Middleton and Bridgeport, Conn., and Providence, R. I.

Metropolitan New York; Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond.

Trenton, N. J.; Scranton, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Wilmington, Del.

Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va.

Raleigh, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga., and Decatur, Ala.

Miami and Lakeland, Fla.; Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La.

Memphis and Johnson City, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark.

Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal.; Eugene, Ore., and Seattle and Spokane, Wash.

Houston, Dallas and Waco, Texas.

Fargo, N. D.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Omaha and Grand Island, Neb., and Denver, Colo.

Shawnee and Oklahoma City, Okla., and Topeka, Kans.

Chicago and Galesburg, Ill.

Indianapolis and Evansville, Ind.

Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisville and Paducah, Ky.

Bay City, Grand aRpids and Detroit, Mich.

Minneapolis and Rochester, Minn.

St. Louis and Joplin, Mo.

Cincinnati, Lima and Zanesville, O.

Madison and Milwaukee, Wis.

In each of these cities the investigators will call on the local bakery union officials for such additional facts as they may have regarding labor and unemployment conditions.

Bakery Salesmen Included.

Facts regarding driver-salesmen will also be included in the survey.

The most important result from this survey will be a decision on whether the hours for handcraft bakeries should remain at 48. The international union has protested that the differential between the 48-hour handcraft and the 40-hour machine bakeries is too great and is a source of trouble.

Many bakeries operating 40 hours are protesting the differential, but they are doing it on the basis of a plea for establishing a separate classification of 44 hours for bakeries who do a certain amount of hand work.

Efforts to establish this 44-hour classification in advance of the survey of the baking industry have been protested by the international union, which insists tht decision in this matter should await the survey facts.

LaGuardia for City Power Plant

New York.—Characterizing the proposal for a $10,000,000 reduction in electric rates made by officials of the Consolidated Gas system here as nothing but a smoke screen, Mayor LaGuardia declared that the city would go ahead with the construction of a municipal electric light and power plant, which he claimed was backed by President Roosevelt, as a national example of the real cost of producing electricity for mass consumption.

"The companies propose the same old thing," the mayor said. "They demand an exorbitant rate of return on admitted water and written-up capitalization, and lay down so many conditions whereby the consumers pay and the companies reap. Nothing will be done to retard the present plans of the city and we shall continue our work.

"The companies should promise to write off the excess capitalization immediately and without condition. Since when is a wrongdoer permitted to dictate terms as a condition to ending his wrongdoing?"

TEXTILE WORKERS!

Local Union No. 1785 and all units are asked to meet in Ridgedale, at the Junior Order hall, Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m., Feb. 17. All are asked to bring groceries for the striking textile workers at Rossville. Every one that has a car please bring it and help take the crowd to Rossville.

But if a man builds a better mouse trap now, he is so busy making speeches that he never has time to make any more.

Investigate! Be sure your friends and neighbors register, Feb. 18, 19, 20.

Special Meeting Bakers' Union

Curtis Sims, president of Bakers Local No. 25, announces a special meeting for Saturday, Feb. 16, in Hall No. 1. He says that no member will be excused from this meeting.

Herman J. Schad, international representative of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union, will attend, and take up matters that will concern and affect everyone in the craft.

Meeting will be called for 3:30 p.m.

TAKING PROFIT OUT OF WAR.

Taking the profit out of war, which is alleged to be the object of certain bills under consideration by congress, did not receive the approval of Secretary of War Dern in his testimony before the committee on military affairs of the house of representatives. He limited his approval to measures designed to prevent "profiteering," which is far removed from abolishing all profit.

CODE AMENDMENT INCREASES WAGES IN PAPER INDUSTRY

Largest Wage Increase Yet Secured Through Code Revision Voluntarily Secured — Minimum to Get Further Study.

Washington, Feb. 14. Wage increases for approximately 25,000 workers in the paper and pulp industry will result from a code amendment which has been approved by the president, a NRA announcement says.

Simultaneously, the national industrial recovery board announced its approval of a similar amendment to the paper bag code which is expected to raise wages above the minimum for about 3,000 employes in that industry.

The amendments are the result of voluntary agreement between NRA and both industries, and represent the largest wage increase thus far effected through code revisions. They become effective as of Feb. 6.

The amendments will increase by two cents per hour the present minimum for males of 38 cents in the north, 35 cents in the central zone, and 30 cents in the south. The increase also applies to female employes whose minimum under the code has been 33 cents in the north and 30 cents in the central zone. The minimum rate of 30 cents per hour for female workers in the south remains in the code unchanged.

Office Pay Also Raised.

Minimum rates of pay for office workers now ranging from $12 to $15 per week, depending upon population, also have been revised upward. This class of employes will, under the agreement, receive $16 per week in the north, $15 in the central zone, and $14 in the south, regardless of population.

The exception permitting subminimum wages of not less than 90 per cent of the basic code rates, or wages equal to those paid prior to July 15, 1929, whichever are higher, is deleted from the codes under the approved revision.

The paper and pulp amendment is the direct result of a stipulation in the president's executive order approving the code, that further consideration be given the problem of determining the adequacy of the minimum rates. At that time the feeling was expressed that the minimum should not be less than 40 cents per hour.

Same Rates in Both Codes.

Because of the close relationship between the paper and pulp, and the paper bag industries, and because the wage provisions in the two codes are identical, the amendment to the latter code provides for the same rates of increase.

In view of provisions in both codes providing for equitable adjustments of wages above the minimum, it is expected the amendments will eventually affect 100,000 employes in the paper and pulp industry, and 5,000 in the paper bag industry.

Executive Council Urges Extension Of Recovery Act

Employers Must Obey 7-A, Roosevelt Told—Workers Declared Standing Pat on Opposition to Auto, Tobacco Codes.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor go together in conference at the White House on Feb. 11. They talked over their difficulties, said a number of nice things about each other; and it may be taken for granted that both sides meant every word of it.

But while tension was relieved, better feeling promoted, and the ground thus cleared for further conferences, the differences which brought President and federation to the verge of a break have not been settled. The federation is still opposed to the automobile code and wants the automobile labor board abolished; but the code is extended to June 16, and the board in which labor has lost all confidence continues, in Kipling's words, to "piddle and piffle" as before.

And while the newly-formed cigarette code is supposed to last until June 16, the federation does not see why workers should put up with underpayment for that time by the most prosperous industry in the United States.

NRA Extension Urged.

Speaking for the council, President William Green urged the extension of the national recovery act, and made the following recommendations:

"1. That the administration of the national industrial recovery act be kept a governmental function. We believe it is a basic principle that the development and administration of codes should not be transferred to private, non-governmental agencies.

"2. That Section 7-A be retained, which gives legal status to employes' rights to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

"3. That provisions for the regulation of child labor, the establishment of minimum rates of pay and maximum hours of work, be retained.

"4. That labor shall have equal representation with industry in the administration of the national industrial recovery act and shall be accorded adequate representation upon all code authorities. Labor representatives upon code authorities will guarantee improved code enforcement and better protection to the public against indefensible price fixing and monopolistic control.

"5. That when there is undue delay in the submission or development of a code through the trade association of an industry, the president shall have the right to impose a code upon such an industry.

"6. That labor equally with management shall have the right to suggest amendments to codes of fair competition."

7-A Enforcement Stressed.

President Green spoke with strong feeling on Section 7-A. Workers had joined the unions to obtain the benefits of that provision, he declared, but they have been shocked and disillusioned by the failure of the government to protect them in their rights. "Their resentment has been deep and bitter, and is growing," said Mr. Green.

Section 7-A should be adopted as substantive law, Mr. Green held, so that it could be applied to industries which have no codes. He urged strongly the adoption of an industrial disputes law, which is being prepared by Senator Wagner, of New York.

Much of Mr. Green's speech was devoted to the automobile situation, though he spared a few plain words for the tobacco matter. He favored the recommendation of the NRA automobile report that new models be shown in the fall as a means of steadying employment, but added that the industry would be helped more by the establishment of true collective bargaining. As for the automobile labor board, he declared:

"In no case has the board ever actually ordered reinstated or rehired a man discriminated again for union membership."

President's Statement.

When the conference ended, President Roosevelt issued the following statement:

I have been particularly glad to receive and discuss common problems with the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, and to congratulate them upon their enlarged executive council, bringing into co-operation more units of the labor movement.

The American Federation of Labor has been helpful and co-operative in the development of the programs for the rehabilitation of industry and of our economic life over the past two years, and I hope their co-operation will continue active and effective.

Co-operation with labor as well as

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
T. R. CUTHBERT.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 10, 1921.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1935.

What Next!

Latest in streamlined, high speed trains is the "Flying Yankee," built for the Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads. In trial runs near Philadelphia, the train recently made a speed of 100 miles an hour. The train is powered by a 600-horsepower Diesel electric engine. The weight of the entire train, including the power plant, is 212,000 pounds, compared to the 200,000 pounds of an ordinary Pullman car.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How are departments of the American Federation of Labor supported?

A.—By a per capita tax paid by affiliated national and international unions.

* * *

Q.—Did organized labor ever officially condemn the Ku-Klux Klan?

A.—Yes. A. F. of L. conventions in 1922 and 1923 denounced the klan as an interference with liberty and danger to the labor movement.

* * *

Q.—Have trade unions made studies of the sanitary and safety conditions in their industries?

A.—A number of unions, including those in the printing and garment trades, have made such studies. These surveys have usually inculuded physical examinations of the workers to determine the effects of working conditions.

Wisdom

The best use we can make of good fortune is to share it with our fellows.—Julian Hawthorne.

Investigate! Be sure your friends and neighbors register, Feb. 18, 19, 20.

Cardui Helped Lady For Nervousness and Run-Down Condition

"I have taken Cardui several times for weak, run-down condition and it has helped me," writes Mrs. Walter M. Coulon, of Forsyth, Ga. "I was nervous and suffering from a weak condition. There were days when I had to lie down during the day. I sent for six bottles of Cardui, as it had helped me before. Cardui gave me strength, stopped the nervousness and helped me in every way." . . . Cardui may be just what you need. It can't do you any harm, so why not try it? Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. $1 a bottle, at drug stores.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
Genuine No. 7 Soddy Lump, Nut and Run-of-Mine
Employing Hamilton County UNION MINERS
DELIVERED DIRECT FROM MINES TO YOU
Phone County 5605-J

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Boarding Expert Training
Instructions in Riding
WALKER'S RIDING ACADEMY
T. B. WALKER, Owner
Phone 2-2812
East Chattanooga, Tenn.
Located 6 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

Turning the Light on Power Rates

The new Federal Power Commission has done a piece of work which should have been done at least ten years ago. It has prepared a booklet giving the actual prices paid by domestic consumers for electric current in 191 cities of the United States. Further publications of the same sort will supply other information on the same general subject—the cost of current.

To the consumer, this is an enlightening and encouraging document. To the power trust, it is a devastating document. It is a death-blow to the evasion and mystery and hocus-pocus by which the present often outrageous charges for current have been preserved.

Tables are given showing the sum paid for a given amount of current in different cities; and with one important exception, cities with publicly owned plants are bunched toward the low end of the scale, while the private plants invariably carry off the prize for getting the most money for the least current.

Cleveland, Ohio, served by a municipal plant, pays 60 cents for 15 kilowatt hours per month. Miami, Fla., under the dominion of the Florida Power & Light Co., pays $1.17. Mount Vernon, N. Y., with a private plant, charges $7.31 for 100 kwh. per month. Springfield, Ill., with a public plant, sells you 500 kwh. for just one cent less—$7.30.

What price rugged individualism?

Of course, no household ought to use as little as 15 kwh. per month. Few households do, where the rates are decent. Coming up to the use of 40 kwh. per month, the housewife pays $1.31 in Cleveland, and $4.18 in Miami. All Florida seems to be a high rate zone. Some years back, Sidney Z. Mitchell was told by his doctor to take a rest from the exacting toil of Wall Street. He went to Florida—and Florida is still paying for his visit with 30-year franchises and top rates of 12 cents per kwh., and other boons that monopoly loves to scatter.

Another high rate plateau is found in New Jersey, where the Public Service Electric & Gas Co. rules the electrical roost. Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Trenton—all pay $3.20 for 40 kwh. while Cleveland pays $1.31.

The Power Commission deserves a vote of thanks from the householders of the country. Graft and extortion flourish only in darkness, and the commission is turning on the light.

Good Advice from the Bench

"Let me advise you to join a trade union and you will not be sweated at the price you are today," said Magistrate Dimberline of Sheffield, England, the London Daily Herald reports.

This advice was given to Eric Porter, aged 22, a miserably paid motor driver, who was summoned for driving a lorry without due care.

The counsel given by the English judge reflects favorably on his insight and intelligence and would be good advice from any judge.

An Unimportant Objection

The 30-hour week for the building trades will be strenuously opposed by organized employers and manufacturers in the industry, according to an article by M. L. Matthews in the current Dow Service Building reports. He claims it would add from 10 to 15 per cent to the present cost of building. Suppose it does. What of it?

Objectors of the Matthews type to the 30-hour week seemingly ignore the fact that there are over ten million workers in the unemployed army. Government figures show that 25 per cent of the workers usually employed in the building industry have been forced on relief rolls. Month after month has gone by without private industry cooperating with the government to make any reduction in this multitude of the jobless. The 30-hour week applied to all industry would put millions of these jobless to work at wages sufficient to provide a fair living for themselves and their families. It is the only generally effective solution of the unemployment problem. It is just as essential in the building trades as in any other industry. If profiteering price boosters advance the price of housing beyond the limits fixed by the ethics of the New Deal, that will constitute a problem which will undoubtedly be strictly dealt with. But regardless of whether price of housing go up or not because of the 30-hour week is an unimportant question. The supreme need of the hour, if our economic system is to function in the interest of all the people, is to abolish the unemployed army with employment. The 30-hour week, compulsory for all industry, will be a long step toward this goal.

RELIEF LABOR TO CLEAR SNOW.

State emergency relief administrations have been notified that men on relief rolls may be used for snow-removal projects in all communities where there is need for such labor, it was announced by Harry L. Hopkins, administrator, federal emergency relief administration.

This action of the FERA, it is estimated, will give work to thousands of men who are in urgent need of help and will at the same time aid materially in keeping streets and sidewalks open for traffic in many communities where street cleaning departments are unable to cope with the storm.

Investigate! Be sure your friends and neighbors register, Feb. 18, 19, 20.

If the *Telephone* were Not There!

MANY TIMES each day you reach for the telephone on your desk at the office or in its familiar spot at home. It is an old and trusted friend. You scarcely give a thought to what it means to a busy day.

Yet suppose the telephone were not there! Suppose—for a week—or a month—you could not call anybody by telephone and nobody could call you! The whole machinery of business and the home would be thrown out of gear. Orders would be lost—efficiency and profits reduced. You would be out of touch with your world.

America needs quick, reliable telephone service to get things done in the brisk, crisp American manner. And it enjoys the best service in the world. America leads in telephone service. In relation to population there are six times as many telephones in this country as in Europe and the telephone is used nine times as much.

Greater progress has been made in this country because of the Bell System's one policy, one system and universal service.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.
(Incorporated)
L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The super-hyper-ultra rich are reported to be leaving New York. Gov. Lehman has proposed a state income tax, reaching to 7 per cent on incomes above $9,000. The Goelets and the De Pysters and others of the group whose living expenses are around $85,000 per year per family just naturally cannot stand such a levy; and they are moving to Rhode Island. That state, the report goes, knows how to show proper deference to wealth, and never soaks a millionaire more than $4 per $1,000 on his personal property.

Even in Rhode Island, however, the exceedingly rich will not escape the federal income tax, which is a good deal higher than what Gov. Lehman proposes. Not so high as it might be. The British income tax is notably higher than our own.

A married man with no dependents and an income of $100,000 a year pays $30,394 in taxes in the United States; and $45,304.69 in England. Uncle Sam takes $263,944 from an income of $500,000, married and with no dependents; while Britain collects $294,804.69 from a chap in the same circumstances. And such a man with $1,000,000 income would pay Britain $42,160.69 more than he would pay the United States.

* * *

As a matter of fact, the rich never have been "soaked" by income taxes in America—or in Britain, either. The man who complains of the "burden" of the surtaxes in either country is either a rotten sport, or he doesn't know what real burdens are.

What hardship is inflicted on the man with a million dollars of net income who has to pay $571,394 of it to Uncle Sam? None whatever. Even the apostles of plutocracy would not say that he is missing meals or lacking a place to sleep. Comfort and culture for himself and family, luxury in any sane proportions, and reasonable provision for the future can be secured with 10 per cent of what he has left.

Such a tax deprives Mr. Moneybags of just one thing—power, economic power, power to make others obey his will and pay him tribute. That is the only thing overstuffed wealth can buy for its owner; and it is the only thing that the income tax takes away from him.

* * *

The "burden" of the surtax! Mr. Moneybags, with a million-dollar income, has $428,606 left when he gets through paying his tax bill. One per cent of that sum would be $4,286. The Brookings institution has shown that in the prosperous year of 1929, nine-tenths of all the families in the United States lived on incomes of $4,600 a year or less.

In other words, 1 per cent of the income which Mr. Moneybags has left would put a family in the top layer of nine-tenths of the families of America. And still, we are asked to mourn for the sorrows of wealth with its burden of taxes.

* * *

"The history of mankind proves that man strongly tends to oppose that which he is ignorant of. Therefore, if a nation is to progress it must carefully preserve the fullest opportunity for deliberation and general enlightenment on all of the problems that confront a people."—A. Whitney, president Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen.

Investigate! Be sure your friends and neighbors register, Feb. 18, 19, 20.

Experimental Jobless Insurance

Turning the forty-eight states of the United States into forty-eight laboratories to experiment with a hodge-podge of unemployment insurance plans was recommended by the subcommittee which drew up the plan sponsored by President Roosevelt in order to try out various systems and ultimately determine which of them was most successful.

This was the explanation of the subcommittee's action which Alvan Hanson, chief economic analyst of the state department, who acted as chairman of the committee subcommittee, made to the house of representatives ways and means committee during the hearings on the bill. The subcommittee ignored the recommendation of the advisory group which studied the unemployment insurance question for a federal subsidy system, based upon a payroll tax of 5 per cent paid entirely by employers, although it carried the group by a vote of 9 to 7.

DECISIONS NOT ENFORCED.

Cincinnati.—Many of the decisions of the national labor relations board became mere scraps of paper without legal validity, according to a statement by Francis Biddle, chairman of the board, in an address before the Ninth district regional labor board here. He said:

"I think the enforcement feature of my board has broken down. It ought to be strengthened, let's admit it."

He declared the Blue Eagle is dead as a practical proposition, but expressed the view that it has great value as a moral symptom.

CENSURES SECURITY BILL.

New York.—The importance of an appeal to President Roosevelt to present a more adequate security measure to congress than the Wagner-Lewis bill was stressed by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue here, in a sermon on "The Roosevelt Revolution."

"The president deserves infinite credit for his aims, but the present program, although a vast advance, is far from being revolutionary," he said. "It represents the president under the pressure of the great and ruthless interests in America, which probably warned and threatened him until he found it needful to whittle down a program that would have been bloodlessly and gloriously revolutionary to a compromise which will give no security to millions."

FASCIST JAIL SOCIALISTS.

Vienna, Austria.—In a terroristic drive the officials of the fascist dictatorship here arrested a great many socialists in a determined effort to stamp out so-called social democratic "illegal literature." Herr Seiler, former editor of the social democratic official organ Arbeiter Zeitung, was among those arrested. He was charged with having organized the "February committee," which was planning demonstrations for the anniversary of last year's socialist uprising.

Investigate! Be sure your friends and neighbors register, Feb. 18, 19, 20.

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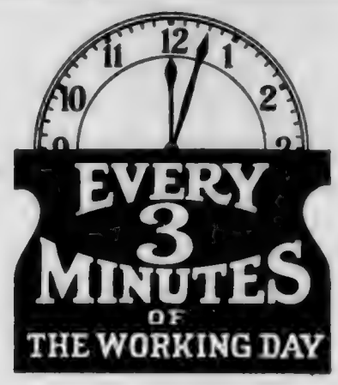

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Every mirror easily worth $1.98 — Sale Price **$1.00**
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Full-Fashioned Silk Stockings
Sheer chiffon and service weight pure silk stockings with French heels, shadow welts, and picot lace tops. Sizes 8½ to 10½ in all the new shades.
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ECONOMY BASEMENT STORE

KOHLER OF KOHLER IS UNFAIR

To All Labor Unions, Union Members, Friends and Sympathizers:

Greeting:

Federal Labor Union No. 18545, composed of striking employes of the Kohler company, of Kohler, Wis., were forced to strike July 16, 1934, because of the Kohler company's refusal to deal fairly with the members of our organization.

The Kohler company organized a company union for the purpose to avoid dealing with a bona fide labor union.

The Kohler company refused every reasonable offer for a fair adjustment of wages, working conditions and for redress of many wrongs.

As a result of a cowardly attack on the pickets during the strike approximately fifty persons were injured.

Two men were killed during this massacre.

When Kohler workers were earning as low as $5.00 for a period of two weeks in 1933, Mr. Walter J. Kohler was receiving $22,000 a year salary and also received between $25,000 and $30,000 annually from his stock in the company.

The Kohler company has advertised widely its "model village." This has served as a smoke screen for the intolerable conditions in the plant of which the public was not advised. Less than 10 per cent of the working force lives in this so-called "model village" of Kohler.

The Kohler company manufactures plumbing fixtures, electric light and heating plants, steam plants, pottery ware, bath tubs, etc.

The Kohler company's ability to destroy our union depends upon the patronage of people using the products of Kohler.

We, Federal Labor Union No. 18545, chartered by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the Sheboygan Trades and Labor council, therefore appeal to all unions, union members, friends and sympathizers to abstain from the use and purchase of Kohler products until such time as the Kohler company shall assume a fair attitude toward us.

Remember, Kohler gunmen are still on the ground. Nevertheless, we are continuing to picket the plant. Our union has no intention of surrendering to Kohler millions and Kohler autocracy.

The conversion of Kohler can only be effected when they shall be deprived of the patronage which the company is seeking.

We respectfully and most earnestly appeal to all who from a sense of fairness are willing to help the cause of the workers who are being victimized by an autocratic corporation.

FEDERAL LABOR UNION
No. 18545.
Arthur F. Kuhn, President.
Otto L. Reichert, Secretary.
Indorsed by Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

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BUILDING UNIONS TO SETTLE ALL JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES THROUGH CODE PLANNING BOARD

Disagreements Between Trades Over Work on Construction Jobs to Be Adjusted by Body Composed of Equal Number of Representatives of Workers and Employers, NRA Says.

Washington, Feb. 14.—All building trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have agreed to settle jurisdictional disputes through the planning and adjustment board of the construction industry code, George L. Berry, division administrator of the NRA, announces.

The agreement is hailed here as a big forward step in the building industry and as offering increased hope for settlement of the controversy between the building trades unions affecting the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

In announcing the agreement, Administrator Berry, who is president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, emphasized its importance to the great building industry, on which industrial recovery so largely depends. He pointed out that jurisdictional disputes have frequently resulted in loss of time, reacting to the disadvantage of labor, capital and the public and causing great monetary and property losses.

Definite Agreement Made.

"Under the direction of the president," Mr. Berry said, "negotiations have been conducted for some months seeking to solve perhaps one of the greatest economic abuses of the construction industry of the United States, namely, jurisdictional disputes, and I am pleased to be able to say that the president's insistence in this matter has brought it to a finality. An agreement has been signed by all of the international building trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to definitely settle all jurisdictional disputes through the machinery set up in the planning and adjustment board of the construction industry code.

"The planning and adjustment board, made up of an equal number of contractors and representatives of building trades organizations, with a disinterested chairman, appointed by the president, offers the finest facilities for the rehabilitation of the building industry and the enlarged plans of the president for public works that has yet been conceived.

"There is no good reason why all the problems and differences as between government, private industry and labor should not be adequately and fairly solved within the sphere of the authority as well as the possibilities of the planning and adjustment board. The building trades unions of the American Federation of Labor are to be congratulated upon the definite commitals that have been made by signature and seal to the machinery set up in the planning and adjustment board for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes."

Investigate! Be sure your friends and neighbors register, Feb. 18, 19, 20.

Wire Cos. Likely To Accept Code Urged by Labor

Washington, Feb. 14.—A proposed telegraph code which incorporates many of the provisions urged by labor has been drawn up and it is thought here that it will be accepted by the telegraph companies.

A report on the proposed code by the NRA labor advisory board recommends the 40-hour week, labor representation on code authorities with a vote, barring of workers under 16 years of age and every other suggestion made by President Frank B. Powers, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America. The suggestions also include provisions for time and a half overtime after eight consecutive hours in any twenty-four, and after forty hours in any week, and double time for the seventh day in any week.

At a conference of NRA officials with telegraph heads, it was indicated the vital labor provisions would be accepted. The attitude of the telegraph companies is a distinct victory for President Powers, who has fought for months for a telegraph code with fair labor provisions.

President Powers told International Labor News Service that the latest proposals for the code represent a big step forward. He said that outside of a few minor objections which the union has filed it is pleased with the code. "We are quite well satisfied that the 40-hour week will satisfactorily increase employment," he added.

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By permission of the Government, we have reduced the price of our Special Furnace and Hot Blast Heater Coal as follows:
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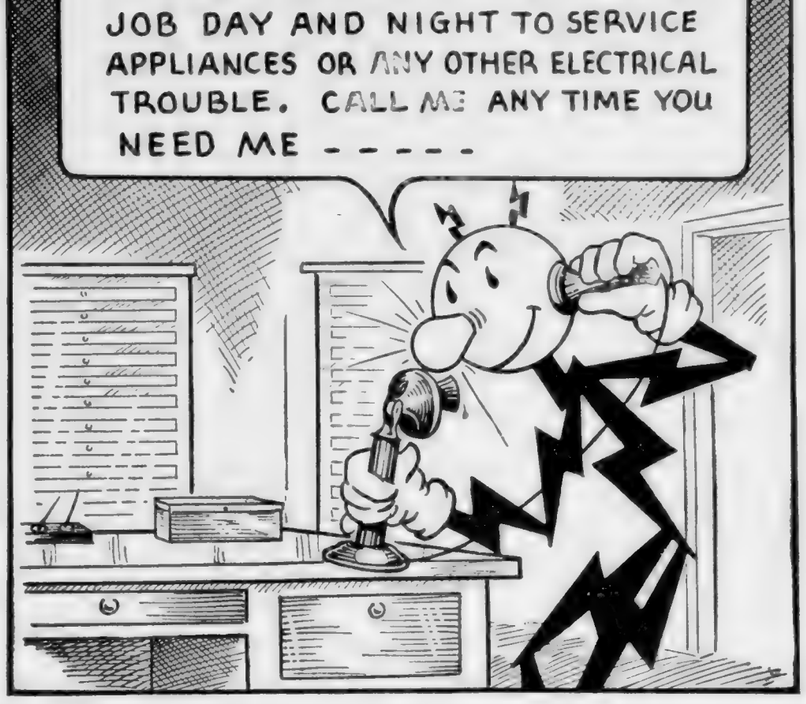
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THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY

Just One Issue

ARE YOU WILLING TO PAY
HIGHER TAXES?

The law authorizing the $8,000,000 Bond Issue plainly states that you would HAVE to pay increased taxes!

Citizens . . . Taxpayers: Don't allow yourself to be tricked by political speeches. The thing you want is FACTS—and the way to get these FACTS about Increased Taxes is to read what the law itself says.

If you have the slightest doubt as to whether this $8,000,000 power bond issue would force you to pay higher taxes—

READ FOR YOURSELF →

. . . . . .

There you have, in plain black and white, the answer to your question: "If this $8,000,000 Bond Issue passes WILL I HAVE TO PAY MORE TAXES?"

The answer is YES! YOU WILL HAVE TO PAY—and pay dearly. The city tax rate would be raised from $1.86 per $100 of property to $2.76.

This is a 50 per cent increase in your taxes—at a time when the burden of your taxes is unbearable. **Do you know** that higher taxes mean HIGHER RENTS—and that a vote for this $8,000,000 Bond Issue is a vote to raise your rent—at a time when people cannot stand higher rents?

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION FROM SECTION 4 OF THE BOND ISSUE LEGISLATIVE ACT

Said bonds shall be known as "ELECTRIC POWER BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHATTANOOGA", and shall be direct and binding obligations of the City of Chattanooga, and it shall be the duty of the governing board of said city to levy a tax each year over and above the taxes levied for general municipal purposes to pay the interest and principal of said bonds as they mature, provided, however, that in event the revenue derived from the operation of the electric power plant and distribution system herein provided for is sufficient to pay the interest and principal of said bonds as they severally mature, then in that event it will not be necessary to make a special levy for this purpose, but the said city shall each year levy a sufficient amount which, when added to the amount of revenue derived from the operation of the said electric power plant and distribution system, will be sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and the installments maturing.

Know the Truth About This $8,000,000 Scheme to Tax You for a Politically Operated Power System!

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Against the $8,000,000.00 Bond Issue

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Dr. Edward T. Newell

It has been inscribed on jade: "Give neither salt nor counsel unless you are asked."

Investigate! Be sure your friends and neighbors register, Feb. 18, 19, 20.

Black-Draught Good For Biliousness and Bad Taste in Mouth

"I have found Thedford's Black-Draught so good for biliousness, bad taste in the mouth and other disagreeable feelings due to constipation," writes Mrs. Mary Garner, of Burleson, Texas. "My mother used it for a number of years and we do not think there is a better medicine. I was pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I sent for it and gave it to my children (as a laxative) for colds and when they felt bad. Soon they felt fine." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught for the grown folks—and Syrup of Black-Draught for the children.

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PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c

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Prescriptions---Toilet Goods

Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times

Eckerd's

OPERATORS OF REXALL DRUG STORES

MORE ABOUT RECOVERY ACT

(Continued from First Page)

with business is essential to the continuation of the programs we are working out for a more stable and more satisfactory industrial life in this country.

Organization Advocated.

I have on a number of occasions urged the necessity as well as the soundness of furthering the principle of collective bargaining as between labor and management. This is my personal point of view, but it is also set forth in the national industrial recovery act.

In pursuance of this policy as referred to, we must fully understand the difficulties attendant to its accomplishment by reason of the absence in many respects of a disciplined order both as it refers to labor and industry.

Notwithstanding this, it must be obvious that the best possible results in rehabilitating our economic structure is to be found in the well organized and highly developed organization of both employes and employers, with their relationship resting upon the foundation of conciliation and arbitration and the full and frank recognition of the unescapable community of interests to be found in industry itself.

Work of A. F. of L. Praised.

The federal government has indicated through the national industrial recovery act its desire that labor and management organize for the purposes of collective bargaining and the furtherance of industrial peace and prosperity, but the federal government cannot, of course, undertake to compel employes and employers to organize. It should be a voluntary organization.

To you of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, permit me to very definitely assure you of my appreciation and recognition of the federation in the work of rehabilitating industry and in the protection of our country itself. No one can disregard the importance of the American Federation of Labor as one of the great and outstanding institutions of the country. It has been my purpose to recognize this in every practical and logical way, and I have no intention of changing my point of view.

Patience Is Advised.

My impression is that our difficulties are found largely in the heretofore totally unorganized field, both as it affects employers and employes. In such cases we must have patience.

Finally, permit me to say that we are seeking to promote peace, co-operation and understanding in all the industries of the United States between labor and management, and to the end that we can eliminate the inequalities and institute practical and scientific stabilization for the common good of all those engaged in industry as well as for the nation itself.

Charity Hospital Workers Forced to Aid Long "Machine"

New Orleans.—Charity hospital workers will have 5 per cent taken out of their semimonthly salaries for the rest of the year to provide the Long organization with funds for the 1936 gubernatorial campaign. The 5 per cent "kick-back" has been in effect for a month or so, and the workers thought it was only a temporary levy. Members of the political administration, however, have informed them that it will continue at least through January, 1936, when the gubernatorial campaign takes place. About $600 a month is obtained by the Long machine in this way. In addition, other levies are made occasionally. Recently all hospital workers had to buy "Kingfish" buttons, purrchasing them through agents specified by the administration.

Relief Workers Strike Against Pay Reduction

Fort Smith, Ark.—More than 500 relief workers in South Sebastian county are idle with the announced intention of presenting a strong passive protest over the reduction in relief wages ordered for the county and the state of Arkansas, effective Feb. 1. Some 225 workers left their jobs to join 300 others in a walkout over a reduction of 20 cents an hour in relief pay. Approximately 1,500 workmen are listed on projects in the section.

ANTI-RED BILL APPROVED.

New Orleans.—The Alabama house of representatives has passed the Street sedition bill "aimed to wipe communism out of Alabama," by a vote of 71 to 24 after exempting newspapers and magazines that are permitted to be sent through the United States mails.

MORE ABOUT NEW WOLL BOOK

(Continued from First Page)

growth, encouraging the amalgamation or co-ordination of collective effort of unions through agreement and voluntary acquiescence.

"It has shown itself ready to accept the changes made advisable by the development of mass production . . . Never has American labor been so united as at the present moment."

A critic might say that the federation broke no speed limits in recognizing the need of meeting and dealing with mass production; but the important fact is that the federation has reached that point, and is shaping its action accordingly.

Praises Labor's Achievements.

Woll glorifies in the records and achievements of labor; and it is very good to have more books written with that in the writer's mind. He tells a brief story of the services of organized labor to education, to improving the lot of all workers, union or otherwise. He points out that labor saw in the early twenties that our so-called prosperity was headed toward disaster, which could be averted only by a fairer distribution of wealth.

He quotes from the famous report which the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. made to the Portland convention in 1923, and which the convention ratified by unanimous vote:

"Industry must realize that it exists to give service to a nation, and not to a single master or to a syndicate of stockholders. We must have an American industrial life, an American industrial order, not a group of warring units, each seeking to be a law unto itself."

It may be fairly said that the national recovery act was an attempt to embody this warning in a system of industrial law.

Plain Warning Given.

Woll gives other instances of labor's foresight, and says:

"Here were plain warnings from labor, repeated and repeated. Labor saw and said that the industrial chiefs of the nation had embarked on a dangerous course. It proclaimed that mass production must be balanced by mass consumption, and that the only way under our present system to increase mass buying power lies in raising wages and improving the position of the farmers.

"In fact, the most advanced financial writers and spokesmen of today have scarcely learned the truths which labor has been telling for from nine to eleven years."

One chapter of the book is an eloquent defense of the right to strike—which may yet prove the necessary base for gaining of all other economic rights. He deals with many other topics of the day—labor's wage theory, co-operation with management, foreign trade, incorporation of labor unions and injunctions in labor disputes. He turns thumbs down on the last two and as for foreign trade, he has his doubts that it is worth the pother we have made over it. Certainly, it will help us little if we do not set our house in order at home.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN SWEDEN.

Old-age pensions are now guaranteed to nearly 4,000,000 persons in Sweden, and since the total population is only a little over 6,000,000, this means practically all adults.

Investigate! Be sure your friends and neighbors register, Feb. 18, 19, 20.

In Union there is strength

NRA

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

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Chattanooga, Tenn.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 50823

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Dorothy Morris vs. Frank Morris

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Frank Morris, whose residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of January, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

J. H. Altaffer, Atty. 2-15

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 50814

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Charles V. Tankersley vs. Alma Tankersley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alma Tankersley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 21st day of January, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

W. N. Dietsch and F. C. Fricks, Attys. 2-15

REPLEVIN NOTICE

No. 18701

Before J. B. Bayless, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee

Price Auto Co. vs. Tommie Lockhart.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Ford tourin car, Motor No. 2051413, which has been possessed by the sheriff, defendants are required to appear on or before Tuesday, March 4, 193 at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at h office, 112 East Sixth street, Chattanoog Tennessee, and make defense to this action said court, or otherwise judgment by defa will be taken against him, and the cause pr ceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice published for four (4) consecutive weeks The Labor World, a newspaper published Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 1st day of February, 1935.

J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.

2-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 50884

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Sarah Findley vs. John L. Findley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John L. Findley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 5th day of February, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

F. B. Witt, Atty.

WARNING

CITY TAXPAYERS!

1934 Taxes become DELINQUENT MARCH 1st. On said date interest and penalty of 1% will be imposed on the gross amount of Taxes, as now provided by law.

ALVIN SHIPP,

City Treasurer and Tax Collector

LYLE STOVALL

INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

NRA

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

MILLER BROS. CO.—The Store That Saves You Money—MILLER BROS. CO.

DOLLAR DAYS AT MILLER BROS.

"Two-for--" SALE!

Men's Fine Worsted Suits

2 SUITS **$25** Make by Clayton Park

2 SUITS **$33** Made by Hindman

2 SUITS **$36** Hindman Hand-Tailored

Spring Dresses

And there are more than two hundred for you to see, admire and buy!

$5.00

Regular Values to $6.95

A lovely array of styles for misses, women and larger women. The sizes are 12 to 20, 38 to 44 and 16½ to 24½.

No Suit Escaped Reduction! Take Advantage of This Money-Saving Event Now! Fine Worsted Suits—Handsomely Tailored! Smart! New! Spring and Winter Styles! See these Record Breaking Values!

Miller Bros Co

Special

Suits and Coats

Spring fashions of rare elegance priced so moderately you will not believe your eyes!

$10

Regularly $12.95

Navy coats from size 12 up to 44 and smart spring suits in navy and light shades, both dress woolens and tweeds.

Miller's—Second Floor

PAY YOUR POLL TAX.... VOTE!

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 22, 1935 — Number 44

WAGES IN BIG FOUR DUKEDOM ON MERE EXISTENCE LEVEL

PAY SO LOW MANY TOBACCO WORKERS MUST TAKE U. S. AID

Wage Figures Reveal Clearly Basis of Support of Families R. J. Reynolds Stemmers Is Public Relief, With Uncle Sam Making Up Deficit in Toilers' Incomes.

Shack occupied by Lillian Brown, employe of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company, Winston-Salem, N. C. Five in family. Wages from $3 to $4 a week. Rent of shack, $1.50 for two rooms.

By George L. Knapp.

Washington.—"When I ran a machine seven years ago," said a tobacco worker, "I got 46 cents an hour. I am running the same kind of machine now, only more efficient, and in the same factory. I am now making 40 cents an hour."

This was said to the present writer on a personal trip to the tobacco belt of North Carolina. It is a fair illustration of what has happened to the more fortunate tobacco workers. Production has gone up, and wages have gone down. The coming of the NRA seems to have checked the decline—again speaking only of the comparatively fortunate; but since the tobacco industry has managed to stave off the adoption of a code for a year and a half, the effect has not been great. The most consistent fact in the region dominated by the Big Four is pressure on wages.

Just in passing, S. Clay Williams, chairman of the national industrial recovery board, may not have been responsible for delaying the tobacco code so long, but all the workers in the tobacco district think he was.

Wages of Best Paid Low.

Still keeping to the lucky ones, a cigarette machine operator in the Reynolds plant gets 48 cents an hour, and a cuff machine operator the same. A cigarette machine inspector gets 34 cents. Machine feeders and inspectors get 30 cents.

Thus, on a 40-hour week, the best paid ones get $19.20 a week; and the common run of machine feeders and tenders, much more numerous, get $12. In the smoking tobacco plant at Reynolds, tobacco grinders and tobacco sifters get the same 30-cent—$12 wage. The snuff industry pays a little better; a machine operator there gets 55 cents an hour, $22 a week; but Reynolds doesn't make snuff.

All the workers thus far mentioned are getting what the tobacco trade calls high wages. Turn now to the less fortunate, the stemmers. Practically all the stemmers are negroes, and most of them are women. Women habitually get lower wages than men although they were given equal pay for the same work when McAdoo took over the railroads—and colored men usually get more than their share of industrial oppression.

Glaring Wage Exploitation.

Both these factories seemed to have been used to the limit to squeeze the last atom of pay out of the tobacco stemmers.

A sample list of forty-nine stemmers, working in establishments of the R. J. Reynolds company, was compiled by union officials in Winston-Salem, giving the number in the family, the weekly wages and the rent.

The forty-nine "breadwinners" earned collectively $228 a week for the period covered. They paid $88.75 a week for rent. This left them $139.2,5 a week for all other purposes—food, clothing, furniture, medicine—everything. It comes to an average net wage of $2.84 per family, over and above rent. Or, spreading it evenly among the 210 persons found in the families of the group, it gives each person the magnificent sum of 66 1/3 cents a week to provide for all his necessities and luxuries, except a place to sleep.

U. S. Makes Up Pay Deficit.

No argument is needed to show that families cannot live, cannot even exist, on such incomes. Odd jobs and the wages of other members of the family provide some help; but it must be clear to anyone that the basis of support for these families is public relief.

Uncle Sam provides most of that relief. The only relief worker who gave me definite figures on this point said that in his city, relief expenditures ran from $50,000 to $60,000 a month. Of say $51,000 of relief expenses, the federal government furnished $45,000, the city $3,000, and the combined "charities," including the subscription of the tobacco companies, $3,000.

In other words, Uncle Sam is subsidizing the big four tobacco companies by supporting the families of workers whom the big four need, but will not support. Some time ago, it was publicly declared that 400 families on relief in Winston-Salem had members working in the Reynolds stemmeries. One wonders that there were only 400. Reynolds is credited—or debited—with three-quarters of all the stemmers employed in that city at the peak; 3,677 out of a total of 4,946.

If only 400 were on relief, what did the other stemmers live on?

PROBE OF LABOR COLLEGE.

Little Rock, Ark.—In reply to charges that Commonwealth college, a "labor school" at Mena, Ark., is soaked with "communism," the Arkansas house of representatives voted to probe the school.

Francis Gorman Slated to Speak At Knoxville

Given Under Auspices of Knoxville Central Labor Union.

Peel, George Dempster, Maj. Berry and Mayor O'Connor on Program.

Some half-dozen automobiles of Chattanooga trades unionists are preparing to leave Chattanooga early Sunday morning to visit Knoxville for the mass meeting scheduled for 2:30 that afternoon. Knoxville Central Labor union has arranged for a speaking, at which Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, will be the main attraction. John Peel, well known and well liked in Chattanooga, will be on the platform with Gorman.

The mayor of Knoxville, John O'Connor, himself a prominent and old-time trades unionist, and Maj. George L. Berry, president of the Pressmen's International union, will tell citizens of Knoxville of the aims and purposes of the American Federation of Labor.

There will be no admission charges and no collections taken up. The speaking will be held in Market hall.

Machinists of Lowell, Mass., Sign Closed Shop Agreement

The Harvard Brewing company, of Lowell, Mass., has recently signed a closed shop agreement with the International Association of Machinists, Local 138. The agreement, very short in nature, provides a wage scale of $1.00 per hour, five days per week and eight hours per day. Provision is also made for arbitration agreement, which will eliminate necessity for future strikes or disturbances.

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 1785 SUFFER BEREAVEMENTS IN THEIR FAMILIES

The Death Angel visited two families of members of Textile Local 1785 within the past week. On Feb. 14, Mr. Frank Pitts, father of Lucille Ward, passed away at his home in Peavine, Ga. On Feb. 16 the baby of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Garrett was taken away.

Following resolutions from the local union to express its sympathy with the bereaved members were passed:

"Whereas, on Feb. 16, the infant of Brother Horace Garrett and Mrs. Garrett passed away; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we take this means of expressing our sincere sympathy to Brother Garrett and family for their great loss; be it further

"Resolved, That we put a copy of this resolution on our minutes, a copy sent to Brother Garrett and family, and a copy sent to The Labor World for publication.

—

"Whereas, on Feb. 14, Mr. Frank Pitts, father of Lucille Ward, of this local, passed away at his home in Peavine, Ga.; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we take this means of sending our sincere sympathy to Sister Ward and family; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be put upon our minutes, a copy sent to Sister Ward, and a copy furnished The Labor World for publication."

"EDITH NUCKOLLS."

TURKISH WOMEN VOTE.

Istanbul, Turkey.—Turkish women were eligible to vote for the first time at the recent general elections to choose 399 deputies for the grand national assembly of Turkey. Popular enthusiasm for the election is dimmed by the fact that only one political party, the republican people's party, exists. The party approves all candidates. The election is therefore largely a question of personal popularity.

OPEN HOUSE SET TO HEAR SEEKERS OF PUBLIC OFFICE

Regular Session of Central Body Given Over Entirely to Candidates' Plea.

Open house for all candidates for election to public office will be held next Monday night, Feb. 25. Following the annual custom, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council has set aside this evening when no business will be transacted other than to listen to the pleas and argument of candidates. Although limited time will be allowed each aspirant for office, each one will be free to say anything he desires. No one in the audience will be permitted to heckle or ask questions—in other words, they will be guests and will be treated as such.

The meeting will be open to only trades unionists and their families.

Such meetings in the past have been largely attended and a good time had by all. The affair will be opened promptly at 7 o'clock instead of the usual hour of 7:30. President Kamin says that he will bring the gavel down promptly, and requests that co-operation be shown.

Rubber Workers Out in Ohio City

Willoughby, O., Feb. 21.—A deputy sheriff was beaten and six union pickets injured after United Rubber Workers went on strike at the Ohio Rubber company plant, here.

The plant normally employs 900 workers and has been working at capacity. Strike leaders claimed 750 of the workers as union members.

The walkout climaxed breakdown of negotiations which started last July. George Roberts, A. F. of L. organizer from the National Rubber Workers' council at Akron, said. The men are seeking observation of seniority rights, the check-off system, and abolition of a small company union.

PRISON-MADE GOODS CURB.

Washington.—The prison labor authority filed with the national recovery administration a plan for the creation of a million-dollar corporation for the purpose of reducing the sale of convict-made goods on the open market and to provide an adequate amount of employment of prisoners. Under the scheme sponsored by the authority, the federal government would aid the establishment by any state of prison industries, the products will be sold to tax-supported state agencies or in limited quantities in the open market. The open-market sales of prison goods is opposed by organized labor, which holds that they should be sold exclusively to state institutions.

ICKES SUPPORTS LOW WAGES.

Denver, Colo.—Low wages for the millions of unemployed who will be hired to work on the government's $4,800,000,000 work-relief projects were advocated by Secretary of the Interior Ickes in a speech here before the chamber of commerce. Declaring that the purpose of the government is to encourage private business, Secretary Ickes declared that while the wage rates on government projects would be higher than existing relief roll payments they would be far enough below rates paid by private employers so that the "carpenter or laborer who is working on a public works administration project will be glad to accept employment on a privately-financed project when the opportunity offers itself."

Labor's Fight for Prevailing Wages on Work Relief Jobs Before United States Senate

English Woman To Speak Here

Jennie Lee, Former Member of Parliament, to Talk on War.

Jennie Lee, of London, England, has just arrived in the United States from the troubled areas of Spain. She will speak here Feb. 28 at 8 o'clock at the Hamilton county courthouse on "Preparations for World War." Miss Lee will be introduced by Mrs. Abby Crawford Milton, who will also act as chairman of the meeting. This lecture is one of the series planned by the League for Industrial Democracy and sponsored by the Chattanooga Forum.

This is the third consecutive year that Jennie Lee has come to the United States under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy. She is a charming speaker with a vivacious manner that is both brilliant and entertaining. Since her early youth Miss Lee has been active in the Scotch and British labor movement. She is the daughter of a Scotch miner and her grandfather was one of the founders and leaders of the union movement in North Lanark, Scotland.

Miss Lee attended the village school in her own community and went from there to Edinburgh university, where she was graduated with the degrees of M. A. and L.L. B. Following her graduation from the university, Miss Lee taught school. During this time she was actively campaigning during election time for independent labor party candidates in Scotland. In 1929 she was elected to parliament, the youngest member to be seated. She was re-elected at the next general election and astute political observers believe she will be returned to parliament when the next general elections are held.

Miss Lee is a speaker and writer of rare ability. Her travels have been almost world-wide. She has made frequent trips to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Germany, Austria and Spain.

In the fall of 1934 Miss Lee was married to Anuerin Bevin, labor party member of parliament from the mining regions of Wales.

The next speaker on the League for Industrial Democracy lecture series will be Broadus Mitchell. The subject to be discussed is "The Coming Struggle for Power."

Active Unionist Escapes Grand Jury Impersonation Charges

Nope! Attorney Chambliss Did Not Instigate This Attack—It Might Give Him Ideas, However.

Reports from the office of the attorney-general for Hamilton county have it that a certain well-known trades unionist, sometimes going under an alias of "Firepot," was placed under indictment for impersonation.

When questioned, Assistant Darwin, of Atty.-Gen. Howard's office, said that the indictment was quashed when it was found that the defense would be offered that the impersonation was carried on with such poor effect no one could have been taken in by the deceit. Thereupon, when the charge of impersonating a plumber was withdrawn, "Firepot," whose real identity was not made known, was said to have left the courthouse overjoyed at his luck in escaping.

PRESIDENT GREEN APPEALS FOR McCARRAN AMENDMENT SUPPORT

Bill as Reported Out Is Menace to Wage and Living Standards, Senators Told—Labor Head, Leaving for Speaking Trip, Warns of Strike Against Automobile Labor Board.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Following up its fight before the senate appropriations committee for inclusion of a prevailing rate of wages clause in the administration $4,880,000,000 work relief bill, the American Federation of Labor has carried the battle to the membership of the senate. The battle was begun with a letter to each senator, signed by President Green, urging support of the McCarran amendment to the bill providing for payment of prevailing rate of wages.

In a blast before leaving for a week's speaking trip in the automobile manufacturing centers, President Green hit out at the reports of the automobile labor board on the recent elections in automobile plants and strongly hinted that if necessary a strike would be called to force removal of the board, which has been repeatedly denounced by the A. F. of L. and auto workers' unions.

"Evidently the report is designed to allay the opposition of automobile workers generally to the work of the board and the board itself," Green said. "The automobile board has lost the confidence of the automobile workers. This lost confidence cannot be regained through the submission of figures regarding the number of cases handled and analysis of the disposition made of such cases. In giving consideration to this reyort the automobile workers will be reminded that in no single instance has the board actually ordered any worker who has been discharged or discriminated against, re-employed or rehired.

Says Board Must Go.

"The automobile workers, members of federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will have nothing to do with the automobile labor board. They insist that it shall pass out of the picture and that an independent national labor relations board under Resolution No. 44 be created.

"The automobile workers," said Green in ending, "should not be compelled to go on strike to force removal of the automobile labor board as it is now constituted."

Green again emphasized labor's stand on the automobile labor board in the first speech of his speaking tour, at Cleveland. The board, he declared, "has got to go." He flayed company unionism and warned of a strike.

"We plan to attack and wage unrelenting war on the company union," the labor head said. "It is the company's pet plaything. We hold it unfair for either industry or government to force us to strike to get rid of it—but get rid of it we will!"

The labor appeal to senators on behalf of the McCarran amendment to the work relief bill leaves no doubt as to where labor stands on a compromise amendment adopted in the face of determined A. F. of L. opposition. This amendment, offered by Senator Russell, of Georgia, provides that if the wages paid by the government endangers the prevailing rates on similar construction, the federal rate shall be changed.

Labor Not Protected.

"This amendment," Green told the senators, "if adopted, will in no way protect labor in its efforts to protect wage standards set in different communities as a result of years of struggle and effort on the part of organized labor.

"We are of the opinion that a relief wage established on a lower basis than the prevailing rate of pay will tear down our wage standards and, either directly or indirectly, cause reduction in the wages of American working people.

Matter Vital to Labor.

"For this reason I appeal to you in behalf of labor to vote against the Russell amendment and to support the amendment offered by Senator McCarran providing for the recognition, observance and protection of prevailing rates of pay in each community.

"Labor regards this matter as very vital and of tremendous importance."

Senators are further told that the Russell amendment is totally unacceptable to labor and that labor cannot permit a temporary relief measure to be used as an instrumentality through which standards of living shall be lowered.

FLASH!

The United States senate on Thursday passed the McCarran prevailing wage amendment into the president's $4,880,000,000 relief bill.

Columbian Plant Loses NRA Fight To Molders' Union

Press dispatches of Feb. 19 from Washington say that the Columbian Iron works, of this city, has been given until Feb. 23 to bargain collectively with its employes. This complaint had been presented to the NRA authorities by the local Molders' union and has been hanging fire for some time.

The dispatch says that in event of continued refusal of the Columbian works to deal collectively with its employes, the case will be referred to other governmental agencies for appropriate action.

CANDIDATES QUESTIONED.

The Federated Trades council of Milwaukee, Wis., voted to submit a questionnaire to fifty-six school board candidates to determine their qualifications to administer the public schools. Organized labor will ask the candidates if they believe the schools should maintain inviolate the principles of academic freedom. The questionnaires will also ask whether candidates are of the opinion that public school students should be informed on all phases of controversial issues connected with present social and economic problems.

MISS PERKINS URGES STATE SECURITY LAWS

Rochester, N. Y.—Speaking here, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins asked popular support of the legislature in adopting legislation to make effective President Roosevelt's economic security program. She said she believed New York would be among the first states to co-operate in the program to "promote the general welfare of the republic."

THE LABOR WORLD
210 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
T. R. CUTHBERT.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1935

What Next!

Announcement is made of a new fool-proof high explosive for blasting purposes. It is extremely safe for transportation and storage, cannot be detonated by the strongest commercial blasting cap, by flame or even by the impact of a bullet. It will be sold for use in quarries and coal stripping operations.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is the usual minimum age for employment of children set by state legislation?

A.—While four states have set the minimum at 16 years, the majority cling to a 14-year minimum, and nine, through exemptions, allow boys and girls less than 14 years of age to work in factories during school vacations because of poverty, or other reasons.

* * *

Q.—Did Connecticut once find it necessary to pass a law prohibiting the employment in factories of young children?

A.—Yes. In 1855, Connecticut excluded children less than 9 years old from factories.

* * *

Q.—Is the Amalgamated Lithogravers of America on old union?

A.—It was organized in 1882 and is thus one of the oldest affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor.

Wisdom

The whole of society ought to strive toward the amelioration of the moral and physical existence of the poorest class; society ought to organize itself in the way best adapted for attaining this end—Saint-Simon.

Kept Taking Cardui Until She Got Rid of the Severe Pains

When Mrs Ida Hege, of Edinburg, Ind., was in a painful, rundown condition, she took Cardui, with the results she describes below: "I had just been what one might say dragging around, feeling miserable and all out of sorts. I remembered how Cardui helped my aunt. I sent for six bottles of Cardui and when I had taken them, I was much better and stronger. I did not suffer so much pain. I continued taking Cardui until I had taken nine bottles. I do not have the severe pains." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

SUNSHINE COAL CO.
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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
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Boarding Expert Training
Instructions in Riding
WALKER'S RIDING ACADEMY
T. B. WALKER, Owner
Phone 2-2812
East Chattanooga, Tenn.
Located 5 Blocks East of Intersection of Glass St. and N. Crest Road

The Prize Write-Up

The FTC last week presented what ought to be the prize example of utilities write-up. The Electric Power and Light Corporation was organized to take over assets of the Utah Securities Corporation of the Electric Bond and Share group. The Utah corporation carried these assets on its books at a valuation of $3,854,264. But when transferred to the Electric Power and Light, they were written up to $33,373,344.

This is almost ten times their original valuation, and not a nickel of value had been added.

The FTC points out two evils resulting from such write-ups. When securities are diluted this way, the whole capital structure becomes weak and waterlogged, and the least ill luck means disaster. The FTC cites the case of the Tri-Utilities Corporation, which went broke; and the preferred creditors received 3½ mills on the dollar. But another and greatest evil, the commission believes, is the excuse which these fantastic valuations give for high rates.

The Labor Havoc of Inventions

The NRA report on the automobile industry gives figures on the displacement of labor which are not less than appalling.

In 1928, a firm making bodies for automobiles had a wood mill that employed 3,000 men. Today, it has no wood mill; wood is not used in modern automobile bodies. In 1929, the labor cost of making doors in one plant was $4 per door. Today, the labor cost is 15 cents per door.

When the depression began, one manufacturer finished 100 8-cylinder motor blocks on a given line-up with 250 men. Now, he finishes 250 motor blocks on that line-up with nineteen men. A firm making roller bearings employed between 1,000 and 1,100 men only a year ago. Now, 150 men have been dropped from the payroll, while production has gone up 15 per cent.

"This has been accomplished," says the report, "by speed-up and labor-eliminating machinery."

While development of automatic machinery is going faster in the automobile industry than in most other forms of work, it is proceeding everywhere. And wherever it comes, there is a trail of lost jobs and broken homes.

The remedy does not lie in stopping invention. That simply cannot be done. The remedy lies in making a fair distribution of the benefits of invention. Every discovery which lessens the need of human workers should be reflected in lower prices, shorter hours or higher wages—or all three; and definite rules must be worked out for compensating workers who are displaced by science and invention.

The fact that no one at the present time knows just what those rules should be only emphasizes the need of a prompt start at finding out.

Have a Care

Speaking at the economic association meeting at Chicago, two messages so different that they might seem contradictory, were delivered by two eminent authorities. John T. Ferris, of the TVA, insisted that industry must be decentralized; that manufacturers must be carried out to the country, rather than all the rural and village populations required to come to great cities for things that could be made just as well next door. While Carter Goodrich, of Columbia university, pointed out that "a cow and a few acres" may tie working men down in fields where there are few sources of employment, and where they might be worse off than if foot-loose and able to migrate.

Both the learned gentlemen are right. The waste of our centralized industry today is nothing less than appalling. There was some reason for centralization in New York when foreign commerce played an important part in our industrial life. But for years, less than 7 per cent of our total transactions have crossed the national boundary; and our exports are chiefly agricultural.

And yet the thoughtful worker would be rash indeed if he did not look with some alarm on the blithe proposal to distribute our industries. There is no worse industrial despotism on the continent today than the small mill town, unless it be the coal camp. Only when working men are brought together in sufficient numbers that their mass, when organized, is a counterweight to the capital of the boss, can they hope to bargain on even terms.

Economy would be too expensive if bought at the price of any of that still small quantity of liberty which labor has been fighting for so long.

Cheating Bosses "Cough Up"

. . . . . .

Forced by NRA Agencies to Pay Over $3,000,000 in Back Wages

Washington.—Restitution of back wages to employes, arranged through NRA field offices and the newly organized regional compliance councils, has exceeded $3,000,000, figures released by the director of compliance and enforcement show.

This figure does not include authenticated reports of restitutions arranged by code authorities, which amount to well over half a million dollars, or by any other agencies except the NRA offices outside of Washington headquarters.

Restitution figures were not tabulated before June 16, 1934, but it is estimated that in the first year the field offices arranged for payment of $1,000,000 to workers. Since June 16, 1934, detailed statistics are available; the total sum restored has been $2,152,102.97.

These sums represent the difference between what was paid to employes by chiseling employers and what they should have received under the appropriate NRA code of the president's re-employment agreement.

Some 21,083 cases have been adjusted by wage restitution, of which 756 involved the PRA. The total number of employes who received the restitution since June 16, 1934, is 87,922.

ATLANTIC CITY SELECTED FOR 1935 A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Executive Council Ends Meeting After Over Two Weeks of Strenuous Work and Outstanding Accomplishments.

Washington.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Washington since Jan. 30, adjourned the meeting Feb. 14. All seventeen members of the council attended.

While no official announcement concerning the general work of the Executive Council has been issued, it is generally known that outstanding accomplishments were realized.

A goodly portion of the time of the council members was taken up with important interviews and hearings, such as the NRA and 30-hour work week bill hearings and the interviews with Secretary of Labor Perkins and President Roosevelt. This, of course, was aside from the many regular sessions of the council devoted entirely to numerous important federation subjects.

Select Atlantic City.

After extensive consideration of all angles, the executive council finally decided that the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held this year in Atlantic City, N. J. It will begin the first Monday in October, which will be Oct. 7. During the week prior to the regular federation convention, the several departments of the A. F. of L. will hold their regular annual conventions. Secretary Morrison and an official of each department left for Atlantic City the day after the executive council meeting adjourned, to complete arrangements of necessary details. Official notice of the convention will be released in due course.

REACTIONARY LABOR PROGRAM OF BIG BUSINESS IS REVEALED

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Feb. 22.—Big business representatives, meeting here in a discussion of recovery steps, took the lid off and revealed their whole reactionary purpose when the group drafting a "cooperative" proposal for labor legislation agreed on the principles of its program.

The plan still has to be acted upon by the whole conference. But in its essentials the sub-committee's recommendations appeared likely to be adopted. It proposed:

1. Insistence that employers be accorded the specific right to bargain collectively with organizations or individuals.
2. Opposition to the majority rule of employes representatives.
3. Prohibition of sympathetic or general strikes.
4. Legal responsibility for the conduct of both employer and employe organizations and prevention of coercion either by the employer or by unions.
5. Binding of employers to continue labor provisions in codes even after the codes themselves might be relinquished if they are put on a voluntary basis.

LYNCHING SCORED.

Washington.—Senator Edward P. Costigan, co-author of the Wagner-Costigan anti-lynching bill, denounced lynching to a senate sub-committee as "open anarchy." Costigan, the first of a large panel of witnesses, said he believed lynching could be eliminated entirely by this law.

The bill provides that any county in which a person is lynched will be subject to claims for damages from $2,000 to $10,000 to the relatives of the victim.

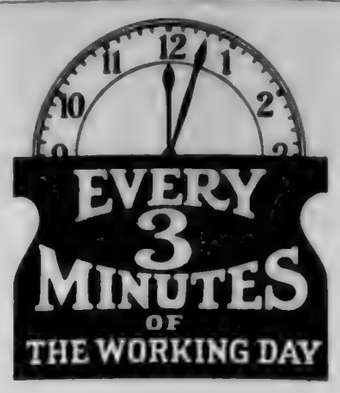
Senator Wagner, co-author of the bill, told the committee:

"The lynchings perpetrated the past two years constitute almost every type of infamy that blot the record of civilization."

YOUTHS OF 16 REFUSED JOBS.

Many British employers have established the practice of dismissing boys and girls of 16 years from employment, according to statements at the higher education conference of the National Union of Teachers in London. Children are eligible for higher wages when they are 16.

"I know a firm which takes practically all the boys and girls in the neighborhood into its employ in midsummer," one teacher from Manchester said. "Almost the same number of boys and girls of 16 and 17 get notice to cease work. I know of two different towns in the north of England where nearly every milk boy ceases employment at 16."



The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
PAYS A CLAIM
TO
Somebody Somewhere

Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

NRA

Here Is Proof--

that the city would lose $1,200,000 A YEAR experimenting in the POWER BUSINESS!

Let's stop all this political flim-flam and get down to cold facts. Here---in simple arithmetic---is what you will have dumped off on you if this $8,000,000 BOND ISSUE should pass.

CITIZENS and TAXPAYERS...HERE IS THE PROOF!

Cost of Operating Proposed City System:

Cost of power to city from T. V. A.	$ 680,000
Operating Expenses, Employes' wages, materials and supplies	400,000
Interest on $8,000,000 bonds	480,000
Installment payment on bonds	300,000
Depreciation, Reserves and Additions to power system	490,000
Taxes now paid to city and county by Power Company	300,000
Total cost to operate proposed city system	$2,650,000
Revenue from sale of city power assuming 10% surcharge	$1,450,000

ANNUAL LOSS TO CITY $1,200,000.00

The politicians say that the proposition is to cheap T. V. A. power. IS IT CHEAP AT THIS PRICE? . . . AT A LOSS OF $1,200,000 A YEAR.

THEN ADD TO THAT LOSS, THE FURTHER LOSS OF $500,000 A YEAR PAY ROLL OF POWER COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS EMPLOYEES WHO WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO OTHER CITIES.

How Will the City Make Up This Loss of Over a MILLION DOLLARS a Year?
By Collecting Additional Taxes From the People!

THE POLITICIANS WHO FRAMED THIS BILL KNOW THIS. THEY KNOW THAT A CITY-OWNED PLANT IN CHATTANOOGA WON'T PAY. SO THEY ARRANGED TO HAVE YOU PAY, BY PUTTING THE FOLLOWING IN SECTION 4 OF THE LAW. READ IT:

"It shall be the duty of the governing board of said city to levy a tax each year over and aboxe the taxes levied for general municipal purposes, to pay the interest and principal of said bonds as they mature."

And how much would your tax increase be? About 90c on the $100, so that you could pay the interest and installment on this $8,0000,000 of borrowed money.

Your present tax rate is $1.86. It will be $2.76 if the politicians get you to vote this $8,000,000 DEBT. Just a 50 per cent increase in your taxes, that's all.

And if you don't pay it in TAXES, you will pay it in HIGHER RENTS. No matter who you are, you won't escape your part of paying this loss.

VOTE AGAINST THE $8,000,000.00 BOND ISSUE!

CITIZENS' and TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

Against the $8,000,000.00 Bond Issue

FRED B. FRAZIER, Chairman
331 VOLUNTEER BUILDING

PAUL MATHES, Treasurer
TELEPHONE 7-2159

LABOR URGED TO FORCE BETTER CODE PROVISIONS

New York City, Feb. 21.—Better enforcement of labor provisions in NRA codes and changes of provisions to improve wage and working standards was urged by trade union executives and others at a symposium held here by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

Julius Hochman, general manager of the joint board of the Dress and Waistmakers' union, predicted a wave of strikes unless Section 7-A of the recovery act is enforced. He also said:

"If times do not improve soon, then the disappointed labor forces will probably not resort to strikes but will attempt to do things by political action. Probably there will be an effort made to organize a third political party, to be called a labor party, or otherwise, but in any event with the backing of labor."

Labor Disappointed.

David Dubinsky, president of the union, said that labor was disappointed with the results of the codes, but that he favored retention of NRA and would rely on strikes to win code enforcement, if other means of enforcement failed.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, President Dubinsky said, was working under a code much more satisfactory, from the viewpoint of labor, than those existing in many other industries. This, he said, was due to the fact that the organization was strong enough to force acceptance of its demands by the employers during the process of code making.

President Roosevelt, the union head predicted, would lean in future code negotiations toward the side that shows it has sufficient force behind it to demand respect.

Mr. Dubinsky urged union leaders to insist upon classified wage minimums in all codes, with wages specified by crafts, to prevent any reduction of the wages of skilled workers to the unskilled level.

7-A Declared Not Enforced.

Other speakers were Clinton S. Golden, mediator of the Pennsylvania state department of labor and industry, who said the "feudal" organization of the steel industry, rather than any indifference of steel mill employes, was responsible for the failure of steel workers to organize more extensively; Charleton Ogburn, counsel for the automobile unions of the American Federation of Labor, who declared that a wide interest in organization exists in the automotive industry, and Miss Charlotte S. Carr, former secretary of labor in Pennsylvania.

Miss Carr said Section 7-A and the labor provisions of the industrial codes were not being enforced. She stressed that the unions must assume the responsibility for "policing" the codes and for bringing about a change in the system of leaving enforcement to code authorities dominated by employers.

SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE BOYCOTT AGAINST NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

Chicago.—The socialist party announces that a nation-wide housewives' boycott of Uneed bakers' products would be launched in support of the strike of 6,000 employes of the National Biscuit company, makers of Uneeda cakes, cookies and crackers.

This action was taken, said Paul Porter, socialist national labor secretary, because the biscuit company has refused to negotiate with strikers' committees in any of the five cities where the strike is in progress. The strike was called by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor on Jan. 8 in New York, Atlanta, Newark, Philadelphia and York, Pa., following the collapse of seven months' negotiations with the company for a pay increase.

Food stores selling National Biscuit company products will be asked by the housewives' committee to remove them from their shelves until the company grants the strikers' demands, Porter said.

The aid of the socialist party in organizing the boycott was requested by William A. Galvin, president of the Inside Bakery Workers' Union No. 19585, on behalf of the A. F. of L. unions involved in the strike.

BURKE ASKS PROTECTION FOR NEWSPRINT WORKERS

Washington.—John P. Burke, president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, charged American publishers with making arrangements for securing newsprint in Scandinavia as a protection against possible price boosts by Canadian producers at the hearing here on a proposed reciprocal tariff agreement with Finland.

"The large publishers," he said, "are determined to get newsprint at ridiculously low prices, even if it destroys the United States industry." He urged the government not to take any action with Finland which would prevent the application to protective measures for American producers. In this connection he directed attention to the anti-dumping laws.

Pointing out that newsprint manufacturers in the United States provide only 957,000 tons out of 3,000,000 tons consumed in 1934, despite a productive capacity of 1,800,000 tons, Mr. Burke declared the domestic industry is "in a precarious condition."

MINERS BACK GUFFEY COAL REGULATION BILL

Washington.—The Guffey coal bill, which would set up a commission to regulate the industry on a public utility basis, was indorsed before the senate interstate commerce committee by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America.

The bill was explained by its author, Senator Guffey, of Pennsylvania, in a statement to the committee, as a measure which would eliminate abuses in the soft coal industry and prove of benefit to workers, operators and the public.

YOUTH ASK CHILD LABOR BAN.

New York.—Plans for a campaign to collect 1,000,000 signatures of young people urging the New York legislature to approve the federal child labor amendment were announced by the New York state committee against child labor. The effort of the youth committee is sponsored by the Young Women's Christian association, the Greater New York Federation of Churches, the Federal Council of Churches, and a number of other prominent religious, reformist and student organizations.

Gen. Wood Is Named Relief Fund Chief

Washington. — President Roosevelt appointed Gen. Robert E. Wood, chief executive of Sears-Roebuck & Co., as his main advisor on the administration of the $4,800,000,000 work relief fund

Gen. Wood's appointment was announced by Secretary of Commerce Roper following a conference at the White House attended by the secretary, Gen. Wood, and Henry P. Kendall, chairman of the business council.

It was stated that although technically heading a committee of the Business Advisory and Planning council to consult with the president on how the billions shall be expended, Gen. Wood would in effect be the virtual administrator of the fund.

WOMEN WORKERS GALORE.

According to reliable reports there are about 2,000,000 women office workers in the United States.

Everything's been printed about the World war except the list of millionaires who were killed in it.

Interesting revelations have been coming through about incomes. The House of Have still seems to get along fairly well, thank you. More million-dollar incomes.

Out of whom do they come? Some day some one will do a real job of taking apart the books of big business, to show who gets what for doing how much.

A worker lives on ten bucks a week. Millions, almost, do it. Lots of them get nothing just now. The Reynolds babies, through lawyers, fight over millions of dollars. Neither of those babies ever did a stroke of work. Yet they are rich, fabulously rich.

What's it all about? Ask that question of those around you. Put the answers together and see where it leaves you.

SMEDLEY BUTLER SCORES USE OF STATE MILITIA IN STRIKES

Chicago.—In a scathing criticism of the use of national guardsmen during strikes, Gen. Smedley D. Butler outspoken ex-head of the Marines, tells the world about "double standard law enforcement," in an article, entitled "Dog Eat Dog," in the current issue of the (union printed) magazine, Real America.

In his own inimitable fashion, Gen. Butler writes in part: "During the past eight months I have traveled through forty states and spoken at more than three hundred meetings. I've talked with farmers and miners, small town business men and mill hands, railroad section men and housewives. In fact, I've talked with a cross section of real America; with the people who made this nation the greatest country on earth. There is a feeling that various settlements of recent labor disputes haven't given the little fellow what was promised when the recovery act was signed."

Striking at what he terms the "double standard of law and order," Gen. Butler writes: "For years the industrialists have depended on the state militia—in many cases their own workers—to break strikes for them. And they've always done it with the plea that 'law and order must be preserved.' What industry means by law and order is this: They are strong believers in a system which encourages company thugs and national guardsmen to kill honest workmen under the guise of 'protecting' a few mill windows from breakage during the stress and excitement of a strike without any consequences."

TEXTILE WORKERS TO PUSH UNION ORGANIZATION WORK

Washington, Feb. 22.J"As the result of the meeting of our executive council in New York, from which I have just returned, organizing work throughout the textile area, North and South, will proceed with renewed vigor and with certain new features," said Vice President Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers of America at his office in Washington. The executive council meeting was held in New York city at national headquarters of the union.

"Discussion of an offensive and defensive alliance to meet the united anti-union line-up in textiles, steel, automobiles, tobacco and one or two other lines is moving forward. If the foes of labor can unite in an offensive to fight unionism and to prevent the making of a constructive contribution to the welfare of industry, then labor is bound to unite along like lines to promote labor welfare and to make possible labor's constructive contributions to industrial prosperity for all.

"As for the recent decisions of the National Textile Labor Relations Board I want to say the whole textile union movement will be heartened by the decisions already handed down. They demonstrate the fact that the union has been right in its claims. Every succeeding decision must be exactly like those already handed down, wherever the union is able to prove discrimination, as it has in these cases. The old rule of one law for the rich and another for the poor grows weaker every day, it seems, but a lot of the rich haven't found it out yet.

"In a day or two I shall be in a position to discuss more in detail the plans made by the executive council and the orders issued for work in all branches of the textile industry. They are of the utmost importance."

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!

Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!

Why not . . .

YOU?

EASY WAY

SELF-SERVICE GROCERY

SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

WARNING

CITY TAXPAYERS!

1934 Taxes become DELINQUENT MARCH 1st. On said date interest and penalty of 1% will be imposed on the gross amount of Taxes, as now provided by law.

ALVIN SHIPP,

City Treasurer and Tax Collector

EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY

TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices

East Lake Yard 1100 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075

Bessemer Yard Lake Ave. Phone 3-1157

We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

LABOR DISPUTE

on between

RIALTO and STATE THEATERS

and This Local

Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

THE RHODES DECORATING CO.

809 Cherry St.

IS UNFAIR

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

MR. H. L. FIELDS says:

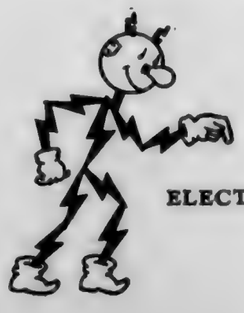
1311 BAILEY AVENUE

"I don't worry about my electric bill.... it's the smallest item in my family budget"

"ELECTRICITY does a lot of things at my house. It runs the refrigerator, washing machine, does all the ironing, sweeping, making coffee, toast and waffles. And there's the radio and lights of course. In fact there's not a moment during the day that we aren't using electricity for something or other.

"But my stars, man! I'm not worried about my electric bill. It's insignificant compared to my other living expenses. My bills for food and clothing, automobile expense . . . upkeep on my home . . . and taxes, say, *my taxes figure more than $5.00 a month!*

"My electric bill averages $3.75 a month eh? Well sir, I think that's cheap enough. My wife doesn't know it, but I spend nearly twice that much for cigarettes."



ELECTRICITY Is *Cheap* In Chattanooga

Norris Says Wealth Redistribution Is Essential to Save Civilization

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 21.—Redistribution of wealth is essential if civilization is to be preserved, Senator George W. Norris declared in speaking at the University of Nebraska.

To accomplish this end he advocated a progressive federal inheritance tax, designed to curb the growing concentration of wealth in the hands of the few—a concentration in which Norris sees a national menace.

"Today there is little doubt in the minds of thinking people that the redistribution of wealth is a necessity if we wish to preserve our civilization," Norris said. "If we are to secure a permanent remedy for our difficulties as a people, it is an absolute necessity that this be one of the aims which a complete recovery must have in view."

Redistribution, as contemplated by a progressive inheritance tax, Norris explained, does not contemplate taking from one man and giving his property to another.

"It means taking money from the estates of the very wealthy, where it can perform no real service for humanity, and giving it, in the form of all taxes, to all people, from which it was originally taken and under whose laws it was accumulated."

"Such a program," the senator predicted, "would in a few generations, relieve society entirely from the dangers which now threaten the very life of the nation. To a great extent it would relieve our country of pauperism and poverty. It would very materially help to feed the starving and clothe the naked."

One reason why romance lasted longer in the old days was because a bride looked much the same after washing her face.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 18791
Before J. B. Bayless, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Price Auto Co. vs. Tommie Lockhart.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Ford touring car, Motor No. 2051413, which has been possessed by the sheriff, defendants are required to appear on or before Tuesday, March 4, 1935, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 112 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 1st day of February, 1935.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

3-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50884
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Sarah Findley vs. John L. Findley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John L. Findley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 5th day of February, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL,
Clerk.

F. B. Witt, Atty. 3-1

Texas Lady Tells How Black-Draught Laxative Helps All Her Family

Here's how Black-Draught fills the needs of a family laxative in the home of Mrs. J. S. Stoker, Fort Worth, Texas: "The grown-ups in my family," she writes, "have always taken powdered Thedford's Black-Draught for biliousness, headaches and other ailments (due to constipation) and found it a reliable remedy. I was very pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I bought it and gave it to my little daughters, ages 6 and 4. They needed something to cleanse their systems and Syrup of Black-Draught acted well." . . . Your druggist sells this reliable laxative in both forms. "Children like the Syrup."

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottle or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Eckerd's
A STORE OF REASONABLE DRUG PRICES

GAMBLE COAL CO.
RED ASH AND JELLICO
By permission of the Government, we have reduced the price of our Special Furnace and Hot Blast Heater Coal as follows:
One-Ton Lots..... $3.54
Five-Ton Lots..... $3.29
Phone 6-5213

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.
We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.
Just ask your old time brother union man.
The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper
S. J. EDWARDS STORES
2219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE — 2106 EAST MAIN STREET
2310 McCALLIE AVENUE — 2119 DODDS AVENUE
CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE — 417 MARKET STREET

Begins Tomorrow
APEX WASHER WEEK
at STERCHI'S
Featuring the most beautiful line of Apex Washers ever built at New Low Prices
$59.50 up
$1.00 Delivers Your New Apex
STERCHI BROS STORES, INC.

NRA FASCISM INCREASING DANGER TO LABOR, UNION HEAD TELLS CONGRESSMEN

Washington. — Labor can expect "increasing doses of fascism" from NRA, I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International union, told the house labor committee.

He said labor can expect no help from the recovery administration in fighting unemployment because of the "presence of the inner councils of the NRA" of too many representatives of industry.

"The trend," he said, "is alarmingly similar to the early stages of fascism in Europe where labor was first baited with promises, such as the NRA, and then suppressed."

Ornburn sharply criticized the cigarette code, noting the code provides for a 40-hour week with seasonal exceptions permitting 45 hours.

He told the committee that Divisional Administrator Armand W. Riley had recommended a 36-hour week, but that this provision was rejected by the recovery board on recommendations of the cigarette industry's code committee.

Ornburn said Riley had told the recovery board that the industry was well able to accept his proposal.

Ornburn termed the stewardship of S. Clay Williams "unconscionable, callous and arrogant" and "a standing insult to labor."

"With NRA now headed by one of industry's chief night riders, labor can expect increasing doses of fascism from its decisions and activities," the union head said.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Junior—Daddy, is it correct to say that ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people?

Daddy—Hardly, my son. Correctly speaking, ours is a government of the people, by the officeholders and for the politicians.

* * *

Flatfoot—My son might have been president of the United States!

Yesman—What happened to prevent it?

Flatfoot—He got married and his wife wouldn't let him go into politics.

* * *

Slim—You seem to be extra busy, Jim.

Jim—Yes, I'm writing a love letter to my girl. I've been working on it for over an hour.

Slim—Why are you taking so much pains?

Jim—I want to make sure that if this letter is ever read in court it won't make me look like a fool.

* * *

Friend—It's all right for you to talk about fascism, but do you know what it would be like to live under a dictator?

* * *

It is suggested, without pettifogging words, that there may be a marked difference between a "well-read" and a "well-informed" person.

* * *

Hubby (stumbling upstairs at 3 a.m.)—The old gray mare ain't what she used to be——

Wifey (peeved)—No; but the white mule still is!

* * *

Friend—Well, I see you've found a way to settle your wife's hash.

Man—Yes, I take a spoonful of bicarbonate of soda.

Modernized Quotations.

A stitch in time saves indecent exposure.

Give me liberty or give me a deferred sentence.

I only regret that I have but one life to give to armament reduction.

Let me write a nation's songs and I care not who wrote the ones I cribbed them from.

* * *

Teacher—Now what is this a picture of?

Jean—A monkey.

Teacher—Yes; and what does a monkey do?

Jean—Climbs up a tree.

Teacher—Yes; what else?

Jean—Climbs down again.

* * *

Editor—Do you know how to run a newspaper?

Applicant—No, sir.

Editor—Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience.

* * *

In every litter there is one little fellow who gets pushed away and stays lean. He turns out to be a radical.

* * *

The stout gentleman with a famous appetite rushed up the front steps of his boarding house and met his landlady in the hall.

Stout Gentleman—I declare, I just got outside the door when I discovered I had lost three buttons off my vest.

Landlady—Oh, don't worry, you'll probably find them in the dining room.

* * *

Judge: How can you be so mean as to swindle people who put confidence in you?

Prisoner: Well, your honor, they are the only ones you can swindle.

Business Chief Backs Labor View Of Slump's Cause

Samuel L. Antonow Says Failure Of Masses to Share Fully in Industry's Income Brought on Depression.

New York City, Feb. 21.—Squarely backing labor's view of the causes of the depression, Samuel L. Antonow, president of the Vadsco Sales corporation, declared present economic conditions are directly traceable to the failure of the farmers and workers to share more fully in the income of industry.

"Had these two producing groups received a larger portion of the value of our industrial production we never would have come to the deplorable economic conditions in which the country finds itself today," Antonow said.

"The possession of greater purchasing power by individuals in the agricultural and labor groups would have brought us prosperity of an undreamed-of nature and the available purchasing power would have resulted in a labor shortage instead of the labor surplus that we have today.

"Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch has shown that if, instead of getting an increasingly smaller proportion of the national income, farmers and workers had shared in the national income as they were sharing in 1917, the laborer's income would have been 56 per cent above what he actually received in 1932, and the farmer's, 216 per cent over his 1932 level."

ICE-CUTTERS WIN STRIKE.

Warm weather helped the ice-cutters at Conneaut Lake, Pa., to win their strike for a pay increase of from 20 to 40 cents per hour. After a two-days' walkout the cutting firm sensing a thaw, granted the boost and the cutters went back to work.

Roy McDonald
President of the
"Home Stores"
Said Wages Should Be
Cut in Half!

Automobile Workers Submit Model Contract to Fisher Body Corporation

Cleveland, Ohio.—A proposed working agreement embodying many of the features which the American Federation of Labor believes essential to peace and progress in the automobile industry has been submitted to the Fisher Body corporation, a General Motors subsidiary, by United Automobile Workers' Federal union local here, affiliated with the A. F. of L., the contract has not yet been signed.

It provides that when new jobs "are created or occur in the respective departments, the oldest employe laid off shall be the first to be re-employed." Another clause asserts that employes who have given long and faithful service and who have become unable to handle heavy work "will be given preference to such light work in their line as they may be able to do."

An annual minimum wage of $1,560 for unskilled workers, and $1,820 for skilled workers is asked, as is a 30-hour week of five six-hour days. Wages of time and one-half for Saturday work and double wages for Sunday work would be required.

Other clauses call for arbitration of all difficulties which cannot be settled by mutual agreement of the company and the union, and reinstatement with full pay for all time lost by the discharge of any employe who may be judged to have been unjustly discharged.

STATE PRODUCTION URGED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Madison, Wis.—Representative Ed. Kiefer introduced a broad-gauge bill in the Wisconsin legislature providing for the establishment of the Wisconsin Production corporation, which would engage in practically every form of productive enterprise.

Mr. Kiefer said the bill was designed primarily to relieve distress caused by the prolonged unemployment which has cursed thousands of Wisconsin citizens for years. The corporation would be given power to purchase and acquire natural resources, to engage in enterprises to secure raw materials, to buy, distribute and sell and to manufacture and produce the products necessary for the "American standard of living for the agricultural and industrial worker."

The bill provides the 6-hour day and 30-hour week by statute for all employes and declares that the minimum wage shall be the highest union wage in the locality. The measure is said to be sponsored by the socialists.

IMMIGRATION HEAD SUED.

Washington.—Immigration Commissioner D. W. MacCormack was sued by Mrs. Lucy J. Harris, of Washington, for $150,000 damages. The papers were filed in the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Harris, who was at one time chairman of the board of special inquiry in Chinese cases, charges that Mr. MacCormack wrote letters to United States senators stating that she was the "worst" employe in the immigration service. She says she was dismissed from the service as the result of these letters.

COTTON PICKER MENACES JOBS.

Chicago.—An official of the International Harvester company here announced that after a number of years spent in experimenting the engineers of the company had perfected a cotton picking machine which would throw thousands of cotton pickers out of work. It was pointed out that in one test the machine picked more cotton in seven and one-half hours than a good hand picker could pick in the entire season of three and one-half months.

BANS GAS SALES BELOW COST

The Wisconsin department of agriculture and markets has issued a general order prohibiting manufacturers and dealers from selling gasoline and other petroleum products below cost. The ban was ordered to forestall the spread of price wars which, it was said, would force out of business dealers who could not absorb the losses resulting from prolonged cut-throat competition. The order fixes the basis of cost at not less than 5 cents per gallon and forbids secret discounts and "come on" price signs.

AFL UNION WINS ELECTION.

Racine, Wis.—The election held by the employes of the Wisconsin Gas and Electric company at Racine and Kenosha resulted in the choice of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as collective bargaining representative. The vote was 100 for the A. F. of L. union to 61 for the Public Service Employes' union. A previous election was held void because no group received the majority.

CHEAP APARTMENTS.

The town council of South Queenferry, Scotland, is erecting a block of four-room apartments which will be rented for $1.50 per week. Apartments of three large rooms will be rented for $1.45 and three small ones for $1.40. The council is using direct labor to build the apartments, having found this method much cheaper than contract work.

TAXI DRIVERS STRIKE.

Mexico City.—A strike of the chauffeurs here left the entire city without a single taxicab for hire. The strikers demanded a collective contract and a change in status from operators on their own account to employes. Hitherto the chauffeurs have paid the owners about 5 pesos a day for the use of their cars. The strikers patroled the city in a large number of cars to prevent the strike being broken.

KANSAS PROFESSOR SEES STATE MEDICINE COMING

Memphis, Ten.—Dr. Logan Clendenning, professor of clinical medicine at the University of Kansas, declared in a statement here that medical care of people by the state is sure to come because so many are without the benefits of modern medical science.

"The doctors," he said, "will have to do something themselves about making medical attention available. The question is, does the public want political doctors or medical men?

"The medical profession, instead of blindly opposing it, as has been the tendency in some quarters, is going to take direction of the program and see that it is wisely handled."

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 1, 1935 — Number 4

President Approves Extension of N.R.A. For 2 More Years

Favors Continuing Section 7-A, Child Labor Ban, Minimum Wages and Maximum Hours; Would Impose Codes on Backward Industries; Asks Right to Declare Emergency at Any Time; Says to Allow Act to Expire Would Bring Chaos.

Washington.—In a special message to congress, Feb. 20, President Roosevelt asked that the national industrial recovery act be extended for a period of two years, from its expiration date, which is June 16, 1935.

Only a few changes are suggested, the chief one being a request for authority to impose codes of fair practice on backward industries that refuse or neglect to work out codes voluntarily. Authority is also asked to permit the declaration of an emergency at any time the public welfare is threatened. Price fixing would be prohibited and the president declares that "no monopoly should be private."

Would Retain Several Features.

President Roosevelt in his message urges that several features favored by organized labor be retained. These include: the ban on child labor in industry, the "right of employes to freely organize for purposes of collective bargaining," maximum hours and minimum wages.

After reviewing chronologically the development of the original NIRA and the administration thus far, the president stated:

"The fundamental principles of the act are sound. To abandon them is unthinkable. It would spell the return of industrial and labor chaos."

Continuing, President Roosevelt said: "I therefore recommend to the congress that the national industrial recovery act be extended for a period of two years."

"Voluntary submission of codes should be encouraged," the message states, "but at the same time, if an industry fails voluntarily to agree within itself, unquestioned power must rest in the government to establish in any event certain minimum standards of fair competition in commercial practices, and, especially, adequate standards in labor relations.

"For example, child labor must not be allowed to return; the fixing of minimum wages and maximum hours is practical and necessary.

"The rights of employes freely to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining should be fully protected.

"The fundamental principles of the anti-trust laws should be more adequately applied. Monopolies and private price-fixing within industries must not be allowed nor condoned. No monopoly should be private.'"

The president concludes: "By your action you will sustain and hasten the process of industrial recovery which we are now experiencing; you will lighten the burdens of unemployment and economic insecurity."

Ohio Court Upholds Ban on Prison Goods

Cleveland, O.—In an outstanding decision the court of appeals here held that the Ohio legislature can prevent goods made by convict labor in other states from coming into the open market of Ohio and "wielding their evil influence." This is the first higher court ruling in the United States since the federal Hawes-Cooper act took effect in January, 1934.

Under the federal act goods made by prisoners in other states, upon their entry in Ohio, are placed upon the same footing as Ohio prison-made goods, which can be used only in correctional institutions, Judge Manuel Levine said in a written opinion.

The case was brought before the court in the appeal of Asa H. Whitley, of Montgomery, Ala., agent for the sale of Alabama prison-made goods, who appealed from his conviction in the municipal court for selling goods in Ohio made by convicts in the Kilby prison. The attorney for Whitfield contended that Ohio did not have the power to enact a law which prohibits the so-called free flow of commerce between the states which he said comes wholly within the jurisdiction of the United States congress. Judge Levine held, however, that under the Hawes-Cooper act the Ohio law banning Alabama prison-made coal labor products was valid.

Hosiery Workers of Three States Call Executive Meeting

Walter Bramley, in charge of the organization of hosiery workers in this section, announces that on Saturday morning, March 2, there will be a meeting of the officers of all local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in the states of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. The meeting is set for 10 o'clock in Roosevelt hall.

Mr. Bramley also makes announcement of the opening of a district office in 734 Chattanooga Bank building. This office will be open from 8 until 5 each day. Mr. Frank Ward, who has been assigned to this territory by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers for nearly a year, will be located in the new headquarters also.

Broadus Mitchell to Be L. I. D. Speaker Thursday

Broadus Mitchell, assistant professor of political education at Johns Hopkins university, will speak on "The Coming Struggle for Power" on Thursday, Feb. 28, at the Hamilton county courthouse at 8 o'clock. Dr. Mitchell is the fifth speaker in the League for Industrial Democracy lecture series which is being given here. Next week Roger Baldwin will speak on "What Liberty Under the New Deal?"

The chairman of Dr. Mitchell's meeting will be Judge Charles Lusk.

Dr. Mitchell comes from a distinguished southern family of South Carolina and is the son of Samuel C. Richardson, of the University of Richmond. Upon graduation from the University of South Carolina, Dr. Mitchell entered the newspaper world, but his fundamental interest in social and economic problems led him to Johns Hopkins, where he received a Ph. D. degree. At this time he was invited to join the faculty of the university.

His writings include: "The Rise of Cotton Mills in the South" (Johns Hopkins Press); "Frederick Law Olmstead, a Critic of the Old South," also published by the Johns Hopkins Press, and "William Gregg, Factory Master of the Old South," which was published by the University of North Carolina. "The Industrial Revolution in the South" was published by the Johns Hopkins Press, and his book, "A Preface to Economics," was published by Henry Holt & Co. last year. Dr. Mitchell is also a regular contributor to such magazines as the Virginia Quarterly Review, Commonweal, the Survey Graphic and the Yale Review. At one time he was president of the Baltimore Urgan league, and he is a member of the executive committee of the American Economic association.

Other speakers in this series were Harry Saidler, Powers Hapgood, Harrison Brown, Jennie Lee, and the final lecture, "What Liberty Under the New Deal," will be given next week, Thursday, March 7, by Roger Baldwin.

Due to repeated inquiries, Dr. Mitchell will give a special ten-minute talk on the work of the League for Industrial Democracy and its widespread activities. The formation of a permanent L. I. D. chapter is being considered here by league members.

DISPUTES BILL READY.

Washington.—Senator Wagner (N. Y.) announced that he has completed preparation of his industrial disputes bill and expects to introduce it in the U. S. senate within a few days.

While similar to the bill which Senator Wagner introduced at the last session of congress, some improvements have been included. Complete details are expected to be announced soon.

CAMERON & BARR BAKING COMPANY SIGNS AGREEMENT

Bakery Workers and Salesmen Negotiate Joint Contract.

Local Concern Voluntarily Negotiates With Its Employes Collectively for Best Conditions Yet Secured.

Cameron & Barr, manufacturers of "Betsy Ross" bread, owned by local people, on last Friday concluded a series of the most pleasant negotiations with representatives of its employes, say officials of Bakers and Confectioners' union, Local 25, and Bakery Salesmen's union, Local 594. Although organization of this plant has been gradually completed for the past year, the point was reached only recently when the unionists requested the management to receive them and discuss a working agreement.

Assisting in the negotiations, Herman J. Schad, representative for the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' union, reports that he was most pleased with the attitude taken by the management in dealing with him and the rest of the committee, and he wishes to make known to the labor movement this fine spirit shown.

The agreement was signed on Friday, February 22. Conditions in the contract provide for an increase in the wage scale, a week's vacation with pay, pay for all holidays and seniority rules for the laying off or taking on of additional employes.

Signing of the Cameron & Barr bakery puts the local bakery workers in a fine position to deal collectively with the baking industry. All of the three large bakeries of the city are now under signed agreements and numerous of the small shops are also.

Curtis Simms, president of Local 25, requests the organized labor movement to show their appreciation to these bakeries that have signed up, and in this way lead to a future agreement whereby the bakers' union label will appear on all loaves of bread in this city.

AUTO UNIONS WARN OF STRIKE DANGER

Detroit.—Automobile workers will refuse to work under conditions now prevailing in the industry, the National Council of United Automobile Workers warned in a letter to President Green, of the American Federation of Labor.

The council, meeting here to discuss employe-management relationship, is composed of representatives of 107 unions.

The letter was a formal verification of President Green's selection to discuss organized labor's grievances with manufacturers' representatives.

Three factors contribute to present conditions, the council stated. The letter listed:

1. Conspiracy by employers to destroy organized labor unions.

2. Discrimination, coercion and intimidation of workers, and maintenance of espionage systems to spy on organized labor.

3. Forcing of employes into company-controlled unions; and subordination of the automobile labor board to activities of the company unions.

INSURGENTS DISCIPLINED BY IRON WORKERS' UNION

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers planned the revocation of charters of lodges which authorized delegates to a so-called "rank and file" meeting here. Secretary-Treasurer Louis Leonard said the lodges liable to charter suspension would not be revealed until the list was complete. The United Press stated that around 400 "delegates" attended the outlaw meeting.

ASK INVESTIGATION OF NRA.

Washington. — Senator McCarran (D., Nev.), and Senator Nye (R., N. D.) have introduced a resolution asking for a thorough investigation of the national recovery administration. While twenty-one allegations are made, they are not sponsored by these senators, who merely contend that the senate should know definitely what is being done and how.

Labor Support Pledged Wagner Disputes Bill

A. F. of L. to Push Measure, President Green Announces—Wagner to Insist on Decisive Action at Present Session.

Washington, D. C.—The labor disputes bill introduced by Senator Wagner, of New York, will receive the full and complete support of the American Federation of Labor, President Green, of the federation, announced.

"The proposed act is regarded as of major importance to labor," Green said. "It defines unfair labor practices, prohibits employers from making contributions toward the support of company unions, and to that extent outlaws company unions. Furthermore, the measure provides that Section 7-A, the collective bargaining provision of the national recovery act, shall be made the law of the land.

To Press Fight for Bill.

"Labor will appeal to congress to enact the Wagner disputes measure into law at the earliest possible date and will call upon its friends to actively interest themselves in its behalf."

In introducing his bill, Senator Wagner said its enactment would "stabilize and improve business by laying foundations for amity and fair dealing upon which permanent progress must rest."

Wagner, who fought for a similar bill at the last session, intends to insist upon decisive action this time.

For Permanent Board.

Wagner told the senate the temporary labor relations board set up last spring "is gradually but surely losing its effectiveness because of its inability to enforce its decisions." He proposed to make the board permanent, with unquestionable powers to settle labor disputes.

His bill amplifies the collective bargaining guarantees of the NIRA. Wagner said that "employes attempting in good faith to exercise their liberties under Section 7-A have met with repeated rebuffs."

The new Wagner bill would set up a permanent national labor relations board of three members to supervise the settlement of labor disputes.

Members of Local 1747 Suffer Bereavements In Their Families

The Death Angel visited two families of members of Textile Local 1747, Feb. 10 and Feb. 15, 1935. On Feb. 10, Mr. John Richardson, father of Miss Daisy Richardson, passed away at his home near Sparta, Tenn. On Feb. 15, Mrs. Lema Malone, mother of Mr. Erwin Malone, passed away at her home.

The following resolutions from the local union to express its sympathy with the bereaved members were passed:

"Whereas, on Feb. 10 Mr. John Richardson, father of Miss Daisy Richardson, of this local, passed away at his home near Sparta, Tenn.; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we take this means of sending our sincere sympathy to Sister Richardson and family; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be put upon our minutes, a copy sent to Sister Richardson, and a copy furnished The Labor World for publication."

—

"Whereas, on Feb. 15 Mrs. Lema Malone, mother of Mr. Ervin Malone, of this local, passed away at her home; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we take this means of sending our sincere sympathy to Brother Malone and family; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be put upon our minutes, a copy sent to Brother Malone, and a copy furnished The Labor World for publication.

"C. M. BRYSON,
"J. P. HARPER, JR.,
"BEN HARRIS."

LOW MINIMUM WAGE SET FOR CLOTHING CONTRACTS

Ottawa.—The Dominion government has decreed that the "fair wage clause" in government clothing contracts means the contractor must pay female workers a minimum wage of 20 cents an hour and males a minimum of 30 cents, or the provincial minimum wage rates if they are higher. Workers are asking if these are to be standard wage rates in Premier Bennett's "new social order?"

LABOR INSTITUTE BY CENTRAL BODY ABOUT REALIZED

Edw. Grady and Epstein Pledge Names for Extension Program.

University of Chattanooga to Co-operate With Central Body Committee Under Chairmanship of C. C. Burgner.

Dates for the labor institute under auspices of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council have been set for Friday and Saturday, March 22, 23.

Chairman C. C. Burgner announces that arrangements have been made to bring to the city for this occasion a number of outstanding persons in the labor movement and workers' educational movement.

Theme for the institute will be "Social Security" and addresses will be delivered by Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor; Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary and director of Workers' Education Bureau of America; Abraham Epstein, director American Association for Social Security; George Googe, southern representative of the American Federation of Labor; John W. Edelman, research director American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and others.

Dr. Alex Guerry, president of the University of Chattanooga, has rendered assistance in preparing the program, and instructors from the university will take part in the institute. Dr. T. B. Cowan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, will speak on "The Part of the Church" in achieving social security.

Location for the sessions of the institute will be announced at a later date. Friday morning, March 22, Mr. McGrady will deliver an address on "Basis and Background of Social Security Problem."

Saturday morning's program will consist of three 30-minute addresses, each followed by a 10-minute round-table discussion. Saturday afternoon will be devoted to panel discussion, Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., leader, with short addresses by a number of visitors and representatives of Chattanooga university.

Saturday night Mr. Epstein will deliver an address on "Implications of the Social Security Program," and Mr. Miller will give a summary of the institute and recommendations for the organization of a labor school.

The labor institute is the result of a suggestion of a member of the teachers' federation to the Trades and Labor council and a great deal of time and effort has been given to consummation of the task, the great portion of which has fallen on Chairman Burgner and other teacher members of the committee, and it is believed that members of Chattanooga labor unions will show their appreciation of this work by their attendance at the sessions of the institute. It is the hope that from this institute the organization of a labor school will result and will prove of great benefit to the labor movement in this section.

It is believed that the list of speakers secured makes this institute one of outstanding importance and should call for a representative attendance from each local union of our city, and numbers of visitors from adjoining towns and cities.

TEXTILE UNIONS ORGANIZED.

Lowell, Mass.—John J. Molloy, organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, has established a number of textile unions in Lowell and vicinity during the last few weeks. The new organizations include woolen and worsted workers employed by the United States Bunting company, Walsh's mills, the Royal Worsted, Ames Worsted, and the Navy Yard and Collinsville mills. It was announced that employes of the Newmarket Manufacturing, Abbott Worsted, Boott, Merrimack and Waterhead mills and the Hub Hosiery mill had also been organized. Union officials said that twelve locals of the Textile Workers' union were functioning here.

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, Secretary-Treasurer James Starr, and Horace Riviere, fourth vice-president, are coming to Lowell on March 2 to participate in the ceremonies attending the formal opening of the Lowell Textile council headquarters.

Connery Bill Takes Federal Arms Out of All Strike-Breaking

Connery Scores Unfairness Of Cigarette Tax

Unionized Makers of 10-Cent Packages Under Severe Handicap, Massachusetts Representative Shows.

New York City.—Speaking over Station WEVD, Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, chairman of the house labor committee, assailed the influence of the Big Four tobacco companies in putting over the tobacco code and scored the present cigarette tax as unfair to manufacturers of the 10-cent cigarette, which are made in union factories.

"The testimony recently presented to the committee on labor by I. M. Ornburn, secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and president of the Cigar Makers' International union, was most illuminating," Connery said. He continued: "Ornburn showed that the cigarette industry, represented for months in the NRA by S. Clay Williams, chairman of the recovery board, recently put over a code for the cigarette industry which permits the payment to the exploited workers of that industry below $10 per week. The labor costs of making cigarettes, we were shown, is less than 2 per cent of the wholesale value of the cigarettes. That is the type of co-operation which President Roosevelt has received from the great captains of industry whom he placed in executive positions in the NRA in his effort to bring back prosperity to America.

"It was shown to our committee, and I am citing this simply as an illustration, that while the four large cigarette companies whom you might describe as the trust, producing almost 90 per cent of all the cigarettes made in America, insisted that they be permitted to continue to exploit their workers, the two large independent cigarette companies, both unionized, who sell the 10-cent packages of cigarettes, were willing and wired the president of their willingness to subscribe to a code with wages 40 per cent higher than those provided for in the code put over by the cigarette trust. The efforts of the unionized cigarette manufacturers to better the conditions of the workers of that industry were in vain, as the influence of big business in the present set-up of the NRA is most apparent in Washington.

"Incidentally, to show you the unfairness of present-day conditions, the government imposes a flat tax of 6 cents per package of cigarettes. When those cigarettes sell for 10 cents, which are the cigarette put out by the unionized factories, the manufacturer has but 4 cents with which to pay for his tobacco, his labor, his printing, his overhead and profits, while the non-union cigarettes, selling for 15 cents or two for a quarter, the product of the exploited workers of the non-union cigarette manufacturers, after paying the tax of 6 cents provides the non-union cigarette manufacturer with either 7 or 9 cents with which to pay for tobacco, labor, printing, leaving them substantial profits for themselves.

"Is it any wonder that President Roosevelt, in his recent message to congress, said: 'Monopolies and private price-fixing within industries must not be allowed or condoned.'"

Boot and Shoe Workers Union to Hold Open Meet Of Shoe Repair Industry

D. R. Massey, secretary of Local 620, Boot and Shoe Workers' union, and H. U. Garland, its president, state that on Thursday, March 7, there will be an open meeting held in the Odd Fellows hall on West Seventh street for all people connected with the shoe repair industry. The meeting will be called to order at 7:30. Aside from business for the welfare of the industry, there will be social enjoyment for those who attend.

Measure Bars Employment of U. S. Military Equipment Without Secretary of War's Permission

Proposal of Special Interest to Workers of Georgia, Whose Governor Used Federal Munitions to Break Strike.

Washington. — Congressman Connery, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill—Joint Resolution No. 141—to take Uncle Sam's military equipment out of the strike-breaking business. It provides that no federal equipment, arms, munitions, or any form of war material belonging to the federal government shall be used by state troops on strike duty without the express permission of the secretary of war.

This bill is designed to end one of the meanest anti-labor grafts that even big business and its political henchmen have been guilty of. It should be especially interesting to the workers of Georgia, smarting under the injustice of the mischievous clown whom they were tricked into electing governor.

Eugene Talmadge was running for his second term in the governor's chair when the textile strike came. The primary is the real election in Georgia, as in most of the south; whoever wins the nomination in the democratic primaries is elected. Workers tried in vain to find what Gov. Talmadge proposed to do; but until the votes were counted, and he had a safe lead for the nomination, he wouldn't tell.

Talmadge Shows Hand.

Then he struck. First he ordered two companies of state militia to Cartersville. He ordered out others almost hour by hour, until in three days forty companies of Georgia militia, all of them more or less equipped with federal supplies, were doing all the governor could make them do to break the textile strike.

Two hundred pickets were seized and herded into a detention camp just outside Atlanta. Another 130 were arrested at the mill town of Newman. Others were arrested in other places until Talmadge thought he had the strike smashed. He doesn't understand yet how the strikers held out.

Talmadge's attitude may be judged from an article which he wrote for the Manufacturers' Record, hard-boiled anti-labor organ of the mill bosses.

Opposes Basic Labor Rights.

"When anyone quits a job," he wrote, "he doesn't have the right to hang around the place of business and interfere with anyone else who wants to work on the job."

The right to strike is one of the basic rights of labor everywhere, and the right to picket peacefully has been upheld bq high federal courts. But that made no difference to Talmadge.

"Your declaration and maintenance of martial law," wired President Green, "your wholesale arrest of men and women who dared to strike against economic injustice, your imprisonment of men and women in your detention camps in Georgia is evidence of your bias in favor of the mill owners and powerful financial interests."

To which Talmadge replied with a tirade calling labor leaders "loafers and bluffers."

"They don't know what labor is," he bawled. "They've got hard heads and weak muscles."

U. S. Money Aids Georgia Idle.

Talmadge berates the administration in Washington; but federal money is taking care of 450,000 people on relief in Georgia. From March, 1933, to the end of 1934, the federal government put about $35,000,000 into the state. And, under the so-called leadership of Talmadge, the state of Georgia didn't contribute a plugged nickel. The city of Atlanta is doing what it can; but not the state under Talmadge.

At least, if this bill in congress goes through—and it will be pushed vigorously, Talmadge still may sponge on Washington for relief; but if he wants to break any more strikes, he will have to look elsewhere for uniforms, rifles, munitions and the rest.

THE LABOR WORLD
810 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

T. R. CUTHBERT.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1935

What Next!

Brick makers are developing methods of reinforced brick construction in an effort to promote business. They are sponsoring types of low-cost brick houses, some using steel as reinforcing material, others designed for utilizing lumber. Walls in a new Woodstown, N. J., house have one layer of 4-inch brick; wood struts take the place of the usual inner layer of brick.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Where will the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held?

A.—In Atlantic City, N. J., beginning Oct. 7. Atlantic City was selected by the A. F. of L. Executive Council at its recent Washington meeting. Selection of a convention city was left to the council by the San Francisco convention of the federation.

* * *

Q.—Who is Edward A. Filene?

A.—Boston department store owner, who has vigorously advocated high wages in addresses throughout the nation.

* * *

Q.—Did the American Federation of Labor support the movement for direct election of United States senators?

A.—Yes.

Wisdom

Democracy must be progressive or die—Henry D. Lloyd.

SILK UNION ELECTS ORGANIZER

Paterson, N. J.—The American Federation of Silk Workers in this district elected Alex Williams as general organizer. He defeated Sarkis Phillian, former organizer of the narrow fabrics department.

Lady Went Back To Taking CARDUI and Was Helped

For severe periodic pains, cramps or nervousness, try Cardui which so many women have praised, for over fifty years. Mrs. Dora Dungan, of Science Hill, Ky., writes: "Several years ago, when I was teaching school, I got run-down and suffered intensely during menstruation periods. I took Cardui and was all right again. After I was married, when I felt all rundown and was irregular, I always resorted to Cardui and was helped." ... It may be just what you need. Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.
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Industrial Safety by Law

The imperative necessity of strict laws requiring employers to provide their employes with safe machinery and equipment to work with is stressed by the current report of the California department of industrial relations to the governor's council. The report says:

> "Two freight elevators in a garage were operating without protection at the entrance landing. Three times the employer had been cited to appear before the district attorney's office and each time promised to remedy the unsafe conditions, also that he would not permit them to occur again. Upon the employer's failure to do any of these things, it was decided to seek a supreme court injunction prohibiting him from operating these elevators in an unsafe condition.
>
> "The employer must have sensed our intention to stop this unsafe condition, because before the injunction could be issued he put a gang of men to work all night and put his elevators in good condition."

The action of the industrial relations department in finally compelling the employer to make the elevator safe is commendable, but the fact that he was cited three times to appear before the authorities for violation of the state safety law indicates an uncalled-for delay in compelling compliance with the law. It would seem that the first refusal of an employer to provide for safety of his employes as required by law should automatically result in the immediate application of the statute to him. Any delay compels the workers to run the danger of injuries in operating the unsafe machinery or equipment.

Workers should promptly report to the proper authorities unsafe working conditions. Otherwise, unscrupulous employers, cunning in their devices to get away with safety law violations, are likely to be the means of imposing serious injuries on their workers.

Tools of "Big Business?"

Organized labor has always had the utmost confidence in President Roosevelt. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, states that labor still looks to the president with faith and confidence.

But there are many who believe that "big business" has succeeded in working in several willing tools to key positions in the administration. It is contended that the activities of these conscienceless individuals in high positions the government are not only wrecking many of the reasonable hopes and aspirations of labor, but are actually denying in some instances all semblance of right and justice to wage-earners.

John L. Lewis, testifying before a senate subcommittee, denounced Donald R. Richberg as "reprehensible and dishonorable." President Green and other responsible labor officials have likewise challenged his sincerity in no uncertain terms.

S. Clay Williams, of the national industrial recovery board, was severely criticized and his fitness questioned in a resolution passed by the 54th annual convention of the A. F. of L.

Leo Wolman, chairman of the automobile labor board, has been soundly denounced by many responsible officials of organized labor.

A complete recital of the reactionary attitude and subversive actions of these three individuals could not possibly be contained in the space available in this publication, nor is it necessary, since much of this attitude and many of these actions are now well known.

Suffice it to say that, so long as reactionary individuals, believed to be willing tools of "big business," are permitted to hold responsible key positions in the administration and to sway actions inimical to the public welfare, there can be no industrial peace—and peace is essential to sound progress.

Senate Subcommittee Favors 30-Hour Week Bill by 4 to 1

Washington.—The subcommittee of the U. S. senate committee on the judiciary, headed by Senator Matthew M. Neely (D., W. Va.) which has been conducting hearings on the Black 30-hour work week bill, favors the bill by the wide margin of 4 to 1.

A poll of the five members of the subcommittee showed the following result: For the 30-hour bill, Senators Neely, McCarran, Norris and Hatch; against, Senator Austin (R., Vermont).

The bill was to be reported to the senate committee on the judiciary Feb. 25, where it is expected to be approved and reported to the senate. Final adoption of this extremely important measure is freely predicted, although organized labor is still aware that the fight must be continued unrelentingly until the 30-hour work week actually becomes the law of the land.

OHIO ACCIDENTS INCREASE.

Columbus, O.—The tremendous toll in dead and mutilated workers which those who own and operate industry levy in accidents, most of which are preventable, is strikingly illustrated by the increase in claims filed with the industrial commission of Ohio for December, 1934, made public by Thomas P. Kearns, superintendent of the division of safety and hygiene. Demanding compensation for fatal and non-fatal injuries and occupational diseases, the claims for the month reached 12,835, or 1,040 more than in November, and 2,349 more than in December, 1933.

Seventy-six workers were killed during the month. Workers handling objects received 2,410 injuries; machinery was responsible for 2,202 injuries and two deaths; falls of persons imposed 1,336 injuries and seven deaths, and stepping upon or striking against objects caused 1,190 injuries and one death.

FAVORS DEALING WITH UNIONS.

New York.—Adam Wilkinson, representing employers in New England, and R. B. Wolf, representing employers in the northwest, in addresses before the twentieth annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry here, declared that it was preferable to consider labor conditions by the medium of collective bargaining than to run the risk of having labor disputes injected into politics. Declaring that the new deal had won the imagination of labor, Mr. Wilkinson said:

"It is far better for us in the industry to conduct negotiations with responsible heads of the labor groups than to refuse and have the entire question become a political one." He added that Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act "may prove to be not an unmixed blessing."

The old songs must be best. All the new ones sound like them.

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!
Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!
Why not . . .
YOU?
EASY WAY
SELF-SERVICE GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

Union Head Asks Protection For American Paper Industry

Washington.—American publishers are seeking newsprint in Scandinavia to offset possible increases in price by Canadian producers, John P. Burke, president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, said at a hearing on a proposed reciprocal tariff agreement with Finland.

He asked the government to refrain from any action in negotiations with Finland which would prevent application of protective measures for domestic producers, such as enforcement of anti-dumping laws.

STUDENTS, TEACHERS STRIKE.

Havana, Cuba.—University students here went on strike to influence the government to grant their demands, which include removal of military jurisdiction over Cuba, immediate release of political prisoners, demilitarization of the police, guarantee of personal rights, suppression of urgency courts created for trying so-called "terrorists," and larger appropriations for schools. Teachers at Regla, near here, who declared a 48-hour strike to enforce their demand for greater school funds, were joined by the teachers in twenty schools in Havana.

Doctor (to rich patient)—You're all run down. You'd better lay off golf for a while and get a good rest at the office.

GUFFEY COAL BILL URGED AS BENEFIT TO CONSUMERS

Washington.—Henry Warrum, general counsel of the United Mine Workers, told a senate interstate commerce subcommittee that the Guffey coal bill would protect consumers despite probable wage increases.

Warrum quoted government reports to show the valuable Pittsburgh coal seam would be exhausted in 100 years and said that on this basis the conservation features of the Guffey bill demanded its passage.

Guffey's bill would make the bituminous coal industry a public utility and divide the country into twenty-four production districts. Each district would receive a yearly production quota.

Miss Flutie Funnybone, of Pearidge, says she is going to buy some household enamel and rub it on her nose to keep the powder from blowing off.

THE
RHODES
DECORATING CO.
809 Cherry St.
IS
UNFAIR
To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

The PROVIDENT
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
PAYS A CLAIM
TO
Somebody Somewhere
Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt

DEBT...

a mountain of debt already ---

and **$8,000,000 MORE**

IS ASKED FOR

!

DEBT! **OVER 21 MILLION DOLLARS IN DEBT ALREADY — and the staggering sum of $8,000,000 more is asked for.**

That is what Messrs. Wilhoite, Chamlee and Clark of the "League for Political Power" are asking the citizens of Chattanooga to pile on for a Municipal Power System—a scheme that will lose over a million dollars a year at their own figures.

Do you know that if this $8,000,000 is piled on top of what the Taxpayers already owe, you will be paying over $3,000 A DAY IN INTEREST ALONE?

Do you realize that the interest you will have to pay on this $29,000,000 total debt for just one year would build a Million-Dollar Hospital? It would easily build two new fine Schools at $500,000 each.

It is astounding when you realize that the deficit which will be incurred in just one year of Municipal experimenting with an electric power system would pay the salaries of all our city school teachers.

But instead of having the money to build new Hospitals and Schools, we will be paying it out in interest on a staggering debt.

Remember one thing — All these hundreds of thousands of dollars that are paid out for Interest are dollars that are gone and will never come back.

Yet Messrs. Wilhoite, Chamlee and Clark have the brass to get up and ask the Taxpayers of this city to sink themselves $8,000,000 deeper in debt—for an experimental electric power Scheme—a debt that threatens to bankrupt the City of Chattanooga.

WHEN GABRIEL BLOWS HIS TRUMPET, WE WILL STILL BE PAYING FOR THIS $8,000,000 EXPERIMENT.

The time has come for decisive action. There is only one way out — and that way is to

Vote *Against* [X] the $8,000,000 Bond Issue

CITIZENS' and TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

FRED B. FRAZIER, Chairman — 331 Volunteer Bldg. — PAUL S. MATHES, Treasurer

Black-Draught For Dizziness, Headache Due To Constipation

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught several years and find it splendid," writes Mr. G. W. Holley, of St. Paul, Va. "I take it for dizziness or headache (due to constipation). I have never found anything better. A short while ago, we began giving our children Syrup of Black-Draught as a laxative for colds and little stomach ailments, and have found it very satisfactory." . . . Millions of packages of Thedford's Black-Draught are required to satisfy the demand for this popular, old reliable, purely vegetable laxative. 25¢ a package. "Children like the Syrup."

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

Phone 6-3163

Clean linkerless COAL

Least Weight — Prompt Service

City Coal Co.

718 East Main St.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

100 PER CENT. UNION

FIX-RIGHT SHOE SHOP

No. 2

926 MARKET STREET

Next to City Water Co.

Free Call-For and Delivery

Phone 6-9691

REPAIR SERVICE on all makes of FURNACES

Union Stove & Range Repair Service

Parts for All Makes of Stoves

1513 Rossville Ave. Phone 6-9570

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Patronize our Advertisers.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 18791

Before J. B. Bayless, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Price Auto Co. vs. Tommie Lockhart.

In this cause, it appearing by the sheriff's return that the defendant cannot be found in this county, and that an action of replevin has been brought against one Ford touring car, Motor No. 2051418, which has been possessed by the sheriff, defendants are required to appear on or before Tuesday, March 4, 1935, at 10 o'clock a.m., before this court, at his office, 112 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and make defense to this action in said court, or otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him, and the cause proceeded for further hearing.

It is therefore ordered that this notice be published for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, Tennessee.

This 1st day of February, 1935.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

2-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50884

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Sarah Findley vs. John L. Findley

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John L. Findley is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 5th day of February, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

F. B. Witt, Atty. 2-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50980

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

James W. Lee vs. Alice P. Lee

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alice P. Lee is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 26th day of February, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 1-22

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

LYLE STOVALL

INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

Hamilton Bank Building

Associated:
MARTIN L. HARTMAN,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.

We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.

Just ask your old time brother union man.

The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper

S. J. EDWARDS STORES

2119 ROSSVILLE AVENUE — 2106 EAST MAIN STREET
2110 McCALLIE AVENUE — 2119 DODDS AVENUE
CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE — 417 MARKET STREET

Warning to Taxpayers

AFTER FEB. 28TH, UNPAID TAXES BEAR INTEREST AND, IN ADDITION, A PENALTY OF ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. A MONTH. TAXES MAY BE PAID AT MY OFFICE UNTIL MARCH 1ST, WHEN LISTS WILL BE DELIVERED TO OFFICERS FOR COLLECTION, AT THE COST OF THE TAXPAYERS.

WILEY COUCH,
County Trustee (1933 Ch. 77, Sec. 1).

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Americanism: Keeping one fat saddle horse and forty starving plow horses and deciding to raise less oats because the fat saddle horse can't eat so much.

* * *

Lawyer—You say that the hens stolen are of a very special and rare breed, and that is why you are certain they are yours. Would you be surprised to know that I have a few of that particular breed?

Prosecutor—No; I have missed a lot of them.

* * *

Correct this sentence: "In these cells," said the warden, "are the hundreds of big shots who robbed investors."

* * *

Dad—That young man of yours stays very late. Doesn't he know how to say good night?

Daughter—Oh, yes, daddy dear; better than any other boy I know.

* * *

Man—You and your neighbor seem to get along very well.

Friend—Yes. You see he never borrows anything but trouble, and that's all I ever have to lend.

* * *

Some young people think they know more than their parents, and the sad part of it is that many of them do.

* * *

A very ragged old man presented himself at a hospital for dogs and cats and asked the porter to take him in. "You can't come in here," was the porter's brusk reply.

"Oh, yes I can," said the old fellow. "I'm an old soldier."

"But that doesn't make any difference," said the porter. "This is a veterinary hospital."

"That's right," said the old man serenely, "I'm a veteran."

* * *

Satisfied Guest—Well, waiter, that was a tip-top dinner. You know what that means, don't you?

Colored Waiter—Yes, sah. It's one that you top off with a tip.

It is quite interesting to see some of the modern dancers try to go through the old-fashioned dances.

* * *

There is a sign on a Chinese laundry window at Greensboro, N. C., that is vividly plain. It reads: Birds for Sale. Hes, $3; Shes, $2.

* * *

Friend—I saw you and your wife last night. Beautiful woman.

Man—Ah, but you should have seen the one that got away.

* * *

A certain man opened an account for his wife at the bank. To save embarrassment, we'll call him Smith. A few weeks after the account was opened the teller asked Smith to inform her that she had overdrawn her account. Smith passed the news on to his wife, and the next morning Nancy gave him a note to hand to the banker. The teller opened the letter, read it, grinned, and then handed it to Smith. It was half a sheet of paper, on which was written in large letters: "Sneak!"

* * *

Diner—There's something wrong with these hot dogs.

Waiter—Well, don't tell me; I'm only a waiter, not a veterinarian.

* * *

Mother says when the advertisement says the show is unfit for children you will always find father comfortably seated in the front row.

* * *

Still, if we didn't have depressions, people never would make a fresh start entirely free of debt.

* * *

Junior—I'm glad I'm not a snake.

Father—Why, son?

Junior—Because when a snake has a stomach ache, how does he know whether it is a stiff neck or what it is?

* * *

Klepper—You and your sister are twins, are you not?

Plummer—We were in childhood. Now, however, she's five years younger than I.

AUTO UNION MERGER ORDERED.

Washington.—By decision of the American Federation of Labor Executive council, more than 100 local unions of automobile workers will be united in an international union, with officers appointed provisionally by the federation. Later the union will elect its own officers. The action of the council was in accordance with an order of the San Francisco A. F. of L. convention.

Barkeep—Yes, sir, I trusted the fellow for three drinks, but—

Owner—But nothing. If you trust a fellow for drinks he never comes back.

Barkeep—That's why I did it. He is a bill collector.

* * *

* * *

Two can live as cheaply as one when one has to pay alimony.

* * *

Are old men wise as a result of their experience? They don't seem to be able to cash in on their wisdom at any rate.

* * *

The man had been at the summer hotel for several days. "I don't know as I like this," he complained to the clerk. "I wanted to rough it a bit." The clerk quickly asked: "Have you tried our golf course?"

* * *

Boss—My wife heard that I took you out to dinner the other evening.

Secretary—Well, what does that make me?

Boss—That makes you my former secretary.

* * *

Shadrach—What's Abednigo like?

Mesbach—Well, he's the kind of a fellow who will raffle off an engagement ring when his girl returns it to him.

* * *

Apartments are inconvenient. They have no attics in which to hide the gifts you are afraid to throw away.

* * *

Don't expect your boss to pay you a dollar an hour for your working hours when you use your leisure hours as though they were not worth five cents a dozen.

* * *

There may be "nothing new under the sun," but there's some pretty old stuff going on under the moon.

* * *

The slot machine goes right on taking its toll in dollars and sense.

Many a scarf or necklace enables a woman to pretend to be younger, as they keep you from seeing the wrinkles on her neck.

In Union there is strength

IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

17 East Seventh St.

FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7141

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Phone 2-2611

COAL :: COKE KINDLING

JACOWAY COAL CO.

1001 ORCHARD KNOB AVE.

Res. Phone 2-3237

Quick Action! for Colds "FLU"

Gordon's No. 30

200,000 people can't be wrong. Bottles, 25c up.

At Your Nearest Dealer!

Or Phone 6-3912

GORDON DRUG COMPANY

Letter of A. G. Gamble To Organized Labor

A. G. GAMBLE

"In making my appeal to you in my candidacy, I feel that it is in justice to myself that I should make my record as an employer clear to you. I have been in the construction business in Chattanooga for the past twenty years until two years ago, at which time I went into the coal mining business. Up until then I had never been able to recognize organized labor as there was not any organization with that class of work. But I always paid the highest wages in that line of work. As soon as I was in a position to recognize organized labor I asked Mr. Cooke and Mr. Aymon to send to my mine and organize my men. As I had always felt that co-operation between employes and employer was beneficial to both parties, during your recent strike I was in sympathy with the many people who was out of employment and I told Mr. Cooke that I would make a donation of $1.00 per ton on all coal sent out for relief work. Mr. Cooke and Mr. Aymon will both verify to the correctness of this statement.

"If my record merits your support I will appreciate it.

"Yours truly,

"A. G. GAMBLE."

—Adv.

Mrs. J. B. Rike says:

1507 SUNSET ROAD

"My electric bills? I say they're remarkably cheap"

"MY electric bills for 1934 averaged only $5.60 a month — and I am simply enthusiastic about all the real service I get every month for less than six dollars!

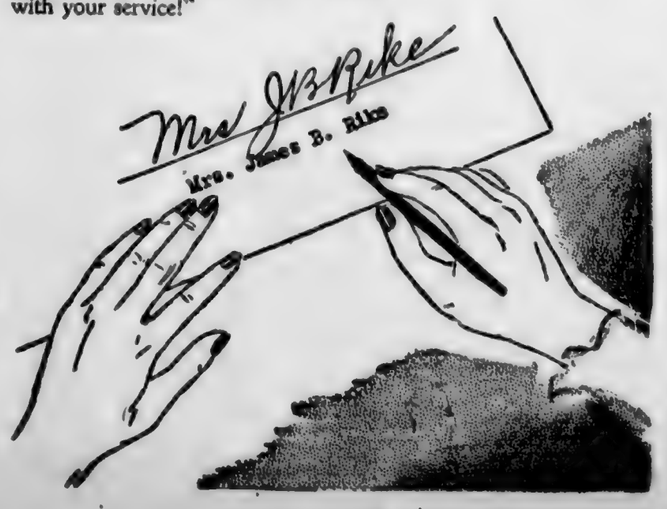
"We have a good-sized electric refrigerator that saves me so much time—keeps loads of food fresh for a week—and makes all the ice we ever need. For waffles we use an electric waffle-iron.

"All the washing and ironing is done on the place—and it's a full day's ironing for Georgie with a fast electric iron. Every week all the rugs upstairs and downstairs are cleaned with the electric vacuum cleaner.

"Then of course we often listen to the radio. And lights — my goodness! We're up late nearly every night with lights blazing all over the house. We like plenty of light—and we have it!

"I think the Power Company's service is excellent and cheap as can be—and rates have been getting lower and lower ever since I can remember. And—like I tell Jim—the taxes on our home are already $14.52 a month — and The Power Company is really helping to keep our taxes from going any higher!

"Yes, I most certainly do think The Power Company's rates are perfectly fair in every way—and I am *so* pleased with your service!"



ELECTRICITY Is *Cheap* In Chattanooga

Thirty-Hour Week Is Held Essential For Recovery and Profit System

President Fremming, of Oil Field Workers, Declares Hours Cut by Law Necessary to Provide Jobs and Purchasing Power for All Workers.

Washington.—Vigorous condemnation of our prominent industrial leaders for their continued belligerent opposition to shorter hours for the workers and a well fortified argument that shorter hours are necessary for business recovery and permanent prosperity featured a statement in favor of the federal 30-hour week law by Harvey C. Fremming, president of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America.

He charged that our captains of industry fail to hear the clarion voice which demands economic justice and security for the workers by the medium of adequate purchasing power, and declared that the 30-hour week is absolutely necessary to provide this purchasing power for our millions of jobless.

Pointing out that the industrial overlords organized in the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the American Petroleum institute carry on extensive publicity regarding the necessity of maintaining intact our present system of private initiative for private profit, Mr. Fremming said that in their opposition to the 30-hour week these people are "completely pushing back the one factor which has kept and will continue to keep the profit system alive in the United States, and that one factor is purchasing power."

The purposes of the 30-hour week law, Mr. Fremming said, are:

"1. To decrease the man-day productivity.

"2. To reabsorb millions in gainful employment.

"3. To resuscitate a lost purchasing power.

"4. To take from the charity rolls many who throughout their lives have been producers.

"5. To save this nation from the despotic rule of 'dictatorship.'

"6. To permit the continuance of the profit system.

"7. To place our entire industrial society on an equal competitive basis.

"8. To decentralize wealth through the painless instrumentality of sustained purchasing power rather than the creation of a new economic order.

"9. To reassure working Americans that there is a job for every willing hand.

"10. To maintain and continue our present modern civilization.

"11. To practice in fact the doctrine laid down by holy writ—that 'labor is worthy of its hire.'

"12. To know and understand the doctrine of technological development and its relationship to increased productivity.

"13. To keep in step with natural and normal economic laws.

"Finally, to build in this nation an economic tranquillity in proportion to normal transition, leaving behind unnatural industrial traditions.

"All of which are in the interest of the maintenance of our present profit or capitalistic system, none of which can be accomplished unless jobs are made available with a commensurate purchasing power.

"The 30-hour week means in effect that a well-paid worker steadily employed is the nation's greatest asset."

Glass Workers Get Pay Increase

Toledo, O.—General wage increases averaging 9½ per cent for all unskilled and semi-skilled employes of the Libbey Glass Manufacturing company were unanimously approved by nearly 400 workers on two shifts.

The raises range from 5 to 15 per cent, are effective immediately and run for a year. They apply to about 750 workers. The larger increases will go mainly to those in the lower pay brackets.

Educational Program Is Inaugurated by Unions

Albany, N. Y.—The history, traditions and aims of organized labor are vividly and effectively presented to workers of Troy and Albany, New York's great twin industrial centers, in an educational program inaugurated by the trade unions and conducted by the Affiliated School for Workers.

Backed by the Central Labor unions and state offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the classes are reaching increasing numbers of members of the Amalgamated, shirtworkers, collar workers, longshoremen, paper makers, molders, machinists and other American Federation of Labor affiliates.

Most popular of the classes in both Troy and Albany are those on "History and Present Problems of the Labor Movement" and "Parliamentary Law and Spoken English." Requirements of the younger members of the movement have been met with classes in tap-dancing and organization of a dramatic group.

Teachers, all of them volunteers, have been drawn from a variety of occupations but all are experienced in working with labor groups and sympathetic with the aims of the labor movement.

WAGE CHISELERS PENALIZED.

Sacramento, Cal.—The determination of certain California employers to refuse to pay workers the wages due them, despite the plain mandate of the state labor laws, was indicated by the fact that during December, 1934, the division of labor statistics and law enforcement of the department of industrial relations received 1,914 complaints of violations of the wage laws of the state. During the month the division collected $47,557.29 in wage claims which the employers had refused to pay but which the state officials declared were legally due the employes concerned. The amount of withheld wages collected during the month was $43.04.

The persistence of pay chiseling employers to defraud workers of the pay due them is shown by the fact that in December, 1933, the division collected $47,445.54 in illegally withheld wages. The total collected for December, 1934, shows an increase of $111.75 over the December, 1933, record.

Says one father: "We were very proud when our daughter's school grades were announced and we learned that she had made 'A' in tap-dancing at college." But let the young excel in whatever they have the ability for.

Volunteer State Life Makes Marked Progress

In this issue of The Labor World appears the 32nd annual statement of the Volunteer State Life Insurance company.

Since organization of this company in 1903 it has shown steady growth, being recognized today as one of the largest insurance companies in this section of the country, and is conservatively managed, yet the management is alert and aggressive. The primary thought in the minds of the officers of this institution at all times is to thoroughly safeguard the funds which have been entrusted to it by the insuring public and this has been done in a commendable manner, as an examination of the financial statement will clearly reveal.

The assets of the Volunteer State Life, as shown by its 1934 statement, amount to $21,931,921.74. In addition to its regular policy reserve of $19,290,138.00, which figure is the legal reserve requirement, the company has set aside additional funds for the protection of policy owners in an amount of $1,491,775.74. Local policy owners are the recipients of thousands of dollars annually. In 1934 the total sum paid to all policy owners and beneficiaries amounted to $2,716,506.00. Since organization of the company in 1903 the total amount paid to policy owners and beneficiaries is in excess of $38,000,000.00.

The Volunteer State Life maintains on its payroll a large group of employes, thousands of dollars being paid to them annually, which money finds its way into all local trade channels. Taxes on its Class A home office building brings to the city and county treasury a substantial sum annually.

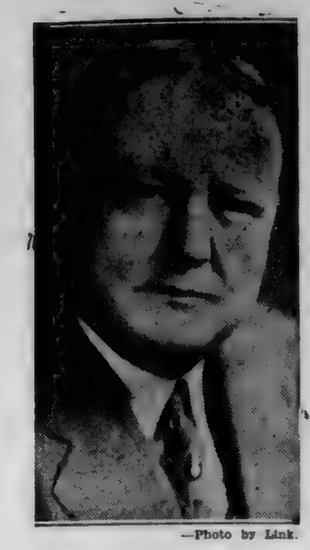
At the annual meeting of stockholders on Feb. 21 President Richard H. Kimball reported that during the past year marked progress had been made in every department of the company. The company's agency organization paid for 23 per cent more business in 1934 than during the preceding year. The home office agency showed a paid increase of 33 per cent over 1933. Jake Bishop is manager of the agency, having served in this capacity for almost twenty-nine years. His outstanding success in the life insurance business is known throughout the country.

The Volunteer State Life is operating in thirteen states, therefore carries the name of Chattanooga to the attention of housands of people each year.

CHILD LABOR BILL DEFEATED.

Carson City, Nev.—By refusing to reconsider its former vote refusing to ratify the child labor amendment to the federal constitution the Nevada senate killed the resolution, approved by the house of representatives, for the remainder of this legislative session. The legislature is not scheduled to meet again until 1937.

"Everybody is crazy over me," said the inmate of the first floor of the Lions View insane asylum.



—Photo by Link.

FOLKS:

Many evidences are constantly being reported of the most remarkable determination and solidarity being shown by my friends. I want you to know I am doing everything humanly possible to show my appreciation of this fine spirit, and am making every effort to see and talk to friends of ours about the race.

I ask you to be patient if I have so far failed to follow many suggestions as to contact, and to carry on in my behalf until the last vote is counted.

Indications now unquestionably point to a splendid victory and we can make this certain by constant, ceaseless solicitation among all groups of our citizenship.

R. M. (BOB) COOKE

(This space paid for by a local business firm, management and employes of which are 100% for Bob Cooke for City Commissioner.)

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottled or Draught Beer
909 Georgia Ave.

LABOR DISPUTE
on between
RIALTO and STATE THEATERS
and This Local
Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
Eskew's
"In Favor of Reasonable Drug Prices"

EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY
TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices
East Lake Yard 3508 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075
Roseville Yard Lake Ave. Phone 3-1157
We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

GAMBLE COAL CO.
RED ASH AND JELLICO
By permission of the Government, we have reduced the price of our Special Furnace and Hot Blast Heater Coal as follows:
One-Ton Lots $3.54
Five-Ton Lots $3.29
Phone 6-5213

THE VOLUNTEER STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Thirty-Second Annual Statement, December 31, 1934

ASSETS

Cash in Banks		$ 679,490.09
Bonds		3,368,861.43
Stock		54,530.00
Mortgage Loans—City Property	$3,145,822.00	
Mortgage Loans—Farm Property	1,349,644.77	4,495,466.77
Policy Loans		6,828,604.11
Premium Notes and Liens		1,615,971,04
Real Estate (Including Home Office		4,208,397.13
Accrued Interest—Net Unreported		
Premiums and Other Assets		680,600.27
Total Admitted Assets		$21,931,921.74

LIABILITIES

Regular Policy Reserves		$19,290,138.00
Reserve for Claims Being Paid in Installments		492,978.00
Reserve for Taxes		86,805.69
Interest and Rent Paid in Advance		203,888.39
All Other Liabilities		366,335.87
Borrowed Money		NONE
Reserve for Dividends to Policy Owners	$ 43,365.69	
Reserve for Contingencies	448,410.10	
Surplus	500,000.00	
Capital	500,000.00	
Funds for Protection of Policy Owners in Excess of Legal Reserve		1,491,775.79
Total (Balance With Admitted Assets)		$21,931,921.74

Insurance in Force $103,324,633

OFFICERS

RICHARD H. KIMBALL, President
Z. CARTTER PATTEN, Vice-President
A. V. MOZINGO, Vice-President
DR. JOHN B. STEELE, Medical Director
A. E. ARCHIBALD, Actuary
J. M. FITZSIMMONS, Treasurer
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THOMAS F. BOURKE, Supt. of Agencies
VAUGHN MILLER and F. L. MARTIN, General Counsel

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J. W. BISHOP, Manager, Home Office

Vote 'Yes' on Power Bonds

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 8, 1935 — Number 46

H. L. JUDD STRIKE WON BY UNION IN GREAT VICTORY

Signed Agreement, 100% Union Shop and Pay Increase Secured.

Members of Carpenters and Joiners Local 1882 Stay Out Nearly One Month to Gain Recognition.

Organized labor of Chattanooga chalked up another one for its impressive string of achievements during the past two years. This time the victory was absolutely complete, so says Floyd Smith, young secretary of Local 1882, affiliated with Carpenters and Joiners' International union. For many months the woodworking boys perfected their organization. They got to be 100 per cent. They asked for recognition. The New York office of the Judd company didn't think so. Things went on this way for quite a while.

Finally, the new unionists decided to try out their new-found economic strength. They struck on Feb. 11. They stuck to the fight like veterans. About ten days ago negotiations were opened up directly with the New York representative who came here for the occasion. Although much conversation was indulged in, the union boys kept their eyes on the ball and stood out to the last.

On Thursday morning, March 7, all the strikers went back into a plant that they had made 100 per cent union—and also, they got a wage increase to boot.

Much credit for the organization work of this local goes to J. L. Carpenter, vice-president of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, who spent many hours with the new union in advising them and steering them along the best lines of procedure. He did a fine job.

Boot and Shoe Workers Reaffirm Determination To Vote Bond Issue

Thursday night, March 7, Local 620, Boot and Shoe Workers, held a splendid open meeting in Odd Fellows' hall on West Seventh street. The meeting was attended by the proprietors of shoe repair shops and non-members of the union, as well as the union members themselves. A string band was in great form, and the refreshments were given a great deal of attention.

A brief resume of the accomplishments of the local in its eighteen months' existence was given, and informative talks were heard by A. C. Kamin, president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and T. R. Gilbert, secretary of the council.

Mr. Ben Cash, attorney, spoke to the audience on the necessity of public ownership of the power utility so that Chattanooga might prosper as Knoxville has been prospering. Mr. Cash was assured by the spontaneous response of his hearers that with this bond there is no doubt but that the bond issue will receive unanimous approval.

R. M. (Bob) Cooke was also represented, and Local 620 informed him that he would carry the vote of every shoe repair man.

DALTON UNIONISTS PLAN LABOR RALLY SATURDAY EVENING

Saturday evening, March 9, at the courthouse in Dalton, Ga., will be held a general organized labor rally, and a committee from the Dalton unionists to inform The Labor World. The meeting will start at 7:30 p.m., and speakers from Atlanta and Chattanooga will assist in the occasion.

In the last two years Dalton has become almost a solid union town, and the new locals have decided to get together and review their progress and pledge themselves for the future.

Visitors from Chattanooga have been extended an invitation to attend.

Roger Baldwin Final L. I. D. Speaker Thursday

Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties league, will speak here on Thursday, March 14, at the Hamilton county courthouse at 8 o'clock on "What Liberty Under the New Deal?" He is the final speaker in the League for Industrial Democracy lecture series.

A 1936 program of discussion lectures is being planned by the League for Industrial Democracy, Stanton Smith, the chairman, announced today. The program will be presented at Mr. Baldwin's meeting.

Rev. Lin Cartwright will be chairman of the meeting on this evening.

A pacifist and internationalist, Mr. Baldwin has been active in the fight for free speech since the beginning of the war. When the United States entered the war, he at once volunteered his services to the cause of civil liberties, severing his connections in public work in St. Louis, Mo., where he had lived for ten years since his graduation from Harvard. He organized the National Civil Liberties bureau to oppose conscription, aid conscientious objectors and defend persons prosecuted for their opinions against war. When he was called to service late in the war, he refused to obey the draft act and was sentenced to prison for one year.

He resumed the work for civil liberties in 1920, expanding the Civil Liberties bureau into the American Liberties union. He has been involved in all the free speech fights and campaign since. For staging a meeting against police repression during the silk strike in Paterson in 1924, he was convicted of unlawful assemblage and sentenced to jail for six months, but on appeal secured a complete vindication.

In addition to his free speech activities, Mr. Baldwin is a trustee of the American fund for public service to which Charles Garland left his fortune. He has also been active in connection with enterprises for the economic reconstruction of Soviet Russia. He is chairman of the international committee for political prisoners, which organized American aid for victims of repression abroad.

He recently spent a year abroad, studying practically all the dictatorships of Europe, and making a two-months' survey of liberty and repression in Soviet Russia, covered in a book "Liberty Under the Soviets."

Mr. Baldwin is a Harvard A. M., 1906, who taught sociology at Washington university, St. Louis, for several years. He later became executive officer of the St. Louis juvenile court, and is a joint author of a book on "Juvenile Courts and Probation," written when secretary of the National Probation association. He was active in social, civic and political reform work both locally in St. Louis and nationally before giving up his connections on the country's entrance into the war.

DEATH IN THE FAMILY OF SECRETARY STACY NOTED BY PLUMBERS

Steamfitters' and Plumbers' union, Local 43, drew up the following expression of sympathy in the death of the sister of Brother E. S. Stacy, secretary of Local 43:

"Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call to her reward Mrs. Maime Stacy Humbree, sister of our loyal and faithful brother, E. S. Stacy;

"Whereas, her passing is mourned by his fellow members and by all others with whom she came in daily contact; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we extend to the family of our beloved friend and coworker our deep sympathy; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to The Labor World for publication, and a copy sent to the home of the bereaved family."

OLD AGE PENSION BILL.

Little Rock.—The Arkansas house, by a vote of 92 to 1, passed an old age pension bill and sent it to the senate. The pension would be administered in co-operation with federal old age plans for persons 65 or more in age.

LABOR ENDORSES PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Organized labor is about to see the successful realization of one of the main principles of government for which it has held forth for many, many years. Labor believes that the nation's natural resources belong to the people. God put them there. He did not intend that a few people should capture these resources for the private gain of their select group and deprive the masses from enjoying benefits therefrom.

The rivers and watersheds of this country rightfully belong to the people. The energy created in these rivers have been controlled by private interests and lavish profits have been extorted from the millions of citizens who were not in on the combination. President Roosevelt has acted, and through his influence with congress and with the help of those legislators therein who are desirous of helping the so-called common people to receive benefits from the resources of these storehouses of power, has created an agency called the Tennessee Valley Authority. Through the TVA municipalities are given the ability to exercise their inherent right to benefit in the public resources. If they will only exercise that right, they can now take over these power distributing agencies and operate them for their own benefit and not for the benefit of a few.

On March 12 the citizens of Chattanooga will go to the polls and say whether the Tennessee Electric Power Company shall continue to charge enormous rates for electric energy, whether this company shall continue to wring large dividends to be sent to holding companies in New York, and through these powerful groups and monopolies be able to retain their grip on politics, schools and the welfare of the nation in general.

The Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council has frequently gone on record as favoring public ownership of its utilities. We have specifically gone on record for public ownership under TVA regulations. The Labor World believes that organized labor will go down to the polls practically en masse and vote for the bond issue which will make possible the distribution of power by the people rather than by the power trust. The Labor World, the mouthpiece of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, calls on every working man and woman to go to the ballot box on March 12 and vote "Yes."

Holmes Upheld Workers' Rights In Notable Dissenting Opinions

Famous Supreme Court Justice Was Great Liberal, Great Jurist and Great Man.

Washington.—Former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who died at his home in Washington, W. C., on March 6, 1935, was a great liberal, a great jurist, and above all, a great man.

"To the lips of eager youth," said his successor on the court, Justice Cardozo, "comes at times the halting doubt whether law in its study and its practice can fill the need for what is highest in the yearnings of the human species. Thus challenged, I do not argue. I point the challenger to Holmes."

It is hard to see how any man could live a fuller life. Born the son of Oliver Wendell Holmes, physician, poet, essayist, author of one of the finest comic poems in the language—"The One-Hoss Shay"—young Oliver inherited all his father's versatility and mental power. He was 20 years old when the Civil war broke out, enlisted in the Twentieth Massachusetts, and came out a lieutenant colonel. He was severely wounded in three battles; and it is said that to the end of his days, he would rather be addressed as "Colonel" than as "Mr. Justice."

The physical adventures of his life ended before he was 25 years old. His adventures of the mind continued to the end. He studied and taught law, he wrote books on law which are still classics. He became a member of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and in 1902, was named to the supreme court of the United States. President Roosevelt said he appointed Holmes to get a little liberalism on the supreme court—and there was nothing wrong with his choice.

Holmes was a liberal at a time when the great court was conservative almost to the point of being hidebound. When he could not convert his brethren to the broader view, he dissented from them, and told why. He dissented to uphold the rights of labor, to uphold the validity of laws to further social justice, to defend free speech; and he wrote with a mastery of language greater, rather than less, than that of his father.

Defends Hours' Limitation.

New York passed a law limiting the hours of labor in bakeries to ten a day or sixty a week. It came to the supreme court, which knocked it out because it violated "freedom of contract"—freedom for a baker to work himself to death. Justice Holmes dissented.

"The Fourteenth amendment does not enact Mr. Herbert Spencer's social statics," he remarked. "A reasonable man might think this law a proper measure on the score of health. Men whom I certainly could not pronounce unreasonable uphold it as the first installment of a general regulation of the hours of work."

Backs Organization Right.

Upholding the cause of a worker who had been fired for the crime of belonging to a union, Justice Holmes said:

"In present conditions, a workman not unnaturally may believe that only by belonging to a union can he secure a contract that shall be fair to him. If that belief, whether right or wrong, may be held by a reasonable man, it seems to me that it may be enforced by law."

He condemned an injunction against picketing. He upheld the law intended to abolish child labor by prohibiting interstate commerce in goods produced by child labor. He upheld the minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia. Passing from labor to other matters, Holmes invariably defended the right of a state to make social experiments, and the right of anybody to say things which Holmes, personally, often did not like.

Cites Quaker's Usefulness.

Remember Holmes' career as a soldier, and then read this support of Pacifist Rosika Schwimmer's application for citizenship:

"I would suggest that the Quakers have done their share to make the country what it is, and that I had not supposed hitherto that we regretted our inability to expel them because they believe more than some of us do in the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount."

Even so small a fragment shows the quality of Holmes' writing. The supreme court in the last few years has had three great masters of English—Holmes, Brandeis and Car-

(Continued on Last Page)

CENTRAL BODY MEETING POSTPONED IN FAVOR OF COOKE 'BOOSTER' RALLY

President Green Delivers Address At Dedication of the New Building For Federal Labor Department

Points Out That Proposal for Federal Labor Statistics Bureau was Made by First A. F. of L. Convention in 1881—Stresses Assistance Which Government Labor Technicians Can Give to Labor Movement.

Washington.—The close relation which should exist between the organized labor movement and the federal department of labor in promoting the welfare of the working people was emphasized by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the address which he delivered at the dedication ceremonies of the new United States department of labor building here.

He pointed out that while organized labor is necessarily the agency to represent working men and women in their struggle for better work conditions and economic security, the department is the technical agency to develop much of the factual data which labor must have in negotiating effective collective bargaining agreements by which these objects are secured.

Mr. Green, who was introduced by Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins, said, in part:

Labor's Importance Recognized.

"The dedication of this building devoted to work for the advancement of labor, marks a new stage in recognition of labor as an integral basic group in our national life.

"A little more than twenty years ago we achieved the high recognition of legislation, creating a department of labor, headed by a secretary of cabinet rank. That was a milestone in labor progress. Today we meet here to dedicate a building to house the activities of our department of labor.

"This structure is part of a constructive plan to provide in the nation's capital buildings representative of the significance and importance of governmental activity.

"These buildings are material symbols of the size, power and beauty of our nation. They carry continuous inspiration to those selected to work for our common welfare. That in this magnificent plan of structure to house federal governmental activities there is one designed especially for labor, is evidence of the respect and importance which the nation attaches to labor.

Originated by A. F. of L.

"It is a significant fact that one of the basic proposals in the program which the American Federation of Labor adopted after its organization in 1881 was for a federal bureau of labor statistics and similar bureaus of the various states.

"Even in these early days unionists felt the need of having the facts of their problems and having records which would enable them to gauge their progress.

"The general acceptance of the need for such governmental agencies is very largely due to the wisdom and the initiative of the organized labor movement, and pointed the way to the need for a federal department of labor headed by a secretary who is a member of the president's cabinet. Labor proposed that course because it felt that as a large and important group in the nation, it ought and must work out its progress in an orderly constructive way as a part of the body politic.

"Our traditions of democracy and equal opportunities made constructive, constitutional progress possible."

Department's Service for Labor Outlined.

"Labor realizes that our ability to produce sets definite limits to our material standards of living and it further realizes that only when returns in wages and shorter hours of work keep pace with increased productivity does our activity serve to promote the general welfare.

"We look to the department of labor for help in keeping the balance between human welfare and technical progress. Since we do look to the activities housed within this building for service in our work of promoting the welfare of workers, we anticipate a basis of friendly understanding and co-operation.

"The labor movement needs the assistance of experts and technicians and the latter need us in order to keep their work practical and usable.

"The labor movement is the self-created, democratic agency for representation for those who work for wages. The department of labor is the technical and research agency created in response to our petitions, which will expand as our government undertakes a program of economic and social security together with a comprehensive employment service.

"There should be the closest co-operation between the private and governmental agencies operating in the same field.

Pledges A. F. of L. Support.

"Labor looks upon the dedication of this building as marking new opportunities for the expansion of governmental services, which comes at a crucial time in the development of industrial institutions. Upon the direction and character of these developments depends the future of our nation.

"If it means new rights and opportunities for employes—those who have been underprivileged in the past—it will bring progress toward greater human happiness and material well-being for every large group. For this kind of development the support of the American Federation of Labor is pledged.

Wage-earner's Welfare Stressed.

"While we participate in these dedication ceremonies, congratulating each other upon a realization of our hopes and fulfillment of our dreams to establish the department of labor in a building conspicuols for its charming architectural design and adequate housing facilities, we are reminded of the functions of the labor department, of its chief aim and purpose 'to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment,' as set forth in the statute providing for the creation of the department.

"Labor, the friends of labor, and those charged with the administration of the department of labor, can now look forward confidently, expecting and believing that congress will appropriate sufficient funds so that the secretary of labor, and all those clothed with the administration of the affairs of the department of labor may make real and vital the primary purpose of the department, can accelerate its activities and in a wider, bigger and broader way 'foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.'"

Local 1785 to Give "Pounding Party" to Help Local Strikers

Members of Local 1785 are giving a pounding party to the strikers at the Chickamauga Knitting mill Sunday, March 10. Meet at the hall in Ridgedale at 2 o'clock and go to the mill together. All other locals invited.

Regular Session To Be Held Monday, March 18.

Friends of Cooke to Hold Forth at Courthouse Night Before Election.

A. C. Kamin, president of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and chairman of its executive committee, announces postponement of the regular meeting which was to be held next Monday, March 11. In place of the regular meeting there will be a Bob Cooke "pep" meeting to be held at the courthouse. If the weather is clear the rally may be held on the courthouse lawn. If the weather is inclement the crowd will move inside.

The Bob Cooke committee, in an interview with The Labor World, says that all members of organized labor and friends of Bob Cooke are expected to show their loyalty to this candidate by turning out and bring their family with them. The committee is in high spirits over prospects of putting Bob Cooke over in such a tremendous way that his election will be cinched in the primary, and for this reason the rally is called to give "last-minute" talks and instructions to his supporters. Every member of organized labor is expected to attend. Candidate Cooke has shown an increasing strength each day, and this rally will be the climax to one of the most effective and successful campaigns yet put on by any candidate in recent city elections.

Regular meeting of Central Body will be postponed until the following Monday, March 18, to transact necessary business and to celebrate the victory.

CROSLEY RADIO CO. UNFAIR TO PRINTERS OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

Communication from the Allied Printing Trades council of Cincinnati and vicinity sets forth that the Crosley Radio corporation has consistently persisted in ignoring the pleas of the printing crafts to be fair to them, and that of necessity they must inform the labor movement of this attitude.

The letter, signed by Henry Beesten, president of the council, follows:

"At a regular meeting of the Allied Printing Trades council of Cincinnati and vicinity it was unanimously decided to inform all labor union bodies of the American Federation of Labor that all printing used by the Crosley Radio corporation, of Cincinnati, is produced under non-union conditions.

"The Crosley Radio corporation operates radio stations WLW and WSAI, and manufactures radios and refrigerators.

"Printing used by this concern is produced in shops which have a record of being unfair to the printing trades unions.

"The Allied Printing Trades council of Cincinnati and vicinity has spent much time and effort in appealing to the Crosley Radio corporation for support and consideration. However, our efforts are in vain. Therefore we ask for your co-operation in a nation-wide campaign to show the Crosley Radio corporation 'that in union there is strength.'

"Our program is simple and all we ask you to do is to recognize and authorize the sending of a letter to the Crosley Radio corporation, expressing your resentment of their unfairness.

"Thanking you in advance for your support, we are,

"Fraternally yours,
"HENRY BEESTEN,
"President."

THE LABOR WORLD
310 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
T. R. CUTHBERT.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1935.

What Next!

A new radio heat treatment for bursitis is announced by the General Electric company. Bursitis is caused by deposits of calcium, a hard, lime-like substance, which sometimes gets into the smooth body "oil" that ordinarily lubricates such parts. The radio waves causing "radio fever" are applied through a powerful antenna of special design. The waves heat muscles and dissolves the calcium deposits. The usual radio waves do not cause "radio fever."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who is the workers' representative from the United States on the governing body of the international labor office?

A.—William Green.

* * *

Q.—Is there a broom makers' union?

A.—Yes, the International Broom and Whisk Makers' union. Headquarters are in Chicago.

* * *

Q.—Has organized labor supported the development of waterways?

A.—The 1909 convention of the American Federation of Labor indorsed proposed deep waterway projects and asked congress to appropriate money for their construction. Similar declarations have been made since then.

Wisdom

There is no good arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put on an overcoat.—James Russell Lowell.

Wife—Man is the stately ship; woman the little tugboat at his side.

Hubby—Sure; it's the ship that always gets torpedoed, not the tug.

Lady Says She Took CARDUI for Cramps; Was Soon Relieved

Women who suffer as she did will be interested in the experience of Mrs. Maude Crafton, of Belleville, Ill., who writes: "For several years I suffered from irregular trouble and cramping. There would be days when I would have to stay in bed. I would get so nervous, I was miserable. My aunt told me to try Cardui. She believed it would build me up, regulate me and help the nervous trouble. I knew after taking half a bottle of Cardui that I was better. I kept on taking Cardui and found it was doing me a world of good. I am in good health, which means a lot to me." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. . . . Price $1.

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Father Coughlin on Corporations

Father Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit's "radio priest," sent over the air the other day a call for taxes to stop the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few corporations, and give the "little men" a chance.

"By the year 1950," he said, "unless salutary laws are introduced in the meantime, 70 per cent of all the corporate industrial activities of the nation will be carried on by 200 concerns. By that year, they will possess half the national wealth, and by 1970, they will own all industrial activity and practically all the national wealth."

Coughlin is drawing his facts from one of the most thoughtful books of the past few years—"The Modern Corporation and Private Property," by Gardiner C. Means and A. A. Berle. In this book, the writers—chiefly Means—trace the growth of corporations until less than 200 companies control a majority of the industrial and transportation business of the day. These 200 corporations have less than 2,000 different directors; so that 1,000 men control the bulk of the nation's investment in mining, manufacturing and transportation.

As a matter of fact, a majority of these directors are dummies or representatives of a handful of financiers behind the scenes. But, taking them at their face value, think what it means to have the wealth and industry of the country controlled by so small a group as that.

Father Coughlin can see no escape from industrial feudalism except by invoking the full strength of the taxing power. He would have, not only income and i nheritance taxes graduated steeply upward; but taxes which amount to excess profits taxes on the gains of corporations, though he does not call them that.

The Efficiency of Mr. Grace

Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel company, told Senator Nye at a munitions hearing recently that he—Grace—believed the government would be very inefficient in managing a steel plant, especially in war time.

From his own point of view, Mr. Grace undoubtedly is right. He has an efficiency in feathering his own nest which no government official would know how to imitate.

Mr. Grace collected $12,282,000 of "bonus" for his services to the Bethlehem company in the years from 1917 to 1931. During that same period, he was getting a salary of from $12,000 to $101,000 a year. If a government official got a rakeoff like that from his job—and anyone found it out—he would spend a season of retirement and meditation in Atlanta or Leavenworth.

In one of these years, 1917, Mr. Grace's company cleared $61,800,000 in net profits; 43 per cent in a single year on a grossly inflated capitalization. It made this blood and iron profit after setting aside in the same year $1,501,000 "bonus" for Eugene G. Grace. This profit was a war profit, and the bonus in that year and the next was a war bonus. By the way, does Mr. Grace approve a bonus for the men who served in the war? Probably not. He told the senate committee that he approved drafting men for service at the front, but that to draft capital by taking away its excess profits would be "different."

And in one way, Mr. Grace's testimony does show government inefficiency. That he could take such profits out of the nation in time of war and not go to the penitentiary for it is an evidence of ineptness on the part of some persons in the government which cannot be denied.

Prevailing Wage Rates on Relief Work

After the United States senate had adopted by a vote of 44 to 43 the McCarran prevailing wage rate amendment, approved by the American Federation of Labor, to the $4,800,000,000 work relief resolution, the senate recommitted the resolution on to the senate finance committee with certain senators boasting that these tactics were resorted to in order to defeat the prevailing wage rate section. The amendment provided that mechanics and laborers employed on public works financed by the appropriation should be paid the wage rates prevailing in private industry in the various localities instead of the lower rates which had been recommended by the committee.

In an editorial criticizing the recommittal of the resolution the Washington, D. C., Evening Star said:

"There has been a philosophy in certain quarters in this country which holds that wages of labor must come down before prosperity can return. It is a philosophy of selfishness. The payment by the government of an average monthly wage of $50 to 3,500,000 workers on relief projects will have the effect of bringing lower wages to labor in private industry. It is a weapon to beat down wage scales that have been built up through years of striving by labor. Now, when it is proposed to pay the 'prevailing wage,' the usual wage paid by private industry for labor, on these work relief projects, a howl goes up that men will not go back to private industry under such conditions but will stick to their government jobs. The government is in a position to regulate this, even if it were true. It can give men work for three days a week at the prevailing wages, and thereby reduce their earnings per week far below what they would receive on a private job. Or it can cut off government jobs."

Judge Nields' Decision

Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act declares: "(1) That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join in any company union, or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing . . ."

In his decision in the Weirton Steel company case Federal Judge John T. Nields declared that Section 7-A is "unconstitutional and void" as applied to the company and its employes.

It remains for the supreme court of the United States to pass upon this remarkable decision.

A CORRECTION

A report of the labor institute in the March issue of The Labor World contained the statement that "Dr. Guerry, president of the University of Chattanooga, has rendered assistance in preparing the program. . . ." This statement was entirely erroneous, and we are glad to make correction. Dr. Guerry was invited to speak on the program of the labor institute, but on account of a previous engagement, was unable to accept.

RELIEF FIGURES RISE.

The trend of urban relief was slightly upward between December and January, according to preliminary reports from 142 cities made public by the federal emergency relief administrator. The increase shown by the figures on the number of families and single persons was 8 per cent. Expenditures increased 11 per cent.

STORE CHAIN HELD GUILTY OF VIOLATING SECTION 7-A

New York City.—The James Butler Grocery company was given five days in which to comply with Section 7-A, according to a four-page decision on the current strike of store managers and clerks handed down by the regional labor board.

The regional board found the Butler company guilty of refusing to bargain collectively with "duly chosen representatives" of the employes. The board also found the company "took active steps to undo organization work which had been accomplished, and to prevent further organization."

The decision may effect the status of all chain-store employes organizations here and in other cities.

The lesson of experience that teaches kindness, unselfishness and love of service is a greater lesson than any taught in books.

PROSPERITY, BUILDING BOOM, COMING, KIPLINGER PREDICTS

Another Period of Good Times,, Coupled with Inflation, Will Begin Probably in Spring of 1396 and Last Until 1940, Well-Known Washington Economist and Financial Writer Thinks.

Washington.—In a book taking the form of twenty-five personal letters, W. M. Kiplinger, economist and financial writer, tells Mr. Common Citizen that we are due to have another period of good times, beginning probably in the spring of 1936 and lasting until 1940-41. We will have good times, Mr. Kiplinger says, partly because we will have inflation. That is coming willy nilly. Nothing can stop it, though the government can control it; and it will be an inflation of credit, not of currency.

Mr. Kiplinger has a shrewd understanding of forces in Washington as higher percentage of hits than anyone else who has used the difficult bat of forecasting. But the most interesting part is what he expects of housing.

"Until it becomes cheaper to buy than to rent," he declares, "there can be no real home-building boom."

Boom Certain, He says.

Then he summarizes the factors which make him certain that a real home-building boom is coming.

"Depression caused a tremendous shrinkage in the use of houses. Families doubled up. Many families are now undoubling. The marriage rate is now increasing, and new families need homes. Unemployment is still high enough to keep the brakes applied to the demands for houses, and this is likely to continue for at least a year. But the scramble for new houses will come."

Costs of wages and building materials he thinks will not come down much; though in another place, he speaks of new building materials, which would have little reason for existence if they were not cheaper than those in use at present.

Financing Costs to Drop.

But financing costs of home building are bound to drop, partly because interest rates are sure to be generally lower, and because of the strong pressure of the government to lower the financial expenses of owning a home.

As for government housing, Mr. Kiplinger expects this to get really under way next fall. But this is one place where he considers other factors stronger than the influence of the government.

Profit and Wage Trend Threat To Nation, NLRB Member Warns

New Orleans, La.—During the past year and a half the profits of business have boomed while the real wages of labor have increased only slightly, creating the same conditions that existed in this country in the period before the crash, Edwin S. Smith, member of the national labor relations board, warned business and labor leaders and officials from five states at a regional labor meeting here.

The meeting, sponsored by the New Orleans regional labor board, was marked also by an address by Monsignor P. M. H. Wynhoven, director, in which he pointed out that the "country is still in a hell of a mess," that millions are unemployed and other millions are not getting "enough for a decent living." "Things cannot go on as they are now; something must be worked out," he said. "Perhaps hours should be shortened, perhaps labor should share more in the profits of industry. Living conditions, certainly, must change, and industry should certainly not expect to make big profits during the next few years."

Rev. Wynhoven declared that he did not know the private or personal views of his listeners toward Senator Long, "but his share the wealth program is founded on a sound basis." The wealth of the land is held by the few while millions are in want, he pointed out.

Labor must clear its ranks of "hoodlums and rascals" in its leadership throughout the country, but industry also had suffered through the activities of "hoodlums and rascals," William H. Alexander, member of the board representing industry, declared.

Defects in the national board must be eliminated, Holt Ross, district representative of the A. F. of L., declared. Collective bargaining "does not mean merely collective conversation," and must be clarified, he said. Overlapping boards, such as the textile board, must be eliminated and the national labor board given full jurisdiction over labor disputes. Its decisions must be final, and it must have power to enforce them, he added.

Railroad Forced Workers to Take Contract, Charge

Head of Southern Lines Coerced Trainmen and Fought Union Members, National Mediation Board Is Told.

New Orleans.—Testimony that C. P. Couch, president of the Louisiana and Arkansas and the Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas railroads, coerced members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen into signing contracts with his lines and that the railroad discriminated against workers who were loyal to their union was offered at a hearing of the National Mediation board here. The charge was made by C. P. Myers, Shreveport, general chairman of the union men's grievance committee for 16 years, when he took the stand after lengthy testimony by C. H. Smith, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

"I can safely say from my experience with the men in the transportation department of the railroad," Mr. Myers said, "that they are prepared to leave the service rather than continue in their jobs under present conditions." The railroad, after recognizing Myers as chairman of the grievance committee of the employes for 14 years, in 1932 told employes who were on trial for violation of rules that they would be dismissed for insubordination if Mr. Myers was their representative at the trial, the witness said.

Once when committees of the workers union objected to signing a contract with the railroad under which many of their rights were taken away, Myers said, Couch came into the conference room and told them that they would have to take the contract and sign it within a few hours or prepare to lose their jobs.

"The only way we could get any satisfaction out of Mr. Couch," Myers said, "was to agree with him in whatever he wanted." Judge Ben C. Dawkins of the Western Louisiana Federal Court by court order forced the Louisiana and Arkansas railway to recognize Myers as the workers' representative, the witness said, but afterward, although the company officials "recognized" him technically, they never permitted him to really represent the workers.

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

T. B. (Tommy) WALKER
For Commissioner

In making my appeal to you on my candidacy, I feel that in justice to myself I should make my record clear to you. I have been in the hardware business in East Chattanooga for the past ten years, and have always employed a card man when engaging extra help. I have always been a friend to Organized Labor, and during the recent strike I donated over one hundred dollars to the boys who were out. I have supported you, and would appreciate your supporting me.

(Paid Advertisement)

—Photo by Link.

Too Busy to Write An Ad

Thanks for Your Fine Support!

Come to My Meeting Monday Night
At the Courthouse

R. M. "BOB" COOKE
FOR COMMISSIONER

Feels a Lot Better When Black-Draught Relieves Constipation

From many states come reports like the following from Mr. W. M. Henderson, of Jasper, Fla: "I have been taking Thedford's Black-Draught twenty years. I take it for constipation that gives me a dull, tired, aching feeling, and I have headache, too. Black-Draught relieves me of this trouble. After a few doses, I feel as good as new. I keep it in my home. I have a big family. When one of us is ailing (from constipation), we take Black-Draught and almost always feel a lot better. It has been worth its weight in gold to my family." . . . Sold in 25¢ packages. "Children like the flyrup."

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

Prescriptions---Toilet Goods
Registered Druggist in Charge at All Times
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Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
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QUALITY COALS AND COKE
TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT
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Walter D. Moore — 622 East Ninth St. — T. F. Ware
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We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.
We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.
Just ask your old time brother union man.
The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper
S. J. EDWARDS STORES
2219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE — 2106 EAST MAIN STREET
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CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE — 417 MARKET STREET

EVERY 3 MINUTES OF THE WORKING DAY
The PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY PAYS A CLAIM TO Somebody Somewhere
Every Just Claim Paid Within Twenty-four Hours of Its Receipt
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WORKERS' COUNCIL ADOPTS PLAN TO FURTHER PURPOSES OF TVA

Wage Earners on Great Southern Development Project Adopt Five-Point Program Designed to Promote Success of Undertaking—Trade Unionists Back Equal Pay for Negro Labor.

By JOHN W. EDELMAN

Sheffield, Ala.—"The finest thing that has happened since the TVA was established is the statement of principles and program adopted by the TVA Workers' council," said Floyd W. Reeves, personnel director for the Authority, speaking at a workers' education conference at the Joe Wheeler dam, Muscle Shoals.

The TVA Workers' council is the joint collective agency for all men and women employed on the job, union and non-union alike. It is also the set-up through which the educational and recreational activities of the employes functions.

The council was originally initiated by George Googe, chairman of the southern organization campaign of the American Federation of Labor, and Clair Killen, director of labor relations for the TVA.

Five-Point Program.

The five-point program and statement of policy, adopted by the council, in substance is as follows:

1. To carry out in the most effective manner the purposes and policies of TVA.
2. To assist the directors of TVA and the representatives of all bona-fide organizations of workers on the job to develop the best type of labor relations.
3. To familiarize all workers on the job with the economic and social purpose of the TVA.
4. To serve as the central agency for collective dealings in all matters affecting the welfare of the employes and the successful development of the project.
5. To enable the workers on TVA to obtain and assume more social and economic responsibility in communal activities both in connection with TVA matters and the everyday activities of the workers in their community.

The first TVA Workers' council was formulated after a conference with the international and local officers of the unions engaged in the construction industries at Knoxville last year.

Labor Policy Statement.

A clear-cut and factual statement of the labor policy of the TVA is now in process of formulation. Boards are being set up for consideration of grievances and right of appeal to the national labor relations board itself as the court of last report will probably be provided.

Presiding at the Joe Wheeler council meet was McCoy Fulton, union carpenter working on job, chairman of all groups working at this site. The only set speakers on the program were Dr. Reeves and George Googe. A panel discussion was arranged for the afternoon session with staff members, including J. C. Huntley, superintendent in charge, union organizers, foremen and a couple of plain employes participating.

Ticklish questions of union policy, of discipline on the job, and the issue of construction costs on government projects were discussed candidly.

Organization Urged.

Dr. Reeves declared, "I don't think we could under the act make TVA a 'closed shop' job, but I do feel that all those engaged in the undertaking should be affiliated with the organization of his or her choice.

"The individual will be protected, naturally, but he or she will obtain the best type of representation only through being organized."

George Googe, after making his advertised address to the conference, was invited by TVA officials to discuss plans for organizing the laborers and tradesmen on the job. N. D. Huff, assistant personnel director, introduced to the audience E. E. "Red" McDaniel, newly appointed organizer for the Laborers' union. McDaniel is now organizing the foremen of the labor gangs.

Equal Pay Urged.

In his address Googe stressed the fact that a policy of equal pay for equal work to negro labor must obtain on the job.

Commenting on this stand, Dr. Reeves said, "In my judgment, the real reason that differentials have been permitted in the codes is because of the established practice of paying black labor less than white for similar work all over the south. **If we can remedy this situation and remove differentials as between the races we shall be in a better position to work for the elimination of geographical differentials in all codes.**"

The trade unionists at the conference all firmly stood with the TVA in insisting upon no discrimination in wage rates for colored labor.

Under the leadership of Clair Killen, special labor advisor to the TVA, a tremendous job is being done in this area which was until recently a strong hold of industrial feudalism, to establish a measure of democracy and fair dealings on a vast construction job of this type. In its labor policies the TVA is demonstrating to the whole southland some of the benefits that may permanently accrue to the whole working population, if this opportunity for achieving organization is realized and accepted.

TVA is starting off at least on the right foot.

Labor in America must watch this effort with more than hopeful and prayerful encouragement.

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Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7188
817 Market Street

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TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices
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PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
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909 Georgia Ave.

As Simple as 2+2

Huge Losses With a City Power System. *Are you ready to pay Your part?*

YOU DON'T HAVE TO UNDERSTAND "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" TO UNDERSTAND THIS:

MR. FRAZIER Asked:

"With the present consumption of electricity **(that is, the electricity consumed in Chattanooga in 1934)** and with basic TVA resale rates, and allowing for all expenses, such as operating expenses, amortization, etc., **how much would be the loss to the city the first year?**

MR. DAUGHERTY, President of Scofield Engineering Co., **Replied:**

"Based upon public works administration financing at 4% without grant, **the deficit to the city under the above conditions we would estimate to be $666,560.00, which would require a surcharge of 67% upon basic TVA commercial and industrial rates.**"

IT'S AS SIMPLE AS 2 plus 2

And if the power bonds bear an interest rate of 6%, as provided for in the Public Power League's enabling act, and loss of taxes now paid to Hamilton County by the Tennessee Electric Power Company are taken into account, the total loss will approximate $1,000,000. Yet Messrs. Wilhoite, Chamlee and Clark are **still trying to mislead** the public on how much their POLITICAL POWER SYSTEM WOULD "MAKE"!

These losses must be made up either by heavy surcharges---at least 67%---or by taxes.

Why vote for an $8,000,000* city power system, when a 50% tax increase stares you in the face?

Why vote for a city power system, when RENTS will certainly go up the minute TAXES go up?

Why vote for a politically run power scheme that would lose heavily from the very day it is started?

It Doesn't Make Dollars . . . and It Doesn't Make Sense!

Vote AGAINST the issuance of $8,000,000 ELECTRIC POWER BONDS of the CITY OF CHATTANOOGA [X]

CITIZENS' and TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

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UNFAIR
To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Notice of Election

A special election is hereby called to be held in and for the City of Chattanooga in Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1935

for the purpose of voting on the question of the issuance of $8,000,000.00 of bonds of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, as authorized by Chapter 34 of the Private Acts of 1935. All persons qualified as voters in municipal elections in said city shall be entitled to vote; provided no poll tax is required to vote in said election. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock a.m. and will be closed at 7 o'clock p.m., and said election will be held in the various Wards and Precincts of said City.

The voters at said election may vote for or against the issuance of said bonds. The ballots to be used will be printed as follows:

"(1) For the Issuance of $8,000,000.00 of Electric Power Bonds of the City of Chattanooga."

"(2) Against the Issuance of $8,000,000.00 of Electric Power Bonds of the City of Chattanooga."

Voters will indicate their choice by marking their ballots as provided by law.

The following have been appointed to hold said special election in the various Wards and Precincts of said City:

(It is a misdemeanor for any person appointed to hold an election to fail to appear and discharge the duties of the office to which he has been appointed.)

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct—Courthouse.
Officer—W. F. McGaughy.
Judges—W. Corry Smith, James E. Terrell, Sebert Brewer.
Clerks—Pat Wilcox, Mrs. Etta Prendergast.
Registrar — Mrs. Robert Carraway, Miss Helen Creveling.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. N. McCutcheon.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Courthouse.
Officer—H. G. Law.
Judges—L. H. Gammon, Fred Fox, Jeff Wall.
Clerks—Mrs. D. F. Barfield, Ed Book, Jr.
Registrars—Mrs. Mary L. Hunter, Philip Rubin.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. T. Gaston.

Second Ward—612 Chestnut.
Officer—Frank Steward.
Judges—Mrs. Lee Allen, Gordon Street, John Guider.
Clerks—A. E. Hall, Miss Effie McCullough.
Registrars — Miss Frances Brennan, Willie Henry.
Assistant Registrar—J. C. Woolf.

Third Ward—915 Carter Street.
Officer—F. W. Kelsey.
Judges—John Alper, Isadore Miller, John McManon.
Clerks—Elizabeth Pope, Sarah Gordon.
Registrars—Miss Pearl Contor, Joe Moore.
Assistant Registrar—Jake Alper.

Fourth Ward—1400 Grove St.
Officer—Morrow Chamberlain.
Judges—R. L. Hickman, R. M. George, R. C. Crumbliss.
Clerks—Milton Jackson, Ben Epstein.
Registrar—Charlotte Hinton, Joe Cash.
Assistant Registrar—Con Robinson.

Fifth Ward—Opposite Fire Hall.
Officer—Silas A. Williams.
Judges—James H. Landis, Littleton Richardson, M. L. Robinson.
Clerks—Mrs. Charles Sively, Mrs. W. K. Garmany.
Registrars—Miss Edith Worthy, Miss Annie Nolan.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. H. Landis.

Sixth Ward—City Hall.
Officer—Phil Mandre.
Judges—Joe Roddy, W. A. DeFrest, Frank Robbins.
Clerks—Mrs. E. C. Shelton, Harriet Crowe.
Registrars—Mrs. Lila B. Kelly, H. H. Brown.
Assistant Registrar—L. T. Perry.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct—737 McCallie Avenue.
Officer—George Delk.
Judges—Mercer Reynolds, C. C. Moore, Jr., Alf Handman.
Clerks—George J. Ellis, Mrs. G. W. Sherrill.
Registrars—Mrs. Jo Ivins, Mrs. O. J. Hubbuch.
Assistant Registrar—George Davidson.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct—Central Ave. and Eleventh St.
Officer—D. A. Landress.
Judges — S. Bartow Strang, Edwin Woodworth, A. J. Wolf.
Clerks—Mrs. C. W. Lusk, Elmer Rule.
Registrars—Mrs. M. H. Joyce, Gene Dodson.
Assistant Registrar—John Lee.

Eighth Ward—2641 South Broad.
Officer—Clift Cummings.
Judges—Claude Binylock, C. R. Wallace, T. W. Dorsey.
Clerks—Mrs. Bessie Cummings, Mrs. Herbert Dillard.
Registrar—Mrs. T. C. Grider, Mrs. George Freeman.
Assistant Registrar—Claude Watkins.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct—Dr. Banks' Garage.
Officer—W. C. Matthews.
Judges—Phil Angel, Ed White, J. B. French.
Clerks—Mrs. G. L. Rous, Mrs. R. L. Holcomb.
Registrars—Mrs. John O'Brien, Olga Johnson.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Kenney LeFeber.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct—Bell's Drug Store.
Officer—Charles Peacock.
Judges—Spence Deakins, Victor D. Georgia, Tom Snodgrass.
Clerks—George Fred Williams, Cecile Bender.
Registrars — Mrs. T. M. Marrett, Forrest Hudson.
Assistant Registrar—R. M. Childress.

Tenth Ward—Central Avenue and Main Street.
Officer—Glenn Kelley.
Judges—Joe Dobbs, John Kirby, A. C. Kelly.
Clerks—Mrs. M. E. Hallmark, Mrs. Josephine Edwards.
Registrars — Mrs. George Fletcher, J. H. Harrill.
Assistant Registrar—Bill Inman.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct—3521 East Main Street.
Officer—Harvey Spitler.
Judges—James E. Alsobrooke, Ed Jett, Roy Ritchie.
Clerks—Jessie Brooks, Mrs. N. B. Hargraves.
Registrar—Mrs. Carl Wilson, Mrs. J. T. Kelly.
Assistant Registrar—W. W. Gray.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct—Kelley and Main Sts.
Officer—George Laws.
Judges A. E. Merriam, Joe Hogue, Mrs. Sam Jones.
Clerks—C. C. Thomas, Ralph Blomberg.
Registrars—Mrs. J. L. O'Rear, Walter Kampschafer.
Assistant Registrar—Dorothy Mueller.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—Katydid Shop.
Officer—Harry Taylor.
Judges—George Singleton, John Burns, Roy Payne.
Clerks—Katherine Hinkle, Mrs. W. S. Biles.
Registrars—Mrs. C. L. Bradford, Mrs. A. H. Clark.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. W. Bender.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct—2108 Dodson Avenue.
Officer—John Lane.
Judges—C. Z. Taylor, Jack Wolfe, J. P. Taliaferro.
Clerks—T. O. McCully, Mrs. Mattie Stargill.
Registrars—Mrs. Walter Cain, Mrs. R. E. Hanley.
Assistant Registrar—Jim Eldridge.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct—Cates' Store.
Officer—P. L. Cate.
Judges—Lee Burns, L. L. McInturf, Russ McDaniels.
Clerks—Fred Elder, Mrs. R. R. Lee.
Registrars — Mrs. Barney Strickland, Mrs. Tom Thurman.
Assistant Registrar—J. B. O'Neal.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct—Hickory and East Third Street.
Officer—Sam Hudlow.
Judges—J. W. Orr, W. H. Wheeler, W. H. Tolbert.
Clerks—Lula Keith, Fred Wasson.
Registrars — John Williams, Mildred Johnson.
Assistant Registrar—T. R. Gaston.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Jones Garage.
Officer—George W. Haswell.
Judges — Henry Gillman, Clarence Jones, P. Marsa.
Clerks—Mrs. Fred Dearing, Mrs. Pearl Chivington.
Registrars—Mrs. Clarence T. Jones, Mrs. Cain Burnette.
Assistant Registrar—John Harms.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct—Caruthers' Store.
Judges—W. H. Delaney, F. M. Whited, J.
Office:—Paul Caruthers.
R. Dome.
Clerks—Miss Juanita Oler, Mrs. W. C. Kirk.
Registrars—Mrs. George Cooper, Anna D. Meier.
Assistant Registrar—Floyd Poole.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Thirty-Fourth Street and Twelfth Avenue.
Officer—Doc Street.
Judges—W. C. Kirk, Wiley B. Miller, Walter Steel.
Clerks — Leo Strahle, Mary Lou Prigmore.
Registrars—Mrs. E. K. Hollingsworth, Mrs. F. C. Fricks.
Assistant Registrar — W. B. Cummings.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct—Clark's Building.
Officer—T. A. Murray.
Judges—J. G. Burks, J. M. Henley, Sam R. Stansberry.
Clerks — Mrs. M. E. Lacewell, Miss Esther Lacewell.
Registrars—Mrs. Charles W. Clark, Miss Viva Burke.
Assistant Registrar—Bill Robinson.

Fourteenth Ward—Fire Hall.
Officer—Major B. Harris.
Judges—L. V. Luckadoo, R. G. Brock, Sidney Elmore.
Clerks—N. W. Westbrook, Sam LeClercq.
Registrars—Mrs. R. C. Melton, John Cuneo.
Assistant Registrar—S. B. Smith.

Fifteenth Ward—Brainerd Road and West Brow.
Officer—Fred Ballard.
Judges—Frank Chamlee, C. H. Weigle, Dave Barker.
Clerks — Ira Templeton, Jimmie Conroy.
Registrars—Mrs. Ida Gillespie, Mark Keys.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. H. Norvell.

Sixteenth Ward—1418 Hixson Pike.
Officer—George Power.
Judges—W. H. Trotter, Jr., Grant Martin, Mrs. May H. Buford.
Clerks—L. M. Polk, Mary Will Zeigler.
Registrars—Mrs. O. B. Steffy, Mrs. E. D. Wood.
Assistant Registrar—Ed Crownover.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct—164 Forrest Avenue.
Officer—R. M. Stegall.
Judges—Sarah Bell Sherrill, L. H. Runyan, O. L. Mitchell.
Clerks — E. Z. Tabb, Mrs. R. L. Wyatt.
Registrars—Mrs. J. B. Sweets, Mrs. Kenneth Allen.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. D. J. McCullough.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct—23 Frazier Avenue.
Officer—W. S. Payne.
Judges—W. O. Mitchell, Tom W. Hagan, Henson Schoolfield.
Clerks—Mrs. W. O. Russ, Miss Lula Frank.
Registrars—Mrs. Frank Dugger, Miss Ruth Grigsby.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Felix Russell.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct—Riverview Service Station.
Officer—J. A. Sherrill.
Judges—C. O. Stephens, George Bean, C. E. Elmore.
Clerks—Dan Hunter, Mrs. W. C. Stone.
Registrars—Mrs. Fred C. Schneider, Jessie Mayfair.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Ken Whitaker.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct—St. Elmo Avenue and Forty-Second Street.
Officer—Horace Humphreys.
Judges—John Sadler, J. B. iBillingsley, R. E. L. Cook.
Clerks—Mrs. Pearl Hays, Fritz Englehardt.
Registrars—Mrs. J. F. Lowry, Mrs. Nettie Easterly.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. P. Y. Alley.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct—3908 St. Elmo Avenue.
Officer—A. N. Rollins.
Judges—Harry Bridges, Charles Colburn, Fred Broyles.
Clerks—Mrs. Auburn Moore, Mrs. D. L. Coffee.
Registrars—Mrs. Burt Elliott, Tom Johnson.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. C. Martin.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct—Smallwood Building.
Officer—Carl Eason.
Judges—Dave Oliver, Fred Mosier, Frank Meacham.
Clerks—Mrs. L. A. Green, Miss Billie Stargel.
Registrar—Mrs. O. T. Alexander, Mrs. N. G. Keown.
Assistant Registrar—Ed Heider.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct — 1013 West Thirty-Third Street.
Officer—James Cunningham.
Judges—Tom Phillips, J. W. Wheeler, Newt Metcalf.
Clerks—Mrs. J. T. Goldstone, Bob Hemphill.
Registrars—James F. Searcy, Mrs. Emma Ellis.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. James C. Searcy.

Respectfully submitted,
HAMILTON COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION,
J. MITT PAYNE, Secretary,
FOSTER JOHNSON.

WAGES MUST GO UP TO ASSURE PROFITS, LABOR SURVEY SAYS

Higher Production Places Many Employers in Position to Raise Pay and Bring Recovery, A. F. of L. Declares —Workers' Share in Wealth Created by Manufacture Shown Falling for Nearly Century.

Washington.—If wages are raised, profits will follow.

Wage-earners' share in the wealth created by manufacturers has declined for nearly a century.

These two points are strongly emphasized in the American Federation of Labor monthly survey of business, just out.

Commenting on the present situation and reviewing the course of business in the last two and a half years, the survey says that the year 1935 has opened with business well above last year's level. "Nevertheless it is still 20 per cent below normal," it is added.

"The present rise of business activity is of particular significance to labor, for increasing production will now place many firms in a position to pay higher wages," the survey says, going on to cite earnings statements to show that many corporations will be able to increase wages this spring.

"It is a well-known fact," the federation continues, "that industry cannot recover from depression and production cannot be lifted to higher levels unless workers' buying power increases greatly above its present volume. It has been and still is the policy of industry, in a period of recovery, to increase profits first and let wage increases follow later as individual firms see fit to grant them. The result of this policy has been a top-heavy industrial development, with a surplus of money invested in increasing machinery and plant capacity and a shortage of buying power among the workers.

"Under modern conditions wages must be raised first; profits will then follow:

The federation stresses the necessity of union organization to aid in increasing purchasing power and shows workers' share in each dollar created by manufacture has been decreasing since 1849.

"Experience under NRA has shown that strong union organization is necessary to increase workers' income. Compare, for instance, the experience of the last two years in the cigarette industry, where employers have fought and prevented union organization, and in the women's clothing industry, where the trade union is well established. The tobacco industries are in a better position to increase wages today than any other group of American industries, for they are making higher profits than any others and their sales volume exceeds 1929.

"Nevertheless from 1933 to 1934, the cigarette industry increased average wage payments by only 75 cents a week while wages in women's clothing industry rose by nearly $3 a week. Average weekly earnings in these two industries in 1934 were: Cigarettes, $11.84; women's clothing, $18.82.

"If industry is to sell its product today, strong trade union organization, with power to raise wages, is essential. With the increased use of machinery in our production processes, workers are sharing less and less in the income created by their work. In 1849, workers received about half (51 per cent) the value created by manufacture. By 1919 their share had shrunk to 42 per cent and today (1935) it is about one-third (36 per cent). The share going to profits and overhead, on the other hand, has increased from one-half to nearly two-thirds of the total during the same period. Increases in overhead have been due to larger interest payments, upkeep of machinery, high salaries to management.

"From 1919 to 1933, while workers' share dropped from 42 per cent to 36 per cent, the average worker's producing capacity almost doubled; production per worker per hour in our manufacturing industries increased 71 per cent.

"Thue we are steadily increasing the proportion of the product our wage-earners can buy.

"This unbalance is the more serious because we must depend on wage-earners' purchases to create a market for our products. In 1949, our industries were not equipped to produce for the mass of wage-earners. Today industry has placed on the market over 21,500,000 passenger automobiles, 20,000,000 radios, 10,000,000 home telephones and other comforts and luxuries in equally large iumbers. Since there are only 160,000 wealthy families in the United States and less than 7,756,000 moderately well-to-do, clearly we must depend on the lower income groups, wage and small salaried workers, who number over 19,588,000 families, to buy the products our industries turn out. This dependence on wage-earners makes their organization essential.

"Therefore, developments of the past month, which have weakened the agency set up by the administration to protect workers' right to organize, are of serious consequences to business."

True to Type.

"Miss Curlycue," murmured the office manager to the stenog, "I don't wanna be harsh. Nothin' like that. I really don't."

"Let's have the answer," said the damsel nonchalantly. "What's bitin' you now?"

"I just wanna ask you not to write your young man during business hours. Letters are apt to get mixed. Herb & Blurb report we have sent 'em a shipment of love and kisses instead of the axle grease they ordered."

—Tennessee Utility News.

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!
Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!
Why not . . . YOU?
EASY WAY
SELF-SERVICE GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

NOTICE OF ELECTION

A primary election is hereby called to be held in the City of Chattanooga in Hamilton County, Tennessee on

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1935

for the purpose of nominating a Mayor, four (4) Commissioners and a City Judge of the City of Chattanooga, as provided by the Charter of said City and amendments thereof.

The primary election for such nomination will be held at the voting places in the various Wards and Precincts of said City, and the polls will be opened at 10 o'clock and closed at 7 o'clock p.m.

The following have been appointed to hold said primary election in the various Wards and Precincts:

(It is a misdemeanor for any person appointed to hold an election to fail to appear and discharge the duties of the office to which he has been appointed.)

FIRST DISTRICT

First Ward, First Precinct—Courthouse.
Officer—J. S. Hunt.
Judges — J. S. Shipp, Mrs. Fred Eichorn, Col. C. S. Steward.
Clerks—Mrs. E. M. Buchanan, Harry Hite.
Registrars—Mrs. Ray Bell, Mrs. S. R. Hipp.
Assistant Registrar—F. H. Dowler.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Courthouse.
Officer—John W. Hallberg.
Judges—Leo Lowenthal, Ed Bork, Jr., W. T. Gaston.
Clerks—Mrs. E. F. Hagedorn, Albert Hodge.
Registrars—Miss Allie Hurst, Mrs. E. H. Knowling.
Assistant Registrar—C. S. Turner.

Second Ward, Seventh and Chestnut Streets.
Officer—Lee Allen.
Judges—Garnett Andrews, Jr., Mrs. D. D. Allen, E. M. Prigmore.
Clerks—J. G. Foster, Jack Phillips.
Registrars—Mrs. W. E. Bridge, Miss Margaret Merringes.
Assistant Registrar—M. L. McLean.

Third Ward—Fire Hall.
Officer—Dan Garvin.
Judges—N. Plonsky, A. Weiler, Carlyle Littleton.
Clerks—Joe Novak, Lenora Robinson.
Registrars—Mrs. W. E. Brock, G. Hogue.
Assistant Registrar—Charles Contor.

Fourth Ward—Newton's School.
Officer—Willie Weigle.
Judges—Ben Cash, John Whelock, George Crumbliss.
Clerks—Margaret Cline, Lawrence Griffin.
Registrars—Joe Cash, Albert Sea.
Assistant Registrar—Sadie Frumin.

Fifth Ward—Fire Hall.
Officer—Neal Lynch.
Judges—Joe Nolan, A. W. McKinney and Sam McAllister.
Clerks—Mrs. Will Ridge and Andrew Lee.
Registrars—Helen Green and Mrs. John Bauerle.
Assistant Registrar—N. J. Norris.

Sixth Ward—City Hall.
Officer—Thomas McMahon.
Judges—W. O. Hooten, Frank Long and E. C. Shelton.
Clerks—J. H. Ross and A. L. Dodson.
Registrars—Miss Bernadette Long and John Childress.
Assistant Registrar — Miss Margarte McMahon.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct—737 McCallie Avenue.
Officer—T. S. Myers.
Judges—W. A. Meyer, W. H. Alexander and John F. Brissie.
Clerks—Knox Smartt, A. Brickle.
Registrars—Miss Clarissa Voss and Rachel Wassman.
Assistant Registrar—J. R. Barnes.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct—Central Ave. and Eleventh St.
Officer—C. T. Haney.
Judges—J. W. Rodman, W. F. Wilson and Clem Woodworth, Jr.
Clerks—Miss Maude Barrett and Mrs. Ines Martin.
Registrar—Mrs. Terry Burnette and Mrs. George Gresham.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. W. Rodman.

Eighth Ward—2444 Broad Street.
Officer—F. L. Dorsey.
Judges—Charles J. Krug, S. W. McPherson and Hayden Bell.
Clerks—Mrs. Jessie Whitson and Frank Copeland.
Registrars—Mrs. Garland Graham and Mrs. Mary E. Benedict.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Walter Lane.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct—1417 Chamberlain Avenue.
Officer—Hi Wenning.
Judges—E. B. Shadden, J. Early Smith and J. H. Overman.
Clerks—Mrs. J. Early Smith and Mrs. D. H. McLaughen.
Registrars—Mrs. M. M. Morris and Mrs. ary Bressler.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Charles Landis.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct—Fire Hall.
Officer—J. R. Horton.
Judges — Frank Wells, J. L. Fox, G. O. Crouch.
Clerks—Mrs. J. L. Fox, Mrs. F. L. West.
Registrars—Mrs. Mabel Willis, Mrs. Harriet Marshall.
Assistant Registrar—H. B. McEntire.
Officer—J. Raymond Dobbs.

Tenth Ward—Fire Hall.
Officer—J. Raymond Dobbs.
Judges — Frank Cotter, Charles Axmacher, Virgil King.
Clerks—Mrs. Elisabeth Cotter, H. R. Edwards.
Registrars—J. C. Osborn, Mildred Richie.
Assistant Registrar—C. W. Fletcher.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct—Fire Hall.
Officer—E. Jett.
Judges—A. L. Compton, E. H. Phillips, W. C. Adams.
Clerks—Mrs. Harry Austin, Truman Hinch.
Registrars—Mrs. D. L. Lewis, Bessie White.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Carrie T. Bridge.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct—Main and Willow.
Officer—J. L. Alsobrooke.
Judges—A. L. Blanchard, W. W. Sutherland, W. S. Weatherford.
Clerks—Mrs. Ed Lowe, Roy Askew.
Registrars—Mrs. L. E. Day, Mrs. L. L. Mueller.
Assistant Registrar—Margaret Sylar.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—Chamberlain Avenue and Glass Street.
Officers—C. A. Epperson.
Judges—L. E. Rowden, W. A. Clark, Charles Engers.
Clerks—Mrs. J. W. Bender, Jim Kelly.
Registrars — Mrs. Mary Rabun, Mrs. John Richards.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. L. D. Farrar.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct—3015 Dodson Avenue.
Officer—Ed Taliaferro.
Judges—E. E. Chambliss, C. B. Royal, Fred Evans.
Clerks—Mrs. B. A. Welzell, Mrs. Jack Wolfe.
Registrars—Mrs. J. H. Secrest, Mrs. Charles Hodges.
Assistant Registrar—J. W. Royal.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct—Cates' Store.
Officer—John Pruett.
Judges—W. M. Reed, C. W. Heard, C. C. Neely.
Clerks—Mrs. Peter O'Neal, A. M. Croft.
Registrars—Mrs. Margaret Holman, Mrs. B. H. Roy.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Margaret Denny.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct—1714 East Third Street.
Officer—R. M. Ivins.
Judges—H. E. Gilbert, Percy Billings, Russ Moyers.
Clerks—Mrs. Nettie James, R. H. Craig.
Registrars—Marco Tolbert, Virginia Locke.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Dorothy McNorton.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Jones Garage.
Officer—Fred Bitler.
Judges—H. L. Cravens, Ray Evatt, J. Burton Jones.
Clerks—Clarence Jones, Jr., C. F. Rickerd.
Registrars—Mrs. Minnie Buford, Mrs. R. L. Ridge.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. B. Coulter.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct—Maxwell's Store.
Officer Earl B. High.
Judges—Lewis Maxwell, A. Hayes, W. G. Sears.
Clerks—D. V. Keith, Mrs. H. W. Bell.
Registrars—A. A. Pruett, Jennie Lee Ledford.
Assistant Registrar—W. H. Delaney.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Thirty-Fourth Street and Twelfth Avenue.
Officer—W. W. Baughn.
Judges—Thomas E. Burns, W. B. Smith and John Fouche.
Clerks—Mrs. D. F. Simpson, Fred Adams.
Registrars—Mrs. Maude Roberts, Mrs. D. Street.
Assistant Registrar—Lester Merritt.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct—Clark's Electric Shop.
Officer—E. E. McDaniels.
Judges — John B. Brooks, H. B. Morgan, George Cochrane.
Clerks—Mrs. George P. Wilbanks, Mrs. R. E. Feagin.
Registrars—Mrs. Willie B. Bennett, Mrs. E. Tobey.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. J. E. McClain.

Fourteenth Ward—Fire Hall.
Officer—M. L. Dillard.
Judges—R. C. Evans, Harold Smartt and M. F. Valentine.
Clerks—Mrs. Harold Smartt and Mrs. L. Luckadoo.
Registrars—F. Woodall Johnson, Mrs. A. McNabb.
Assistant Registrar—T. R. Locker.

Fifteenth Ward—117 Brainerd Road.
Officer—Robert Davis.
Judges — C. M. Rogers, J. H. Templeton, Wallace Smith.
Clerks—Mrs. Rose Conroy, Robert Dolan.
Registrars—Mrs. W. C. Martin, Mrs. William Mitchell.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Stephen Roddy.

Sixteenth Ward—1418 Hixson Pike.
Officer—E. B. Thomason.
Judges—George Andrews, E. M. Wight Lee, Ton Patten.
Clerks—Mrs. Hugh Huffaker, Joe Brown.
Registrars — E. E. Coolidge, Mrs. E. Martin.
Assistant Registrar—Louis Goldstein.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct
Officer—John H. Allen.
Judges—W. M. Sherrill, W. Earl Manning, J. Henry Longley.
Clerks—W. Earl Manning, Jr., Ed Conn.
Registrars—Frank Pennell, Mr. J. Wheeler.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. W. L. Gordon.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct — Lawn Shop.
Officer—W. B. Eckenrod.
Judges—Ulysses Ford, T. W. McDaniel, B. Lowry.
Clerks—Miss Dugger, Mrs. L. J. Martin.
Registrars—Will Ziegler, Mrs. W. L. Wiggin.
Assistant Registrar—John Burns.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct—Riverview Service Station.
Officer—G. L. Baker.
Judges—George Gardenhire, C. E. Reed, J. Cecil Long.
Clerks—Mrs. T. J. Tullos, W. S. Pryor.
Registrars—Mrs. C. C. Akes, Mrs. E. Harris.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. C. A. Smith.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct—Fire Hall.
Officer—Fred Fowler.
Judges—B. L. Freeman, O. C. Mahon, D. Brummitt.
Clerks—Mrs. J. W. Byers, Mrs. Harry Brown.
Registrars—J. W. Hall, Mrs. C. W. Slemmer.
Assistant Registrar—J. A. Orrell.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct—1912 St. Elmo Avenue.
Officer—Walter Hicks.
Judges—W. B. Rollins, E. McCoy, Clarence Carroll.
Clerks—Atlee Hudson, Tom Turner.
Registrars—Mrs. L. S. Greenwood, Mrs. P. Hester.
Assistant Registrar—Mrs. Tom Hall.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct.
Officer—Charles Milford.
Judges—William Sells, George Rowland, F. Wilhoite.
Clerks—Miss Lela Joiner, Mrs. W. F. Graw.
Registrars—Mrs. B. C. McCormick, Miss Lela McCabe.
Assistant Registrar — Miss Margaret Armstrong.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct—1016 West Thirty-Third Street.
Officer—E. L. Gant.
Judges — Harvey Long, Raymond Dill, Steve Selby.
Clerks—George Jackson, Mrs. Lizzie Spe
Registrars—Mrs. Burt Ruff, Mrs. Ber Benson.
Assistant Registrar—Walter Love.

Respectfully submitted,
HAMILTON COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION.
I. B. MERRIAM, Chairman,
J. MITT PAYNE, Secretary,
FOSTER JOHNSON.

U. S. COURT RULES SECTION 7-A INVALID IN WEIRTON STEEL CASE

Denies Government's Plea for Injunction to Restrain Company From Interfering With Employes' Right to Organize in Bona Fide Nnion—Declares Company Union Complies with Labor Section of Recovery Act.

Wilmington, Del.—Federal Judge John P. Nields ruled that Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act is "unconstitutional and void" as applied to the Weirton Steel company and its business.

Section 7-A is the provision which guarantees the right of the workers to organize in bona fide trade unions and select their own representatives for collective bargaining without interference from employers and inhibits employers from making membership in company unions compulsory as the price of a job.

The court ruled that although the Weirton concern had manufacturing plants in more than one state its business is practically all intrastate and therefore does not come under the regulatory power of congress. He added that the relations between the company and its employes "do not affect interstate commerce."

Government Charged Law Violation.

The government charged that the company union promoted by the Weirton concern did not comply with Section 7-A of the recovery act because it did not permit collective bargaining by the employes through representatives of their own choosing selected without interference from company officials. The government also declared that the company conducted a campaign of intimidation against those employes who desired to affiliate with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Claiming that these practices were in violation of Section 7-A, the government petitioned the court for an injunction restraining the company from continuing to interfere with the exercise of the rights of its employes guaranteed by the labor provision.

Defends Company Union.

In refusing to issue the injunction, Judge Nields denied these contentions of the government. He said:

"By a clear preponderance of evidence this court finds that the plan of employe representation in effect among the employes of the defendant affords a lawful and effective organization of the employes for collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing; that in all respects it complies with the provisions of Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act and Section 1, Article 4 of the steel code; that in all respects it is directly operated and controlled by defendant's employes and is not dominated or controlled by defendant or its agents; that in all respects it is satisfactory to the great majority of the defendant's employes; that the forty-nine representatives elected in December, 1933, are free from any domination or control of defendant or its agents, and that the payment of compensation by defendant to the representatives and the payment by defendant of the expenses of operating the plan are lawful and do not constitute acts of interference, restraint or coercion."

Quite Usual.

Jones: "My wife, offisher—hic—my is thish Blank street?"

Officer: "Yes."

Jones: "Wish you'd—hic—d'rect me t' 411. Goint' 'tend a lecture there."

Officer: "Who's giving a lecture there at this hour?"

Jones: "My wife, offisher—hic—my dear wife."

—Tennessee Utility News.

Labor Refuses to Accept Weirton Decision as Final, Green Declares

Visions Industrial Servitude for Workers Unless Judge Nields' Decree in Favor of Corporation-Promoted Company Unions Is Overruled by the Supreme Court and Public Opinion.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement commenting on the decision of Federal Judge John P. Nields in the Weirton Steel company case declaring Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act "void and unconstitutional:"

"Labor cannot accept the decision of Federal Judge John P. Nields in the Weirton Steel company case, holding Section 7-A of the national recovery act unconstitutional, as final and conclusive.

"An appeal will be taken from the decision to the supreme court of the United States if possible and necessary.

"In the meantime labor will continue to present cases arising out of disputes over the application of Section 7-A to the national labor relations board for decision.

"The decision of Judge Nields is very disappointing and is evidently based upon either a misunderstanding or a misinterpretation of the facts.

"There are grave social, economic and industrial implications involved in this important decision.

"It is inconceivable that either labor or public opinion will support the extension of corporate power and control over the economic strength of the workers through the establishment and maintenance of company unions.

"Public opinion, which after all is the most potent and powerful influence in our political and industrial life, will in my opinion insist and demand that labor must be free, free to organize and utilize its economic strength in the promotion of its social, economic and industrial welfare.

"If the decision of Judge Nields means that corporation power may be extended so far as to establish complete domination and control over the economic lives of the workers through the establishment of the company union, financed, fostered and maintained by the funds of the corporation, labor will be reduced to a basis of industrial servitude, subject to the will, control and exploitation of employers' organizations and powerful corporations."

LABOR ASKS "FULL CREW" ACT FOR BOSTON ELEVATED LINES

Boston.—At the request of union officials, a bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature, aiming at the abolition of multiple control on the rapid transit lines of the Boston Elevated railway, and calling for the placing of one guard for each two cars on subway and overhead electric trains. The bill is opposed by the trustees of the railway on the ground that it would add $135,000 annually to the deficit.

That the multiple control involves danger and poor service, and will mean the loss of jobs by seventy men next January, when an agreement with the unions expires, were advanced in favor of the bill at a hearing. When the multiple control was established several years ago the unions filed a vigorous objection and, finally, an agreement was made that the seventy guards would be retained on the payroll until Jan. 1, 1936. With the expiration of this agreement the guards would be discharged.

Canadian Employment Gains 8 Per Cent Over Last Year

Ottawa.—The Canadian index of employment in January stood at 94.4 compared with 88.6 in January, 1934, an increase of 8 per cent. It declined from 98.9 in December but the decline was less than the usual seasonal change.

The index of building employment in January was 45.4, compared with 33.9 in January, 1934. Public works program accounted for part of this increase.

It is very well to make a good beginning, but it should never be forgotten that the end is what determines everything.

How quickly the little ones grow up!. You no sooner get through sitting up with them than you're sitting up for them.

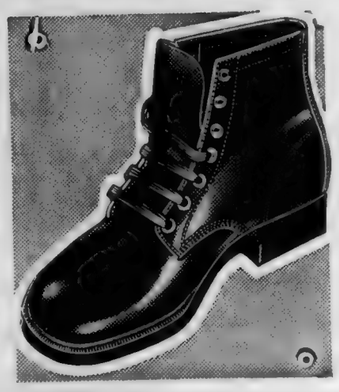
Always Fresh At Your Favorite Grocer

Good Bread . . . at Its Best

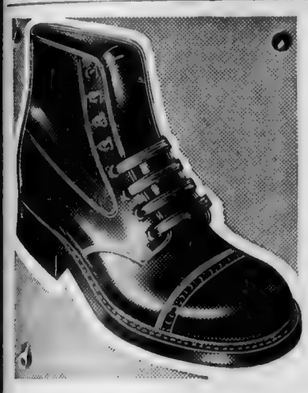
Sears VALUE DEMONSTRATION

Men's Work Shoes of Genuine Elk

$1.38



A better grain than you find in the average work shoe at this price. Uppers triple stitched . . . for strength. A tough rubber sole, ready to stand the wet and mud of outdoor work.



Police Shoes

They're Big Favorites

$1.78

Your big chance to save on a police shoe of Sears standard quality. Every shoe true to rigid specifications. Double sole construction. The compo rubber outsole assures longer wear.

WORK SHIRTS

Of Good Honest Value!

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Excellent quality good medium weight chambray; roomy sizes; well made in every detail. Cut to fit properly . . . tailored coat style. All sizes.

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Free Crankcase Service at Sears' Service Station

AN APPROVED SCHOOL PROGRAM

W. E. WILKERSON

Commissioner, Department of Education

Candidate for Election on his record made while serving part term

Primary, March 12, 1935

J. POLK TATE

CANDIDATE FOR

City Commissioner

PRIMARY MARCH 12, 1935

A Business Man for a Business Place

HEAR

JAMES A. CASH

Candidate for Re-Election to the City Commission

On WDOD Monday Night

March 11, 9:00 P. M.

MRS. ELIZABETH MORRIS

2402 Duncan Ave.

SAYS:

"I'm a big user of electricity . . . . but my bills are most reasonable."

"I'VE noticed some letters you've published recently, from customers pleased with their electric service and their low electric bills. These letters have been from average customers, using from $1.50 to about $3.75 worth of electricity a month . . . and I thought you might like to hear from a larger user of your service.

"We've always considered electricity the cheapest convenience and comfort on the market, and we wanted all of its benefits. For instance, we like lots of light and use about fifty bulbs in our home a good part of the time. We like plenty of hot water and electric refrigeration. We prefer to cook breakfast at the table, with an electric egg-cooker, toaster and percolator. Then there's my Mixmaster . . . I wouldn't swap it for anything . . . and I can say the same for my kitchen exhaust fan.

"Now you can see why I call myself a big user of electricity. We use lots of it because it's cheap. Though such use naturally makes my bills higher than the average consumer's, I am quite sure I am getting value received for my money. Some people seem to think my average bill of $6.56 a month is high; I don't. My electric bill for any month is a *great deal less* than the $10.37 a month for taxes on our home. Think that over!"

ELECTRICITY Is Cheap In Chattanooga

In Union there is strength
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 6-7141

LABOR DISPUTE
on between
RIALTO and STATE THEATERS
and This Local

Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

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1001 ORCHARD KNOB AVE.
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GAMBLE COAL CO.
RED ASH AND JELLICO
By permission of the Government, we have reduced the price of our Special Furnace and Hot Blast Heater Coal as follows:
One-Ton Lots..... $3.54
Five-Ton Lots..... $3.29
Phone 6-5213

THIS BUILDING
OWNED BY
J.F.HOLBERT
100% UNION LABOR
LEE WARLICK, CONTRACTOR
W.H.SEARS, ARCHETECT

Brick Masons	Local No.	6
Carpenters	Local No.	14
Plumbers & Steamfitters	Local No.	43
St'ron Workers	Local No.	387
Plasters & Cement Fin.	Local No.	174
Painters	Local No.	226
Electrical Workers	Local No.	175
Hoisting Engineers	Local No.	914

J. F. HOLBERT
for City Commissioner
The Picture Above Shows How I Believe in Organized Labor

VOTE FOR
EUGENE BRYAN
for Re-Election
CITY COMMISSIONER

MORE ABOUT JUSTICE HOLMES

(Continued from First Page)

dozo; men whose work are literature as well as law. Perhaps the peak of judicial eloquence was reached in Brandeis' dissent in the Anita Whitney case; but by general consent, in what may be called the mine run of their writing, Holmes bears the palm.

Holmes Splendidly Human.

"It is revolting to have no better reason for a rule of law than that so it was laid down in the time of Henry IV. "The law embodies the story of a nation's development through many centuries, and it cannot be dealt with as if it contained only the axioms and corollaries of a book of mathematics." "I have always thought that not place or power or popularity makes the success that one desires, but the trembling hope that one has come near to an ideal."

And with all his splendid high mindedness, Holmes was utterly if splendidly human. He read French novels and all forms of detective stories by the yard. He had, on occasion, a vocabulary that Queen Elizabeth would have appreciated. He is reliably reported to have said that he would neither die nor retire while President Coolidge had the power of naming his successor—and he kept his word.

Learning How.

Farmer: "Come on. I'll show you how to milk a cow."

Novice: "Perhaps I'd better start on a calf."—Selected.

Industry Based on Large Profits And Exploitation of Labor Must End, Green Tells Auto Workers

Denounces Motor Magnates for Refusing to Recognize Right of Employes to Organize in Bona Fide Trade Unions.

Flays Company Unions, Spy System and Terrorism Organized by Employes—Condemns Spurious Elections Held by Wolman Labor Board—Genuine Collective Bargaining Urged to Build Just Industrial Relattions.

Severe condemnation of automobile manufacturers in general for their refusal to recognize the right of their employes to organize in bona fide trade unions, condemnation of the company unions controlled by automobile employers as destructive of the rights of the auto workers, and the demand for real collective bargaining based on recognition of trade unions, characterized the address on economic conditions in the automobile manufacturing industry delivered by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a mass meeting of auto workers in Detroit, Mich., held under the auspices of the third meeting of the National Council of United Automobile Workers.

Mr. Green charged that in their efforts to victimize their employes with long hours and low wages and to nullify their right to organize the auto magnates had elaborated a spy system comparable to medieval tyranny; and condemned the so-called "elections" for collective bargaining representatives held by the Wolman automobile labor board as fake elections designed to frustrate rather than forward real collective bargaining.

He cited the Hupp, White Motors and Nash companies which have mutually satisfactorily collective bargaining agreements with their employes as proof of organized labor's claim regarding the equity of organization, and closed with a solemn warning that industry based on maximum profits at the expense of the "human factors and human relationships" must come to an end.

Mr. Green said, in part:

Company Unions and Spy System.

"Automobile manufacturers have refused to their employes freedom of organization and the right of collective bargaining. They have created their own company unions which they control and from which they need fear no real demands for better working conditions.

"Men who have tried to organize, in all sincerity and in the belief that the national industrial recovery act means what it says, have found themthemselves discharged or in other ways discriminated against. They have found themselves the victims of an elaborate spy system which would have done credit to a medieval tyrant.

"Their every effort to bring about a peaceful betterment of their working conditions has been rebuffed. They have been met with discharge, failure to rehire, wage decreases, a greater speed-up, with refusal to discuss with them their working conditions.

Decent Wages Demanded.

"Automobile workers do not want to take over control of the automobile industry, as is so fantastically charged.

"They want decent working conditions; they want to be treated at least as well as the mechanical equipment of the factories is treated; they are men and women and want to be recognized as such; they want wages upon which they can live and support their wives and children without dependence upon public relief during a large part of the year."

Right to Organize Stressed.

"They want the right, which is legally theirs, to join labor organizations for collective bargaining; they want assurance that they will be rehired when they are laid off; they want to work at a speed which will not wear them out in a few years; they want foremen who will not drive them as galley slaves were once driven; they want to work under conditions in which they can maintain their self-respect as American citizens; they want to be freed from the intolerable burden of fear and uncertainty which the present situation in the automobile industry has laid upon them.

Government Reveals Victimization.

"In these things, they speak not only for themselves but for hundreds of thousands of workers in other industries in which similar conditions prevail.

"That these conditions actually do exist, let me prove by a quotation from the recent government report on the automobile industry, which says: 'Labor unrest exists to a degree higher than warranted by the depression. The unrest flows from insecurity, low annual earnings, inequitable hiring and rehiring methods, espionage, speed-up and displacement of workers at an early age.'

Exploitation of Labor Condemned.

"Human patience and resignation do not endure forever.

"Industries built upon the exploitation of human beings cannot endure.

"Workers will be freed in the automobile and in other industries from the injustices they suffer. Employers have only to look at the historical development of employer-employe relationships to know that this is so. That development has been steadily in the direction of greater bargaining power and greater freedom for the workers. That development can be delayed by opposition but it cannot be destroyed. Real collective bargaining is coming. The progressive employer will accept it, before it is forced upon him.

False Collective Bargaining Imposed.

"Automobile workers have no place to go to secure a settlement of their problems and their difficulties. They have had imposed upon them a labor board which is so manifestly unsatisfactory and unfair that organized labor cannot co-operate with it. A recent report of that board says that the board has 'seen to it that the methods of collective bargaining are employed generally in the industry.'

"This is flatly contradicted by the report of the division of research and planning of the national recovery administration and the bureau of labor statistics which found that 'many of the complaints against management —such as poor working conditions, terror and discrimination—will disappear when and if facilities are fully extended for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.'

Real Collective Bargaining Essential.

"The very fundamentals of collective bargaining are lacking in the automobile industry today.

"Real collective bargaining must be based upon at least relatively equal bargaining power of employer and employes; it cannot be carried on when employes know that they are constantly spied upon; when they are not free to join a union without fear of discharge; when they work at a speed so great that only the young men can keep up; when the industry assumes no responsibility for the maintenance of its employes for a large share of the year and when those employes are thrown out and cast aside after a few years' work, as old men at the age of 40.

"These are not the conditions in which collective bargaining functions."

Human industrial Relations Stressed.

"It is time for the people of this nation to take inventory of where our vaunted industrial supremacy is leading us.

"Splendid industrial organizations, great profit-making concerns, built up at a cost of human happiness and human lives, cannot and must not be maintained.

"The human factors and human relationships in industry must be given the same thought and attention which has been given to the perfection of machinery."

Gamble Expresses Appreciation To Loyal Friends

A. G. Gamble, who was a candidate for the city commission, but who withdrew from the race a few days ago, expresses appreciation to the many loyal friends who were with him until he decided to withdraw.

"I hope that all my friends will give the same support to R. M. (Bob) Cooke that they extended to me while I remained in the race," Mr. Gamble stated.—Adv.

President Signs Bill Restoring Federal Pay

Washington. — Organized labor's fight for full restoration of government workers' pay was crowned with final victory when President Roosevelt signed the supplementary appropriations bill which carries an amendment eliminating the last 5 per cent of the cut on April 1. Ten per cent of the original 15 per cent reduction has already been restored.

Restoration of the last 5 per cent of the cut entails expenditure of $16,000,000, it is estimated.

Word that the president had signed the bill was received with rejoicing at headquarters of labor organizations here. Immediately upon receipt of the news, the American Federation of Labor Executive council, meeting in Washington, invited Senator McCarran, of Nevada, sponsor of the pay restoration bill, to meet the council for the purpose of extending to him the thanks of organized workers in and out of the government service. Senator Schwellenbach, of Washington, another warm champion of the government workers, was also present, as were members of the A. F. of L. wage restoration conference. A warm expression of gratitude to the two senators was voiced by President Green, of the A. F. of L.

Trade Unionists Plan Educational Program

Delegates Map Out Organization of Workers' Classes and Summer School Recruitment in Southern Industrial Centers.

Atlanta, Ga.—Nearly a hundred trade union delegates from southern industrial centers, including Mobile, Ala.; Macon and Columbus, Ga.; Columbia, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga., attended the workers' education conference held here, sponsored by the Southern Summer schools and the Affiliated Schools for Workers and the Atlanta workers' education committee.

Steve Nance, president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades and labor member of the regional compliance board; George Googe, southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders here gave active assistance in promoting this meeting, which had for its purpose the development of workers' education activities among labor groups throughout this section of the south.

The labor delegates were mainly from the United Textile Workers, the United Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Printing Presemen and the American Federation of Teachers.

Plans were drawn up for organizing and conducting classes in many southern industrial centers. Where possible, FERA funds will be obtained to aid in supporting teachers of workers' education. Recruiting for the southern summer schools will be conducted with the co-operation of the state federations of labor and the city central bodies.

"THAT SWEET THING" LAYS IN GROCERIES

A prominent member of organized labor and a delegate to the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, known by his intimate friends as "That Sweet Thing," must have a very large family. This is indicated by the reports that he was seen last week to go into numerous Home Stores. Listen here, "Sweet Thing," you aren't two-timing us, are you?

More Scotch.

Sandy McPherson, after being shown to his room in a hotel, looked from the window and noticed a large illuminated clock in a tower across the street. He stopped his watch.

—Tennessee Utility News.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 18,490

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed the 14th day of June, 1928, by J. W. Sprouse and wife, Malissa Sprouse, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered June 16, 1928, in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book "D," Vol. 23, Page 96 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, I, W. A. Sadd, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut street in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1935,

the following described land situated in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. four (4) in Block No. eight (8), Boulevard Park Addition, property of the Chattanooga Development Company, as shown by plat of record in plat book 5, page 50 in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts forty-five (45) feet on the north line of Roberts Street and extends back northwardly of uniform width a distance of one hundred thirty (130) feet to the south line of an alley.

This sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title to said property is believed to be good, but the trustee will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 8th day of March, 1935.

4-5 W. A. SADD, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51010
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charley Clyde Caruthers vs. Margarette Caruthers

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Margarette Caruthers, whose residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry, is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This first day of March, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 3-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51016
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charles A. Gregg vs. Isabel Gregg

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Isabel Gregg is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, and a resident of Charleston, W. Va., so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This second day of March, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Joe V. Williams, Atty. 3-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50980
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
James W. Lee vs. Alice P. Lee

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alice P. Lee is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 26th day of February, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
B. M. Pope, Atty. 1-22

STARVING FARM ANIMALS WIN $500,000 FOOD APPROPRIATION

St. Paul.—Needy farmers from western Minnesota brought three hollow-eyed animals—a horse, a cow and a pig—to the state capital on Feb. 27 to show legislators that they must have food immediately.

The farmers backed their truck up against the plaza of the capital. Legislators entering the building couldn't help but see the mute appeal.

Within a few hours after the farmers had brought the animals to the steps of the statehouse to emphasize the seriousness of their plight, a bill providing immediate appropriation of $500,000 for feed was introduced in the senate and passed by unanimous vote.

MAYORS' CONFERENCE BACKS PREVAILING WAGE AGREEMENT

Milwaukee.—Speaking on behalf of the United States conference of mayors, of which he is president, Socialist Mayor Daniel W. Hoan rebuked the administration for failing to act on the mayor's proposed municipally-controlled work relief plan.

Hoan's statement criticized the $4,880,000,000 public works program, in that it made no provisions for wage fluctuation. He indorsed McCarran prevailing wage amendment.

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 15, 1935 | Number 47

LABOR INSTITUTE BRINGS BRILLIANT ARRAY SPEAKERS

Edw. F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Opens Sessions with Address.

"Part of Political Action by Labor" by Dr. Prescott Will Be of Particular Interest at This Time.

Definite plans for a labor institute have been presented by Chairman C. C. Burgner, of the Teachers' union. The institute is arranged in the manner of round-table discussions, and will be sponsored by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. Educational programs of this nature have been very successful in other cities, and have proven a fine way in which members of organized labor may become informed about labor problems from an academic point of view, participants report.

The institute will extend over a period of two days—Friday and Saturday, March 22 and 23. The location will be at Roosevelt hall. The theme of the institute will be "Social Security."

One of the biggest attractions will be the presence of Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor. Mr. McGrady, aside from achieving national prominence under President Roosevelt, has made a name for himself in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor as one of the most brilliant of leaders. His name has been used frequently when possibilities for a successor to President William Green has been considered. Mr. McGrady will address the "school" on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, and his subject will be "Basis and Background of Social Security Problem."

On Saturday morning at 9:30 Mr. Abraham Epstein will talk on "Old Age Insurance," a subject which has been brought to the forefront since Roosevelt came into power, although labor has advocated it for many years. Mr. Epstein is the executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security: also an executive member. Arthun Warburton will follow on New York, the League for Industrial Democracy and of the joint committee on unemployment of New York. He is a graduate of economics in the University of Pittsburgh and Columbia university, and has published five or six books on sociology.

On the same morning John Edelman, research director for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, will discuss "Health Insurance." Mr. Edelman is no stranger to many unionists of Chattanooga. Mrs. Amy Arthur Warburton will follow on "Unemployment Insurance." She will be sponsored by the Affiliated Schools for Workers.

Round table discussions will be featured following the discourses by the main speakers, and the audience will have opportunity for entering the arguments.

On Saturday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, a panel discussion will be led by Spencer Miller, Jr., who will set forth "Methods of Action in Achieving Social Security." Prof. Miller has made a name for himself in the south, as well as the entire United States, for his invaluable contribution to the working people in their approach to the economic ills from a sociological angle. He has led several such institutes in the conventions of the Tennessee Federation of Labor. The panel will be formed by George L. Googe, southern director of the American Federation of Labor, who

(Continued on Last Page)

Mass Meeting Set Sunday Afternoon

Walter Bramley, district manager of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, announces arrangements have been made for a mass meeting at the Memorial auditorium Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. John Edelman, research director for the hosiery workers' union, will talk in the interest of the Wagner disputes bill now before congress. Others will be on the program.

On Saturday, March 16, at 7:30 p.m., Roger Baldwin, of the Civil Liberties league, will lecture at the auditorium on "Rights of Free Speech."

Robbins Mill Told to Rehire Its 68 Workers

Board Decision Finds Section 7-A Violated by Hosiery Mill at High Point.

The Robbins Knitting company, of High Point, N. C., is found by the national textile relations board to have discriminated against its employes because of their efforts and activities in self-organization, and the mill is ordered to desist in such practices, and to reinstate sixty-eight of its former employes.

The board directs the mill to offer reinstatement within fifteen days, on a basis at least equal to their employment before the strike, to thirty-eight employes, provided that within ten days they make application for such reinstatement. The mill is directed to establish a preferential list for employment, placing thereon the names of thirty employes, provided they file application with the mill within ten days.

A careful resume of the facts in this controversy is made by the board. It finds that the mill employed from 270 to 275 operatives at the time of the strike. When the strike was extended to the hosiery workers, a sufficient number of these employes responded "to cripple the operation of the mill to such an extent that the management closed the plant." The mill remained closed during the strike.

Pickets Were Orderly.

During the strike small details of pickets remained on duty at the mill. The board says: "The pickets observed the orders of the local police department. There was no disturbance, nor other unusual incident or occurrence which would have any bearing upon this complaint, during the general strike."

The employes reported for work on Sept. 24, and 91 of 181 workers were admitted to the knitting department; 17 of ** to the finishing room, and 30 of 42 to the boarding room. A fence had been erected around the mill during the strike, with a gate for employes between the mill office building and the plant. The board continues:

"Foremen stood at the gate and beckoned and nodded to those employes whom they were calling to work. All others were excluded, not admitted to the grounds. It had been customary, before the strike and before the fence was erected, for employes, especially boarders, to wait in the plant while work was being prepared for them.

"Management testified that the change in system was coincidental, in point of time, with the strike, just as the construction of the fence had been; that another local mill had been compelled to pay workers employed on piece-work, for idle time if kept in the mill; that, for this reason, idle hands were excluded from the plant, and since the fence was there, they were required to remain outside the gate.

"Only thirty-six of the forty-two boarders carried on the payrolls as of Sept. 24 reported for work that morning. The foreman called in thirty of them, and excluded six: E. Y. Hall, Richard Truesdale, G. B. Anderson, N. E. Tucker, Carl Banks and Paul Reiser.

Pickets "Bawled Out."

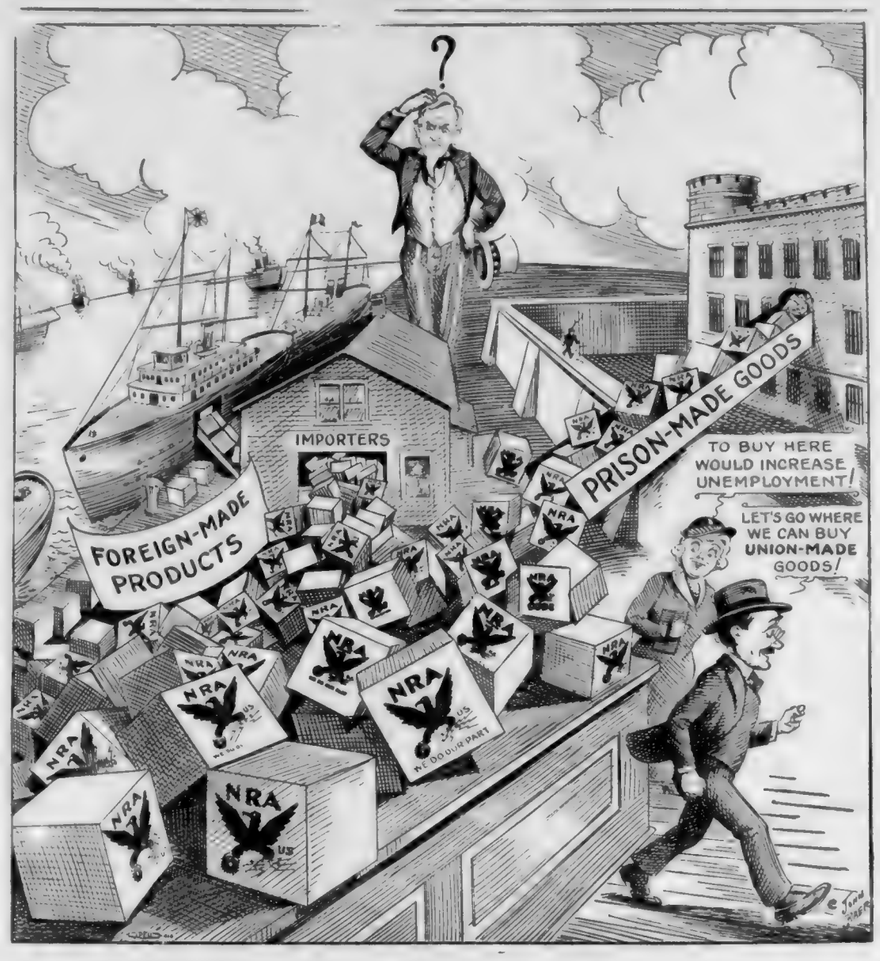
"These six had been active—more active than others in the boarding room—in the picketing of the mill during the general strike, and had spent much time with the relief squad at its station across the street. Hall had been the representative of the boarding room for purposes of collective bargaining for two years, and Anderson had attended conferences with him. On one occasion during the general strike the president of the mill had taken these two severely to task, and had admonished them in no uncertain terms against agitating the strike among the mill's employes.

"The basis of this admonition, the president of the company testified, was the fact that there had been six strikes at the plant in two years, and all of them started in the boarding room. It further appeared that the boarders went out, during the general strike, on the day before the extension of the call to hosiery workers was effective."

WINS REVERSAL OF CONVICTION

Cleveland. — Alvanley Johnson, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has won a reversal of his conviction of having misapplied funds of the defunct Standard Trust company, of which he was board chairman.

GETTING UNION LABEL CONSCIOUS



BIG FOUR DANGLE BAIT OF HIGHLY PAID JOBS BEFORE "GOOD" TEACHERS

Poorly Paid Instructors Given to Understand Taking of "Right Attitude" Toward Big Tobacco Companies Offers Best Chance of Getting Ahead in World.

Washington, D. C.—The dominating industry of any region always tries to control its schools, and usually with some measure of success. If teachers can be induced to "take the ripht attitude" toward Big Business, most of the children will grow up with a pro-company bias, and not even know it. The Big Four tobacco companies have dominated the schools of their districts to an uncommon degree, and for a simple reason. The Big Four have gigantic fortunes, concentrated in comparatively small cities, where other business interests are puny by comparison.

The three largest of the Big Four have used somewhat different tactics in having their way with the schools. Liggett & Myers, for instance, hold the hope of reward before the teachers of that community, and usually keep the club of punishment for offending the company in the background. Observe the following:

C. W. Toms, now president of Liggett & Myers, was for some years superintendent of schools at Durham, N. C., where the great L. & M. plant is located. He went from the schools to the tobacco plant and became superintendent of the factory. After a time, he was made vice president, and taken to headquarters in New York. In 1928 he was made president of the company, and remains so still. His salary for the next five years was as follows:

1928	$234,442
1929	270,671
1930	286,162
1931	86,956
1932	149,059

The average for the period is $208,450 a year. By way of contrast, the salary of the superintendent of Durham's schools last year was $3,850.

Fat Bonus for Toms.

This, of itself, is enough to make an ambitious school teacher look longingly toward the tobacco factory. But this is not all. It isn't half. Mr. Toms gets a bonus in addition to his salary.

The amount of bonus which Mr. Toms actually received is not a matter of public record. But the profits on which that bonus is based and the plan adopted when Liggett & Myers was split off from the tobacco trust in 1911 are public records, and quite easy to follow with a pencil and paper.

The plan adopted by the company decreed that ten per cent of all net profits each year above those made by the same properties in 1910—the last year before the split—should go into a bonus fund. The net profits of Liggett & Myers for the years beginning with 1928, when Mr. Toms became president, are as follows:

1928	$19,409,000
1929	22,017,000
1930	24,002,000
1931	23,121,000
1932	23,075,000
1933	16,731,000
1934	20,087,000
Total	$148,442,000

These are the company's net profits for the seven years that Mr. Toms has been president. Of this, $4,553,000 had to be set aside each year for that is the net profit cleared in 1910. For the seven years, it would amount to $31,871,000. Subtract this from the total net profits of the period, and you have left $116,571,000.

Prize Compels Obedience.

Ten per cent of this last sum, or $11,657,100, goes into the bonus fund. Under the Liggett & Myers plan, one-quarter of the bonus goes to the president of the company, and the other three-quarters are divided equally between the five vice presidents. Therefore, under this plan, Mr. Toms got—or should have got—$2,915,520 in seven years. The payments, of course, were not absolutely regular; but they would average up at $416,360 a year of bonus, or, to use a more common term, $416,360 a year of "gravy."

A corporation which hangs up a prize like that before the eyes of educators gets respectful, not to say obedient attention. Moreover, W. D. Carmichael succeeded Toms as superintendent of Durham schools; and followed on his predecessor's road. From superintendent of the schools, he became superintendent of the tobacco factory; then vice president; and if he has the long-lived endurance which his Scotch name implies, he may become president of the company.

Pays to Please Big Four.

Besides these two shining lights of the way to get promoted, a considerable number of teachers have gone to better-paid jobs in the service of the tobacco company. Does any radical dare to suggest to the pupils of Durham that Liggett & Myers is anything less than perfect? Not so you could notice it. In fact, it would be highly appropriate if Mr. Toms should come to the next teachers' meeting, and indulge in song, thus:

"Now, teachers all, be advised by me!
If you wish to climb to the top of the tree,
If your minds aren't fettered to the public school,
Be careful to be guided by this Golden Rule—
Please the Big Four boss, whoever he may be,
And you all may have a taste of the fat gra-vee!"

Cotton Groups Prepare For Code Revision

At a meeting with the textile planning committee, the cotton textile code authority committee offered to submit to the national industrial recovery board a broad program looking toward a solution of the acute problems of the industry.

The three members of NIRB who are members of the textile planning committee promised to bring the program before the full membership of the board at once. Quick action was urged on the code committee because of its presentation of the situation confronting the industry.

This conference is regarded as the preliminary step being taken by the cotton textile interests for an immediate and sweeping revision of the code for their industry. Private conferences looking to this end have been in progress for sometime, and the matter has reached the stage where the mill owners and mill interests are ready to enter into initial conversations with the officials of NIRB and other interested agencies in Washington.

Seek 100 Per Cent Union Throughout New Hampshire Mills

Manchester, N. H.—Quietly, but thoroughly, General Organizers William Green and Horace Brouillette are canvassing the state to make the United Textile Workers 100 per cent strong in all mill centers. The New Hampshire workers, who were among the first to adopt the educational methods of increasing membership, are attempting to set up a model for other localities.

Hearings to Start On Metcalf Charges

Providence, R. I.—With the national textile relation board ready to conduct public hearings on discrimination complaints of workers of the Oakland and Mohegan mills, Senator Jesse H. Metcalf finds his company the object of the greatest organization campaign ever conducted in this district.

Here's to the girls and their well-dressed ways,
Though they look their best on windy days.

Hosiery Leader Cites Importance Of Trained Members

New York, March 13.—"Education in all its forms must be made part of the life of every labor union," declared Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, in an address at the annual luncheon held here by the friends of the Brookwood Labor college, of Katonah, N. Y.

Rieve stressed the need for workers' education in the struggle to build a stronger labor movement in this country. Rieve's speech, in part, follows:

"Any union that is worth its salt today is looking for new leaders, for more organizers and for people who can do things either as paid or unpaid workers in the ranks of labor. And there is an alarming scarcity of good material for leadership in every labor organization. Can workers' education help in this crisis? I am willing to let anyone help build a stronger and better labor movement and am willing to do what I can to further all sound workers' education activities, if there is the slightest hope that out of our labor colleges and classes can come some good material with which to create a finer movement in this country.

"We must never lose sight of the fact that workers' education has been developed to a far greater extent in European movements than was ever dreamed of here—and yet—Germany and Austria went fascist. We here in America have our special problems. Public education is more elaborate and costly than it is abroad. Workers in America have a great amount of information. The trouble is, however, they know so much they seem not to be able to think—and especially to think about the social problems confronting us.

"American trade unionists are like most Americans—they can be stampeded by spiel binders or taken over by racketeers — just because they haven't learned to face facts and analyze the things they see around them. The labor movement today faces a new tide of reaction. Will the newly-organized members stay with the movement if unions are forced to take a backward step? This, I believe, depends largely on the manner in which we conduct our unions.

"I do not propose to stop in the middle of a fight to hold classes nor should we take our good young strike leaders and ship them off to college. But we must make education in all its forms part of the daily life of the union.

"We must create a better labor press; our movement must learn to be effective in politics. Our regular union meetings must be so conducted as to help develop and inspire men and women and not tire them out and leave our best people disgusted and weary. When we find good men and women who have demonstrated their ability and who can be depended upon to stay in the movement, then we can send them to college or school for special training.

"We need a better rank and file and we need better leaders and more of them. Can we get both at the same time? I don't know how this should be done, but I say that is what we must do if our labor movement is to grow quickly enough and become strong enough to save this country from falling prey to some Hitler from the backwoods."

Chattanooga Label League

Regular meeting of the Chattanooga Label league has been postponed to March 29, and will be held at the labor hall at 7:30 p.m. This is done so that members may attend the labor institute which will be in session at the time of the regular meeting of the label league.

Delegates from local unions, and the wives and husbands of union members are invited to join in the work of the league. It was reported that a grocery has ordered a carload of union-made flour, and the information is being checked on so that it may be made public.

Officers of the league are as follows: Miss Ina Green, president; Mrs. Milton McCafferty, vice-president; Miss Virginia Munsey, recorder; Dr. Walter Simon, secretary-treasurer; T. F. Travis, doorkeeper; E. E. Crosby, Lethea Schauffner and F. J. Rickard, trustees. Mrs. T. R. Cuthbert has been named chairman of the label committee.

PETITIONS POUR INTO CONGRESS URGING PASSAGE

Avalanche of Messages Come from Unions of Nations Asking Support of Measure.

From the four corners of the country workers in the textile industry have poured requests in to their senators and congressmen in Washington to give support to, and vote for the Wagner industrial disputes bill. This all-important measure would broaden the power of existing labor adjustment boards, and pave the way for a still more orderly and constructive mode of dealing with the industrial relations of employers and employes in the future.

Employers of the nation, whose conception of industrial relations is that the interests of their workers shall be left solely to their tender mercies, and whose resistance to labor unions is traditional, are almost a unit against this measure. They are mobilizing their forces for its defeat. If its defeat is accomplished, they expect to see the passing of all semblance of Section 7-A, covering rights of collective bargaining, in the present national recovery act.

Senator Wagner, of New York, has drafted this bill in close consultation with Chairman Francis Biddle, of the national labor board. And Chairman Biddle has added his voice in urging its passage. He said:

"Passage of the Wagner labor disputes bill is vital to the continuance of the NRA. While the bill would not provide complete protection for labor, it would be an adequate start for collective bargaining and a basis for effective usefulness of the labor board."

Workers Are Unprotected.

Chairman Biddle cited a recent ruling of his board that Section 7-A does not apply to uncoded industries as "one of the most important reasons for the Wagner bill."

He said this means that as things now stand, workers are protected by 7-A only if employers wish them to be.

Asked what the board could do if the Wagner bill does not pass, Biddle said, "Sure, we can go home."

He said enforcement of the present law "has completely broken down where it has required court action to carry out the board's orders."

Here are a few of the letters that have been sent by various unions to their members in congress urging support of this measure:

Members of Local Union 2129, at Marietta, Pa., to Senators Guffey and Davis of that state—"The future welfare of many workers depend on your vote for the Wagner bill. Please give it your fullest support. We urge that you support and vote for the McCarran amendment to the public works relief bill."

Local Union 2143, of Columbia, Pa., to the same senators: "This union, with a membership of 1,100, representing 80 per cent of the silk workers of this locality, urge your wholehearted support of the Wagner bill. We feel that since Pennsylvania is an industrial state, we should have this bill passed, so that labor disputes can be settled more satisfactorily to all parties concerned. Also, your attention is called to the McCarran amendment to the public works relief bill, providing for the maintenance of the prevailing rates of pay. We feel that these rates of pay should remain as they are, for if they are lowered, it will have effect upon all rates of pay in this vicinity."

The Central District Council of the United Textile Workers of America of North Carolina to Senator Bailey, of that state: "We respectfully and urgently request that you use your influence, support and vote for the Wagner bill."

7-A DEFIED BY EMPLOYERS; NEW LEGISLATION IMPERATIVE TO PROTECT RIGHTS, SENATOR DECLARES.

Washington.—Opening the fight for the Wagner labor disputes bill, Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, author of the bill, urged enactment of the measure as a means of curbing "the rising tide of industrial discontent."

Senator Wagner was the first of a number of witnesses before the sen-

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
816 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council
T. R. CUTHBERT.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1914, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1935.

Is Labor Awakening to Its Power?

The recent elections Tuesday have demonstrated that labor can enter into politics and protect its welfare any time it makes up its mind to do so. The power issue was put over simply because the working people rolled up its sleeves and voted.

In city and county politics labor has always been forced to select from the field of candidates the ones that were most favorable to its interests. That procedure, while partially effective, has never been entirely satisfactory. The other method we have had to use was mainly to beat some enemy. In this line of endeavor we have been successful in beating almost any candidate against whom our dislike was directed.

Simply to beat an enemy is not enough. It is not sensible and it is not constructive. Yet, up until now, labor has never achieved that cohesiveness in voting that enabled us to pick out an active trades unionist and elect him. There has been too much individualism in our politics. Leaders in the movement have sometimes been parceled out for minor jobs by the politicians, and their allegiance to that politician have prevented labor from giving undiverted allegiance to a labor candidate.

Labor came to its senses this time. Without exception labor put Bob Cooke first. Political line-ups were forgotten. Bob Cooke was elected.

In this election we were not yet all qualified to vote. If every union man had paid his poll tax, Cooke would have received at least 15,000 votes. Until the poll tax requirement is abolished, labor simply must get poll tax conscious.

The bond issue did not require a poll tax to vote, and the total vote in that election was much more representative of the entire citizenship of this city.

We must abolish the poll tax as a requirement for voting. In this way political machines will be harder to be controlled by the bosses, and the working people will be able to take part in their government without a two-dollar bill.

What Next!

A mechanical cotton picker for which remarkable work is claimed was recently tested in Missippi. The inventors announced that it picked more than 8,000 pounds of seed cotton in seven and a half hours. They said it will cover an acre an hour and do the work of from 50 to 100 persons. If the machine is successful, it is expected to revolutionize cotton raising.

Helen—And you sat beside a post at the picture show last night?

Mildred—Yes, he didn't even try to hold my hand.

"Pains Gone," Says Lady, After She Had Taken CARDUI

In describing how her health improved after she had taken Cardui, Mrs. Ralph R. Courtney, of Wytheville, Va., said: "I was run-down and suffered from pain in my side. I wanted to feel well and get rid of the pain in my side, so I sent for Cardui and began taking it. By the time I had taken three bottles of Cardui, I was feeling much better. The pains had gone. I am very glad to recommend Cardui to other young women." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.
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Why We Help

The labor press of America is asked by the Tobacco Workers' International Union to join the fight to save the 10-cent cigarette.

There could be but one answer: We join.

Until the cigarette tax is equalized to be fair to the 10-cent cigarette, the labor press will fight on for that purpose.

The 10-cent cigarette is always a union-made product.

The Big Four, top heavy with fabulously swollen profits, makes no 10-cent cigarettes. The Big Four, fat with profits that have rolled in during all the long years of hunger and depression, wants the present unjust tax to remain. The Big Four want the 10-cent cigarette killed; they want ALL competition killed.

Labor wants justice for the dime cigarette. The labor press wants justice for the dime cigarette.

What Labor Wants

In an address at the Town Hall Meeting in Washington, D. C., a forum for the consideration of questions of public interest, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, discussed in detail the objectives whose achievement motivates the organized labor movement of the United States. In concluding his address, Mr. Green gave the following summary of these objectives:

"The keystone in labor's program at all times is the right to organize and bargain collectively. It asks recognition and acceptance of this right by employers and protection by the government against violation or invasion of this right.

"It asks the right to representation and participation in agencies and decisions where issues which affect its interests and welfare are determined.

"It asks that society make provisions for those to whom an opportunity to earn a living is denied and for those who have lived beyond the productive period.

"It asks that all work, both public and private, be kept on a self-respecting basis so that no one shall be forced down to pauper standards of life and work.

"It asks that educational opportunities be made freely available to all and designed to meet the needs of all.

"It wants child labor abolished permanently and wage standards commensurate with the requirements of the American standard of living established and maintained.

"It insists that cultural and recreational opportunities be created in all civic centers so that leisure gained as a result of technical improvement may be made as available and profitable to the individual and the nation as are the hours utilized in earning wages in mills, mines and factories.

"It believes that the way to democratic living is to extend privileges and rights to the underprivileged—the great masses of wage earners and small-salaried workers.

"It believes it is not only possible but highly desirable for men to work together for common betterment and that men would prefer to compete with each other in giving service rather than in gaining control over other men's li es.

"This faith gives labor courage to ,.in in the common effort to develop the agencies and the practices of a new age,"

All of these objectives harmonized with "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," stressed by the Declaration of Independence as the "unalienable rights of all men." Nevertheless, subversive organizations of business men, like the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers, bitterly oppose their realization.

A Labor Charter of Liberty

The preamble to the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, now before the Senate committee on education and labor and the House labor committee, stresses the right of workers "to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing" as the basic plank in the platform for economic liberty of the wealth producers and declares the realization of that right to be the public policy of the United States.

Asserting that the major purpose of the bill is to promote equality of bargaining power between employers and employes,t to diminish the causes of labor disputes and to create a national labor relations board, the declaration of policy says:

"Equality of bargaining power between employers and employes is not attained when the organization of employers in the corporate and other forms of ownership association is not balanced by the free exercise by employes of the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

"Experience has proved that in the absence of such equality the resultant failure to maintain equilibrium between the rate of wages and the rate of industrial expansion impairs economic stability and aggravates recurrent depressions, with consequent detriment to the general welfare and to the free flow of commerce.

"Denials of the right to bargain collectively lead also to strikes and other manifestations of economic strife, which create further obstacles to the free flow of commerce.

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to remove obstructions to the free flow of commerce and to provide for the general welfare by encouraging the practice of collective bargaining, and by protecting the exercise by the worker of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of his employment or other mutual aid or protection."

This declaration of policy of Senator Wagner's bill may accurately be called a labor charter of liberty. Organized labor expects that the text of the bill which is designed to give validity to the declaration of policy will pass both houses of Congress without amendments designed to weaken any of its provisions.

Foreign Encroachments Menace American Mills

Japanese encroachment upon the textile markets of the world, including the markets in the United States, is causing the gravest concern in textile circles. Japanese inroads on the American market have reached the point of more than 1,000,000 square yards a month, with an alarming rate of increase. The situation is not confined to American markets, nor is it confined to Japanese production. It is a world-wide situation, with India, Russia and Brazil entering into the matter almost as fully as does the industry in Japana.

This competitive condition is coming up for the most thorough consideration in the hearings relative to a renewal of the cotton textile code. Suggestions and proposals for meeting it will be put forward by various men in the industry. It is one of the sternest of the problems facing the commerce of the country.

Textile interests want something done about it—now that they have belatedly awakened to the danger at theird oors. No one has a very clear view of what should be done. But it is admitted that the well-being of both textile mill owners and the textile mill workers are intimately bound up in the matter and in the solution that may be attempted.

Cotton textiles today are the center of one of the titanic struggles of modern times. Old channels of distribution of three-quarters of a century duration are giving away before the wage of products of Russian, Indian, Japanese and Brazilian mills. Operating on low wage scales and with depreciated currencies, they are challenging the old established textile centers of America, England and Germany.

Oriental Mills Busy.

There are idle mills in these centers—closed by effects of the business depression, but there are no idle mills in Russia, India, Japan and Brazil. Twenty-two years ago England had 55,650,000 spindles; the United States was second with 32,150,000, and Germany was third with 11,200,000. Russia had 7,668,000, India had 6,000,000, Japan had 2,300,000, and China had 2,000,000.

Today England has lost 10,000,000 of her spindles; the United States has lost 1,200,000, and Germany has lost 1,000,000. Russia has climbed to 9,800,000, India has 9,600,000, Japan has 9,115,000. Behind the rise of the textile industry in Japan is a carefully perfected plan of high-pressure salesmanship. Its agents are encircling the globe in exhibiting the Japanese products; they are cutting into the markets which in other years have been held exclusively by English, American and German products.

Last October Francis J. Gorman put forward a proposal to the textile mill owners of the nation to join with the United Textile Workers of America and their workers in a joint study of methods to hold the American position in the world market, and as far as possible, to regain markets that had been lost.

For the most part Gorman's proposal went unheeded. A few farsighted and clear-visioned mill owners with a comprehensive grasp of changing world conditions in textiles communicated with him and expressed a desire to join in a long-range study of the textile situation and for the preservation and further development of the American position abroad.

Industry Stands Idle.

But a majority of mill owners, north and south, stood silent, although the threat facing American textiles from world competition was manifest even to the most casual bystander. Today it has a plaintive echo in the appeal of Gov. Curley, of Massachusetts, to New England to join hands to save its textile activity.

The Cotton Textile institute, which of its own initiative should have launched such a study long ago and energetically crystallized the nation's viewpoint to the danger at hand, stood mute in its traditional inertia.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Just why it should take the American wage-earners so long to become aware of the value and necessity of radio is one of those big mysteries which probably is no use trying to solve.

Radio is the fastest means of communication. There is no "blanket" that can match it. There is no such general listening to any other voice.

Yet organized American workers seem to regard radio as belonging to "the other fellow" with nothing to be done about it.

Radio is a costly agency, for one person to own, or to buy.

But radio isn't costly, for a million.

As a whole and in the main, American wage-earners think too little of telling their story—that's what propaganda really is—telling the story.

Mostly, the telling of labor's story is in the other fellow's hands today—his radio and his newspapers.

* * *

If the labor press could be sufficiently supported, that would be enough, as far as labor itself is concerned.

The labor press is as good as its readers allow it to be. When they take a more live and intelligence interest in their weekly press, it will be stronger and better.

As it is, no other nation has anything half s good as the American labor press, weekly and monthly.

The past year has seen a real growth in the labor press—better papers and many new papers.

But, with few exceptions, they still are not supported as they ought to be. Where there is real support a good job is done.

* * *

But there is not a daily newspaper for labor in the whole nation. There is not a publication that speaks for labor and that at the same time has any considerable following outside the ranks of organized labor. A commercial firm that did no more to convince strangers of the virtue of its product would go out of business in a hurry.

The American labor movement has never been "sold" to the general public and the daily press abounds in misunderstandings and misrepresentations, not all of which are the fault of those who own the daily papers of the nation.

Labor men shout "prejudice" and of course there is prejudice. Why not? There is prejudice among plenty of wage-earners who honestly do not know why unions exist, what they do or what they seek to do.

There is only one way in the world to remove prejudice and that is to earn the confidence of those who have prejudice and to tell them the facts repeatedly. Nobody ever learns about facts unless those facts are placed where he can hear or see them. That doing such things costs money is no answer.

* * *

Not to do these things costs progress, or costs a longer period of exploitation, whichever way anyone cares to put it. This is isn't scolding. It is merely a way of discussing a great problem. There are plenty of obstacles. There are plenty of other things to consume time and money. But every other task is made easier by creation of general understanding. Of course further development of channels of education will be made easier by better support for the existing labor press. That, then, is the first job. It ought to be an easy job—but no job is an easy job until there is created a determination to do the job. What would happen if every local union in America named a standing committee of able and determined men and women for this primary job? The answer—is it too good to be true? Who knows?

Oil Labor Board Gets New Powers

Washington. — Administrator Ickes has granted new powers to arbitrate labor controversies in the oil industry to the petroleum labor policy board.

The board, he ordered, can, on its own motion or on complaint of any party, inquire into alleged violation of Section 7-A.

The board may, he said, act as a committee of voluntary arbitration, or mediate in any dispute between employers and employes in the petroleum industry.

The board also was authorized to conduct secret ballot elections to determine collective bargaining desires of oil company employes.

Ickes also confirmed re-appointment of Chairman George W. Stocking, John A. Lapp and James Mullenbach as board members.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does labor favor abandonment of the national industrial recovery act?

A.—No. President Green, of the A. F. of L., recently declared economic, social and industrial conditions were so serious as to call for enactment of a new recovery law as soon as possible.

* * *

Q.—Have industrial accidents taken a larger toll of deaths and injuries in this country than war?

A.—Edison L. Powers, in his book, "Is It Safe to Work?" says: "Since our country became an independent nation, fifteen times as many persons have been killed or injured in industry alone as have been lost in the nation's battles."

Wisdom

We should be eternally vigilant against attempts to check the expression of opinions that we loathe.—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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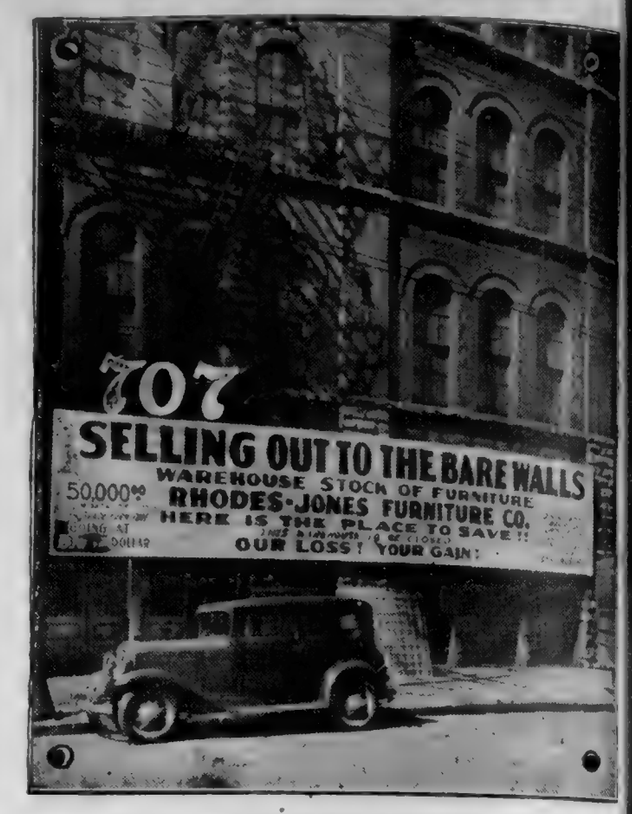

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$ 10.00	3-Pc. Davenette Suite	$ 2.98
	40-Pound Refrigerators	$ 2.98
	Boudoir Chair	$1.98
	Card Table	49c
	Coffee Table	$1.79
	End Table	79c
	Console Table	98c
	Magazine Rack	49c
	Cedar Chest	$3.95
	Floor Lamp	79c
	$5.00 Occasional Chairs	$2.95
	$15.00 Lounge Chair and Ottoman	$7.50
	Wood Beds	$5.95
	Foot Stools	49c
	$29.50 Kitchen Cabinets	$15.75
	$1.75 Console Mirror	69c
	$21.50 Day Bed, complete	$12.95
	$6.50 Hand Decorated Fire Screen	$3.95
	$39.50 Secretary	$19.95
	$49.00 3-Piece Bedroom Suitet	$29.95

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BIG UNION DRIVE IN NEW ENGLAND BRINGS RESULTS

Air Mass Meetings and Social Gatherings Used by Leaders to Recruit Ranks.

Fall River, Mass.—Over the air, in mass meeting and from the rostrums in community halls, the United Textile Workers of America, under the direction of Vice-President Horace A. Riviere, is conducting one of the most extensive educational campaigns in the history of the labor movement in Massachusetts.

Thousands have been converted to cause of industrial improvement. The true meaning of a true message is being accepted.

A record crowd is expected to tax the capacity of the municipal auditorium at Webster, Mass., Sunday, at 2 p.m., when Vice-President Riviere brings the union's latest message to thousands of the workers in the district where recently a successful campaign of readjustment has been completed.

Many New Members.

In this city, through eastern Massachusetts and in Lowell, and neighboring mill centers, scores of meetings have been held during the past few weeks and as a result an unprecedented number of new members have been added to the ranks, the union records show.

Eight hundred and seventy-seven carpet workers in Worcester no longer march alone in their movement for industrial betterment They have accepted the challenge of the manufacturers and sought admittance to the U. T. W. of A. Soon a charter will be in the hands of the officials of the local, which long boasted of its independence from any international union.

Believing that "all work and no play makes Johnny a dull boy," Vice-President Riviere has used social gatherings to advantage. In Lowell, between the strains of jazz and concert music, President Thomas F. McMahon and Vice-President Riviere provided the educational features at recent gatherings of union workers. The social was a success and the "musically coated" information was absorbed.

Radio Brings Results.

Twice weekly the gospel of the United Textile Workers of America is preached from two Massachusetts radio stations. The voice of John Malloy is heard from Station WLLH at Lowell at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and at the same hour the air carries the voice of George Cottell, of Fall River, from Station WSAR.

The addresses are selected with great care and arranged so that the textile operatives will be familiarized with every move to improve or defeat the purposes of their campaigns for economic improvement.

The radio pleas for unity of action are already bearing fruit. In a recent address over the ether waves, General Organizer Cottell declared:

"First, to the manufacturers in Fall River: Are you going to bury the hatchet, take off your coat and go to 'bat' with us to correct conditions?

"To the officials and members of the American Federation of Textile Operatives: Are you going to give us your advice and counsel, and are you going to lend your undivided support, morally and financially, in assisting in revising the textile codes to eliminate the stretch-out, provide shorter hours, equalization of wages in the north and south, and the establishment of differentials in salaries for skilled, semi-skilled and non-skilled workers?

"And last, to the non-union workers: Are you going to join this great army and pay your proportionate share of the cost to make this program a success, or do you intend to continue to be a free passenger on the wagon, accepting all the benefits in shorter hours and higher wages, made possible by the united efforts of fellow workmen, without giving anything in return?"

Mellon Millions to Pay Big Damages Under Court Decision

Washington, D. C.—For the first time in the memory of high finance, the Mellon millions have taken a knockout blow in a big legal battle. A federal jury at Hartford, Conn., the other day found the Mellon-dominated Aluminum Company of America liable to the Baush Machine Tool company for damages to the sum of $956,300.

Since this verdict was also a finding that the aluminum company had been guilty of monopolistic practices, it is liable under the anti-trust laws to three times the actual damages found by the jury. Federal District Judge Howe promptly assessed the total bill against the aluminum company at $2,868,000. Also, he declared, that the Mellon concern would have to pay the attorney's fees of the Baush company, which is also provided by law. Those fees have not been filed at the present writing; but no one expects them to be light.

Of course the aluminum company will demand a return match before the federal circuit court. But for the moment, at least, the verdict is a knockout. The jury found, in substance, that the aluminum company monopolized interstate trade in crude aluminum, and "squeezed" its competitors in manufactured aluminum wares by holding up illegally the price of the raw metal.

Almost at the same time, the government suit to recover several million dollars from Andrew M. Mellon for evading income taxes moved into a new phase. Hitherto, the government has been contending—and the department of justice thinks it has proved—that Mr. Mellon concealed his profits of 1931 by manipulating his securities through a flock of holding companies. The other claim, which came up last week, is that in 1931 Mr. Mellon concealed his profits from the sale of the McClintic-Marshall Construction company to Bethlehem Steel.

This company had only four stockholders. H. H. McClintic and Charles D. Marshall had built it up. It made the gates for the Panama canal, losing $2,000,000 on the work, but constructing the gates so well not a drop of water seeped through. But Andrew Mellon and his brother R. M. Mellon owned 60 per cent of the stock of McClintic-Marshall when the Bethlehem took it over.

The Mellons claim that their profits on this transaction were "only" $21,000,000. The government claims that those profits were $65,000,000; and furthermore, that this profit came from a cash investment of $250,000. The McClintic-Marshall is known to have paid $8,000,000 in dividends to their quartet of stockholders prior to the sale.

RELIEF ADMINISTRATION REOPENS OVERALL PLANT

Gadsden, Ala.—The United Overall company's plant here, which recently reopened, has booked an order for 240,000 pairs of overalls to be furnished the Alabama relief administration to families on the relief rolls. One hundred and twenty-five operatives who have been out of work two years have been given work. The plant has been rented to the relief administration and the cloth furnished by the surplus relief corporation. The cost of manufacture is said to be less than 25 cents for each garment. The garments are to be given relief workers on certain projects as compensation. Families needing work clothing and who are placed on rural rehabilitation projects will be furnished what they need and it will be paid for out of their farm income.

LABOR INSTITUTE SPEAKERS.

Durham, N. C.—Four addresses by well-known persons are scheduled for the three-day session of the state vocational labor institute which opens here March 15. "Social Security and Industrial Relations" will be the general theme before the institute. It will be discussed by Benjamin Geer, president of Furman university; Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America; Sidney Hillman, a member of the labor advisory board of the national industrial recovery administration, and George Googe, southern field representative of the American Federation of Labor.

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Don't hesitate a minute about these suits! They are packed with Style, Quality, Service and Value. Fine worsteds, twist, tweeds and many other new fabrics—hand-made in the latest 1935 Spring styles; new shirred back sports. Smart single and double-breasteds.

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$12.50
Values that know no equal. Well-tailored for men and young men; of all-wool worsteds, in a large variety of new Spring colors and styles!

A REPEAT-VALUE SALE! MONEY IN YOUR POCKET IF YOU TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS SALE!
New Spring FELT HATS
They're samples of better quality hats in this season's newest Spring styles. Small snap brims for young men, medium and large brims for men of all builds; in all shades of gray, tan, brown and new blue tones. Sizes 6¾ to 7½.
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In Union there is strength
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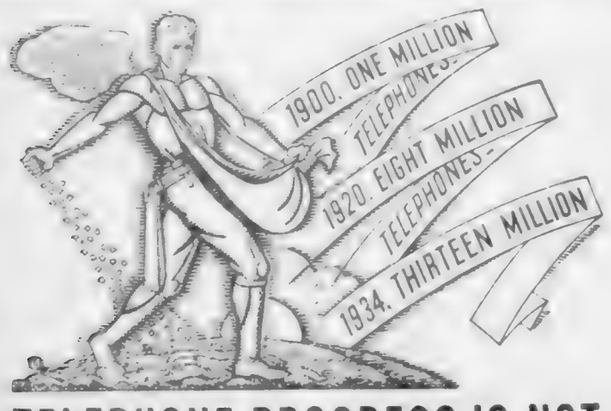

TELEPHONE PROGRESS IS NOT AN ACCIDENT...

In your lifetime, there have been many changes in the telephone system. The telephone was born in the United States, and here it has reached its greatest perfection.

You have watched the open wire pole lines dwindle, as wires have gone into protective cables.

The number of Bell System telephones has grown steadily: 1900, one million; 1910, four millions; 1920, eight millions; 1934, thirteen millions.

Long distance lines have spread from city to city, and in recent years radio telephone circuits have brought the world to your telephone door.

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And despite this growth and added complexity, the cost of the service has been kept low.

Such progress is not an accident. It is because telephone workers are trained and capable—engineering, research, plant, commercial, executive, traffic—and because they have in them the desire to serve in keeping with their expressed aim: "The most service to the public and the best, at the least cost consistent with financial safety."

L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager

SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co.
INCORPORATED

MORE ABOUT INSTITUTE

(Continued from First Page)

will take for his subject "The Part of Organized Labor." Mr. E. B. Shultz, of the TVA, will take "The Part of the Consumer," and Mr. John Ferris, also of TVA, will discuss "The Part of Industry."

"The Part of Political Action by Labor," led by Dr. Frank Prescott, of the University of Chattanooga, should be of peculiar interest to labor members of the institute at this time. Prof. Lionel Silverman, of the University of Chattanooga economics department, will talk on "The Part of Workers' Education."

Saturday night, beginning at 7:30, Mr. Epstein will resume the lead once more in "Implications of the Social Security Problem." Spencer Miller, Jr., will close the two-day session with "Summary of the Institute and Recommendations for a Labor School."

The entire institute is brought here by Central Body with the idea in mind to afford education along labor problems to our new membership as well as the "old-timers." The committee in charge has shown by the comprehensive program drawn up that they have given much thought and a great deal of effort in performing the duty entrusted to them. They express the wish that every one in the labor movement will avail themselves of the opportunity to enlarge their field of thought anw become better trades unionists.

CODE RAISED STEEL PAY

Washington.—NRA reports the annual rate of steel workers' earning $100,000,000 higher than they would have been on a pre-code basis, in an analysis of wage and hours trends in the steel industry. Statistics collected by the code authority show that shorter hours and wage increases under the code have maintained earnings and employment through a period of depressed production, and that workers have shared the benefits of rising production and higher prices, NRA says.

MORE ABOUT WAGNER BILL

(Continued from First Page)

ate committee on education and labor. Witnesses scheduled to appear before the committee in support of the bill include William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, which is giving the measure determined backing.

Wagner made the following points:

1. He declared Section 7-A had been flaunted with injustice to employes, and the law should be clarified by passage of his measure.

2. He explained that the only type of union outlawed by his bill is the company dominated union.

3. He said the majority rule for employe representation is carried in his bill and defended it as the only orderly process for collective bargainin.

4. He asserted that the NLRB suffers from inadequate enforcement powers and should be made the supreme administrative agency.

5. He cited supreme court precedents in defending the constitutionality of his bill and criticized the recent Weirton decision.

The new Wagner bill would:

1. Re-enact Section 7-A in clarified form and make it of general application rather than affecting merely codified industries.

2. Outlaw company-dominated unions.

3. Establish majority rule for employe representation.

4. Make the labor relations board permanent.

5. Give the board power of final administrative interpretation of the law.

Describing how the national labor relations board and other labor boards had been hampered in efforts to obtain enforcement of Section 7-A of the recovery act, Wagner said that of sixty-eight rulings by the national board, forty-three had not been obeyed. Twenty-one have been sent to the NRA for action to remove the Blue Eagle, and of the nineteen cases sent to the department of justice one was taken into court.

Courts Block Elections.

Attempts by the labor board to hold elections, Wagner explained, have been held up by employers asking that the election orders be reviewed in the courts. As a result, he said, the board has been able to hold but two elections out of eight ordered.

When the steel code was renewed last summer and Resolution No. 44 was enacted, assuring for the employes elections of spokesmen for collective bargaining, it was expected that prompt action would be taken to carry out this guarantee, Senator Wagner continued. Instead, the national steel labor board has been unable to hold a single election it had recommended.

Too Many Boards, He Says.

Turning to the confusion existing in the handling of labor complaints, the New Yorker declared that Section 7-A had been "emasculated" by several factors, principally the fact that there were thirteen labor boards, exclusive of the national labor board, delegated to handle such cases. In addition, 103 codes had provision for creation of industrial boards, he said.

To have several hundred boards handling Section 7-A cases, Wagner argued, would lead to hopeless confusion. One board, the national labor relations board, created as a separate and independent body, should have that power, he said.

Clarification Urged.

Senator Wagner emphasized that Section 7-A had been flaunted by employers and that the time had come to clarify it. He would re-enact the labor section of the recovery act and give to it general application, rather than limiting it as at present to codified industries.

Defending "majority rule" for employes as well as for employers, Wagner remarked that the National Association of Manufacturers, in its platform for American industry, adopted on Dec. 5 and 6, had declared that trade practices submitted by the majority of an industry should be binding on all units. He added: "Yet the employers say that the workers should not have the right of majority rule."

Majority Rule Not New.

In this connection Wagner pointed out that majority rule was provided for in the president's executive order to the national labor board, dated Feb. 1, 1934, and that Public Resolution No. 44 envisaged majority rule.

He emphasized that the principle of majority rule had been embodied repeatedly in laws of congress, that it had been applied for the war labor board and the railway labor board and that it was followed in business and in public affairs.

FEDERAL RELIEF ROLLS AT RECORD HIGH FIGURE

Washington.—Federal relief rolls have topped the 22,000,000 mark, an all time peak.

Costs of supplying 5,400,000 families averaging four persons to the group, and 775,000 individuals—a total of 22,350,000 needy—with food and clothing reached $5,000,000 a day. Administrator Hopkins has $20,200,000 on hand to care for one-sixth the national population after March 15.

WESTERN UNION COMPANY IS EXPOSED AS ANTI-UNION

PUPPET LABOR ORGANIZATION SUCCEEDS IN BLOCKING CODE

Betrays Workers' Interests by "Agreeing" to Reduction in Pay and Increase in Hours Over Proposal of Telegraph Companies—Postal Stands Firm for 40 Hours With 45 Hours' Pay.

Washington.—The company union of the Western Union Telegraph company has succeeded in blocking the telegraph communications code by advocating a cut in wages and an increase in hours over that proposed by the telegraph companies.

On Jan. 31, after nearly two years of stalling, the Western Union and Postal finally agreed to submit a revised code. It provided for a 40-hour week with approximately 45 hours' pay. Included in the proposal were many other clauses not at all acceptable to labor, as represented by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, but on the whole the code was a long step forward.

On Feb. 16 the Western Union announced that its company union, the Association of Western Union Employes, had "agreed" to a 43-hour week with 43 hours' pay, and, therefore, the Western Union was now proposing those amendments to the first proposal. Postal is understood to have refused to join with this backward step, and is standing pat on 40 hours with 45 hours' pay, although Postal is the weakest of the two companies financially.

Powers Make Protest.

International President Frank B. Powers, of the C. T. U. of N. A., sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Perkins, William Green and Sidney Hillman:

"As representative Postal and Western Union employes affiliated with or designating Commercial Telegraphers' union as spokesman I vigorously protest proposed telegraph code providing for 43 hours with equivalent reduction in earnings. Company union conspiring with Western Union to betray workers by agreeing that employes accept equivalent reduction earnings. Company union proposal will reduce earnings already scandalously low. Average hours now 45, hence re-employment will be nil. Urge administration not delay further in imposing decent code on this defiant industry. If this travesty to be seriously considered respectfully request legitimate representative of employes be heard."

"The company union is only playing true to form," Powers said, "and no one but the uninformed is at all surprised at this betrayal of commercial telegraph employes.

Sees End of Fake Union.

"I predict that this attempt to cut wages and lower the already deplorable wage condition of telegraph workers will bring about the early death of this company union.

"We testified at a hearing before the federal communications commission in December that this company union had been initiated by the Western Union Telegraph company, and that the delegates to the first convention were paid their salaries and expenses. We also testified that the first constitution was prepared and submitted by the lawyers for the Western Union to the 'convention.'

"Officials of the company union did not deny either of these accusations. They could not, for it was a matter of record.

"Western Union employes of this generation have been slow in discovering that their so-called 'union' is a fake and a double-crosser. They will throw off the chains which bind them and join with their Postal brothers and sisters in the legitimate union of the craft, the C. T. U. of N. A."

NEWSPAPER GUILD ENJOINED IN NEWARK LEDGER STRIKE

Will Ignore Injunction, Broun Says.

Newark, N. J.—The American Newspaper Guild has been enjoined from continuing all strike activities against the Newark Ledger.

The injunction was issued to trustees of the newspaper by Vice-Chancellor Major Leon Berry, after a conference between trustees and guild officials ended in disagreement.

The injunction was served on Heywood Broun, national president, wo expressed great indignation at the granting of what he termed "the most sweeping anti-labor injunction ever issued in America.

"It may be stated here and now," Broun said, "that American newspapermen have not the slightest intention of respecting such a tyrannical injunction."

The restraining order prohibits circulation of the Guild Reporter, national organ, and use of the radio by the guild.

Restitution of Pay Made to Mill Workers

Ira L. Pope, of Anniston, Ala., is awarded the difference between 22½ cents an hour and 31¼ cents an hour for the time in which he was engaged in hauling roving boxes in the mill of the Anniston Manufacturing company. Pope was engaged in such work over an extended period for approximately one and a half hours in each eight-hour day.

The Barnard Manufacturing company, of Fall River, Mass., is directed to reimburse Albert Bigos in the sum of $90 to $100. The mill is also directed to make restitution of back wages to its night watchman.

JOBS FOR THOSE OVER 45.

London.—In an attempt to meet the misfortunes of persons whom British employers ban from jobs because they have passed their 45th birthday, the Over Forty-fives association, Ltd., has been organized here. The association, which already has a membership of around 2,000, will establish hotels and country clubs with employment limited to men over 45. Members are requested to buy stock at $1.25 a share to start the scheme. The association, it was announced, will endeavor to "smash the fallacy that a man is too old for useful work when he reaches 45."

CHEAP RELIEF ATTACKED.

Washington.—Six citizens of Ohio lodged a complaint with Aubrey Williams, deputy FERA administrator here, against what they alleged to be "starvation relief allowances" in that state. The delegation claimed that in Stow, Ohio, 7½ cents a day, or 2½ cents a meal, was the maximum procurable by persons on relief, in comparison with a cost of 11 cents a day to feed each dog in the pound and 23 cents a day to feed prisoners. Mr. Williams promised an investigation.

BAN STAR CHAMBER CONFAB WITH BOSSES

Plainfield, Conn.—Workers in this town will attend no meetings called by textile officials here to consider the closing of the plant unless such a gathering is sponsored by the United Textile Workers of America, General Organizer Sylvia told local officials here.

Sylvia went into action after he had been informed that the plant intended to close and that the workers would be called into a huddle with company officials and the union leaders would be barred admittance.

"There will be no meeting of the workers unless the session is sanctioned by our organization. We will see that the rights of the workers are protected," Sylvia said.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51063
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruth Everett vs. Hugh Everett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Hugh Everett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 12th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Bean & Bean, Attys. 4-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51062
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
G. J. Van Mol vs. Mary Van Mol

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Van Mol is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is oredred that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 14th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 4-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 18,499

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed the 14th day of June, 1928, by J. W. Sprouse and wife, Malissa Sprouse, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered June 14, 1928, in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book "D," Vol. 23, Page 96 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, I, W. A. Sadd, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut street in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1935,

the following described land situated in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. four (4) in Block No. eight (8), Boulevard Park Addition, property of the Chattanooga Development Company, as shown by plat of record in plat book 5, page 50 in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts forty-five (45) feet on the north line of Roberts Street and extends back northwardly of uniform width a distance of one hundred thirty (130) feet to the south line of an alley.

This sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title to said property is believed to be good, but the trustee will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 8th day of March, 1935.
W. A. SADD, Trustee.
4-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51010
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charley Clyde Caruthers vs. Margarette Caruthers

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Margarette Caruthers, whose residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry, is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This first day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 3-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51016
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charles A. Gregg vs. Isabel Gregg

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Isabel Gregg is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, and a resident of Charleston, W. Va., so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This second day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Joe V. Williams, Atty. 3-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50980
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
James W. Lee vs. Alice P. Lee

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alice P. Lee is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 26th day of February, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
B. M. Foro, Atty. 1-22

Boss—I'm surprised at you! I you know what they do with bo who tell lies?

Office Boy—Yes, sir! When th get old enough the firm sends the out as salesmen.

HIGHLAND PHARMACY
Wayne M. Tyrrell, Prop.
Main St. at Highland Park Ave
Phones: 2-1122, 2-1123
A Complete Drug Service
Free Delivery Anywhere in Highland Park

Constipation Symptoms Soon Go Away After Use of Black-Draught

Mrs. S. C. Ramey, of Henryetta, Okla., writes that she has taken Thedford's Black-Draught about twenty-five years, when needed, and has "found it very good." "When I have a sour stomach and my mouth tastes bitter, and I feel bilious, sluggish and tired, I will very soon have a severe headache if I don't take something. I have learned to keep off these spells by taking Thedford's Black-Draught. Very soon I am feeling fine. I feel that Black-Draught can't be beaten as a family medicine." . . . Get a package of Black-Draught today. Sold in 25¢ packages.

Phone 6-3163
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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

THE RHODES DECORATING CO.
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IS
UNFAIR
To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

—Photo by Link.

To My Friends

The greatest source of gratification to me in my election to the Board of Commissioners is the unselfish support accorded me by all the local unions and the membership of the labor movement in general.

I hope that my conduct of the department to which I will be assigned will justify the wonderful display of confidence accorded me.

R. M. "BOB" COOKE

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 22, 1935 | Number 48

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR ISSUES ANNUAL CALL TO CONVENTION

Knoxville to Be Host for State Body May 13-16.

Chattanooga Locals Plan to Send Largest Delegations in History of Movement.

Call for the convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor has been issued by Secretary W. E. Cheek. Sessions will be held in Knoxville, Tenn., convening May 13 and lasting for three days. The call states that the Andrew Johnson hotel will be headquarters.

It is pointed out by Secretary Cheek that this convention should be one of the most progressive, and that plans will be set into operation for further organization of the unorganized, with a consolidation of gains already secured. Many new unions are expected to be represented in these sessions, and it is thought that the spirit of trades unionism will instill in these new members of organized labor the renewed enthusiasm to go back home and get to work with increased vigor.

President Kamin, of the Chattanooga Central Body, stresses to those new organizations in Chattanooga the value of having their locals represented. It will be especially easy for locals to send delegates, he said, when the proximity of the convention city is taken into consideration. Many cars going to Knoxville will be able to take delegates with them, thus cutting down expenses. Since Chattanooga has led the entire state in organization activities, President Kamin feels that the prestige of our Central Body requires that it lead all other cities in representation.

The call, as issued, follows:

To all Local Unions, City Central Bodies in the State of Tennessee affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Greetings:

You are hereby advised that the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor will convene in the Andrew Johnson hotel, Knoxville, Tenn., Monday, May 13, 1935, at 10:30 a.m. The sessions will last about three days. Hotel rates are herewith enclosed. It is the hope of the convention committee that all delegates will use the regular hotel headquarters.

Basis of Representation.

Aticle III, Section 3. The Tennessee Federation of Labor shall be composed of one delegate from each trade union and labor organization in the state. Trades and labor councils and district bodies shall be entitled to three delegates. All bodies must be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Section 6. No delegate shall be admitted to a seat in the convention whose organization is in arrears for dues or assessments to this body, or who is not a qualified voter, or who is in arrears with his local union.

Article XI., Section 8. No delegate shall be seated in the annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor unless his organization is affiliated with the central body in his city, if one exists, and said central body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; this shall not apply, however, to fraternal delegates from farmers' unions. Nor shall any delegate be seated who does not wear union-made clothes if same can be obtained in the community in which he lives; nor any delegate who, in charge of any work that can be done with union labor who does not use same, when charges to this effect are sustained.

Credentials are enclosed herewith in duplicate. The original must be filled out and given to the delegate to be presented at the convention. The duplicate must be filled out and mailed at once to W. E. Cheek, secretary-treasurer, 207 Polk avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

All central bodies and local

(Continued on Last Page)

GREEN STRESSES HOME OWNERSHIP

High Wages Policy Is Vital Element in Enabling the Masses to Free Themselves from Rent Lords, A. F. of L. Head Says.

Washington. — Emphatic indorsement of efforts of the government to stimulate ownership of homes by persons of meager income was given by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address here over the network of the National Broadcasting company. He declared that home ownership is essential to permanent democracy and that the high wage standards demanded by the American Federation of Labor are necessary in order to enable the workers and other persons of small incomes to become home owners.

"I well remember when I worked in the mines, living in a modest little home with a garden plot," Mr. Green said. "It was the first little home I set up as my very own. Though I did not own it, the garden gave me a feeling of ownership. I liked to work in the garden, till the soil and watch the products of my garden grow. I experimented in subsistence homesteading and augmented my modest wages which I earned in the mine by producing fruits and vegetables from my garden.

Importance of Home Ownership.

"Each real American home serves as an instrumentality through which the family reaches its roots down deep into the soil of our national life and thus adds to its vigor and richness.

"Because home means so much to everyone, I welcome whatever our national government can do to promote better homes for persons of small incomes and to make home ownership practicable and sofe for America's wage-earners. Homes are a great conserving force to wage-earners. Each month a fixed amount from income goes to pay for the home and bit by bit ownership is established.

"But, time and again I have seen sickness, an accident, or loss of work wipe out the whole investment. Some way must be found to safeguard small equities of wage-earners so that they can liquidate in their emergencies as the larger investors are able to do.

"My own experience convinces me there is no more important problem our government can consider than home ownership for the average citizen.

Family Life Is National Asset.

"Home and family life are the chief assets of the nation. In fact, the American home is the cornerstone of the republic. In proportion as we create opportunities for home ownership and the elevation of family life to a higher, materialistic, cultural and artistic plane we create guarantees for the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. Democracy with all its implications will be permanently established on the American continent if we make America a land of home-owners who are guaranteed an annual income sufficient to maintain life and living commensurate with the requirements of modern civilization and American life.

High Wages Essential.

"The American Federation of Labor is endeavoring to achieve this purpose. Its fight for higher standards of living, annual wages, with annual incomes sufficient to maintain a breadwinner's family in decency and comfort is in the interest of American home-owners and, in the last analysis, in the interest of our national life and our free, democratic institutions."

SENATE COMMITTEE BACKS 30-HOUR BILL

Washington.—A favorable report on the Black 30-hour week bill was voted on March 18 by the senate judiciary committee. No record voto was taken.

Pickets Taken For Ride By Hoodlums

New developments in the strike at the Chickamauga Knitting mills, called about Jan. 15, have taken a turn toward old-time gang methods to break down opposition to working people fighting for their rights to exist. Striking against violation of Section 7-A, the employes, members of Textile local 2309, have withstood all manner of intimidation, such as evictions, starvation and in a few instances, being beaten up by strong arm men.

All was quiet on the picket line at midnight Thursday night. Pickets on duty at that time were Frank Nolan, Parks Clinton, Nick Smith, Clyde Evans and Clarence Yarbrough. They were in the picket tent playing cards to pass the time away. Shortly after midnight the door was broken through by five or more men armed with shotguns and pistols. The pickets were forced to turn their backs, says Frank Nolan, and their faces were wrapped in heavy cloth. "We were then told that we were going to get what was coming to us," he said. "We were put in a closed car, the five of us in the back seat and guns pressed into our bodies. Others of the gang were in the car and on the running board. We were driven out quite a distance to Pete Hinds' beer garden and told to get out. The assailants wore masks and as we left the mill bullets were shot into the tin around the tents. We have a bullet that we found when we got back.

"We were unloaded from the car at the beer garden and lined up with our backs to the road. We were told that we were not the ones really wanted, but they wanted to get Fernwood Broom, president of our union. We were told that if we looked around while they left that we were to be shot down. After they left we had to walk back and we got back to the picket tent four hours later. Three policemen were at the tent with a lot more of our pickets.

"The tent was riddled with shot and the lights were torn down. One bullet went clear through the stove."

The pickets were not seriously injured. Pickets are still about the mill, and feeling is running high in the district of the mill. No arrests have been made. From comment of the strikers and sympathizers the purpose of the thugs was not accomplished. Strikers appear more determined than ever to stick to their cause.

It is recalled that in the Richmond hosiery strike one of the scabs killed a striker, "Pinkie" Walker, under conditions that appeared to be a frame-up, and from developments of the affair last night some more strikers may have to pay for their fight for freedom with their lives. Under the NRA it was first believed that such terroristic methods would never happen again, but the workers have found in the last two years that they still must face the determined and bloody opposition that has always existed.

While leaders of the strike express the hope that blood will not be shed, the outrage of last night has caused serious doubt of the prospects of an orderly conduct of the campaign.

Secretary Cheek Says Federation Against Prison Competition

Nashville. March 20.—W. E. Cheek, secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, announced here today that his office is co-operating 100 per cent with the movement to exclude prison-made goods from the open market.

In commenting on the state's use plan as advanced by the Tennessee committee on prison competition, Mr. Cheek said:

"It is the only workable and logical answer to a problem that has confronted both the American Federation of Labor and the Tennessee Federation of Labor for many years.

"While we well recognize that in the interest of prison discipline and to safeguard the morale of the inmates themselves, it is vitally necessary to keep them employed. We also realize that their employment in any productive labor is to some extent competitive to paid workers.

"However," he pointed out, "since these men through their crimes owe a debt to society, the taxpayers who must support the penal institutions are entitled to every advantage which the products of prison factories might save in the maintenance cost of every state, county and municipal institution."

This saving in the state's own usage of prison-made clothing, overalls, shoes, bedding and other necessities where no labor costs are incurred would be enormous, accoring to Mr. Cheek, and would make the small sums derived from the sale of these goods on the open markets fade into insignificance. He added that the entire output of the prison's factory could be absorbed by the state and thus eliminate the evils of dumping these products upon the open market.

"Under present conditions," the labor leader stated, "the taxpayers of Tennessee are losing hundreds of thousands of dollars, manufacturers are being forced to close their plants and thousands of Tennessee workers are being thrown into the unemployed as under the NRA wage scale private industry cannot compete with cheap prison-made goods. It is an evil that must be corrected."

A. P. Frierson, Knoxville manufacturer and chairman of the committee, stated that the condition is becoming increasingly alarming in view of the fact that new states are being added to the twenty-seven which now exclude prison-made goods from the open market. He added:

"Unless the state's use bill, which will be introduced when the legislature reconvenes is passed without delay, Tennessee will become the dumping ground of all prison-made goods from other states whose lawmakers have passed measures protecting their workers and their industry as we seek to protect our own."

Belmont Mill Told to Rehire Eleven Workers

Decision of Board Finds Mill Has Discriminated Against Striking Employes.

Eleven employes of the Knit Productsucts corporation of Belmont, N. C., who struck last September, and have since been discriminated against by the mill, are ordered reinstated in their former positions in a decision handed down by the national textile labor relations board. The eleven employes are Tom McCall, Evelyn Dunn, Arno O'Neil, William Hamilton, Alva Watts, Huey Sanders, Elsie Sanders, Ethel Cowen, Narah Dunn, Albert Wright and Dave Seagle.

In respect to four other complainants, the board says that the evidence does not establish whether they have been discriminated against by the mill because of union membership and their strike activity, or because of participation in a crowd described as unruly and boisterous at the mill gates on Sept. 13. The board makes no finding in respect to them. They are Otis Dunn, Hester Perry, Virginia Pope Rozzelle and Mary Wright.

Texas Solons Consider 30 Bills for Workers

Austin, Tex.—Thirty measures affecting the interests of the workers in Texas have been introduced during the present session of the state legislature. One of them—the child labor amendment to the federal constitution—was defeated in the senate. The other twenty-nine are now under consideration either by the senate or the house of representatives.

These measures, sponsored by the organized labor movement of the state, cover the following subjects: Amending the workmen's compensation act so that state employes may recover damages; prohibiting state courts from enforcing yellow dog contracts; limiting and regulating the use of injunctions in labor disputes; prohibiting the employment of anyone but a citizen of the United States on public works; minimum wages for women and children; limiting freight trains to seventy cars and passengers trains to 144 coaches; requiring labels on all prison-made goods; regulating lobbying; amending state eight-hour law so as to make it applicable to public works; prohibiting employers from contracting with employes for a certain wage and then compelling the employe to give part of it back to the employer; requiring plumbing fixtures to be installed in conformity to fixed standards by competent mechanics licensed by the state labor department; requiring employers to pay twice each month and within ten days of the end of the work period.

Crosby Notifies Of Meeting of Chatta. Label League

E. E. Crosby, chairman of the label committee of Chattanooga Trades and Label council, gives notice that the newly formed Chattanooga Label league will have a meeting on Friday, March 29. Mr. Crosby states that wonderful interest is being shown by those already taking part, and it is his belief that the new organization will soon be felt as a power in the labor movement. If the label league is successful, Mr. Crosby says, strikes and lockouts need never occur and peace and prosperity will reign in Chattanooga industry.

National Meat Market Kicks Out Union Cards

Business Agent Mack Ball, of Meatcutters' local 600, reports to The Labor World that Thursday, March 21, National Meat Market, chain concern, broke a written agreement with the local union and severed its connections with organized labor. Mr. Ball states that this concern is violating NRA rules and regulations, besides refusing to employ union butchers according to its agreement.

Wages paid to non-union employes of this concern are said to be paying less wages than other legitimate places of business, and Local 600 officials declare that all organized labor will re requested to co-operate with them in protesting such business ethics of this chain company.

Pickets are in front of the store stating that "National Meat Market is unfair to Meatcutters' Local No. 600."

FIREARMS WORKERS STRIKE.

Hartford, Conn.—Following a long-standing dispute over the right to organize, around 1,000 employes of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing company walked out. A recent ruling by the national labor relations board found that "the Colt company for more than a year had refused to accept the board's procedure for collective bargaining, in violation of Section 7-A."

Ford Mine Closed by Strike.

Williamson, W. Va.—Local 5737 of the United Mine Workers of America called a strike at the Stone, Ky., unit of the Fordson mines, near here, in protest against the discharge of two union workers for alleged "insubordition." Two hundred and fifty miners walked out, tying up operations.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS STRIKE.

Toledo, O.—Union milk wagon drivers struck in the Toledo area after demands for union recognition, shorter hours and wage increases were refused.

GREEN SEES WAVE OF STRIKES IF WAGNER BOARD FAILS LABOR

"We Cannot and Will Not Continue to Urge Workers to Have Patience Unless the Wagner Bill Is Made Law, and Unless It Is Enforced Once It Becomes Law," A. F. of L. Head Tells Senate Committee.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, predicted that failure of congress to enact the Wagner labor relations bill would inevitably precipitate strikes of so serious a scope that the "entire industrial life of our nation" would be disorganized.

Testifying before the senate committee on education and labor, Mr. Green gave a detailed account of the hope for justice which animated the workers when congress enacted Section 7-A of the recovery act, with its guarantee of the right of collective bargaining. But that hope was rudely smashed by employers who "resorted to every kind of subterfuge to evade the law," aided by the fact that the "machinery set up to enforce the law has not been given sufficient power."

Methods of Evasion.

Among the methods practiced by employers to prevent the workers from realizing their rights under Section 7-A, Mr. Green cited discrimination, discharge, creation of company unions, the use of great financial resources to prevent or destroy union organization, all supplemented by a notorious spy system to intimidate union members and employes generally.

Plants Turned Into Fortresses.

In summarizing his reasons for the prompt enactment of the Wagner bill, Mr. Green said:

"I want to urge again that nothing be permitted to stand in the way of the adoption of this bill. Unless this action is taken, we must face the fact that we are only at the beginning of a series of strikes which will upset the entire industrial life of our nation if we continue to deny to workers their rights.

"We have had isolated instances within the past year of very real, armed industrial warfare. When a strike was threatened in steel plants last year, those plants were immediately turned into fortresses by the installation of machine guns and barbed wire entanglements. Flood lights were installed, and preparations were made for taking care of workers inside the plant. In addition, private armies were recruited, ready for use should the strike occur.

"The steel workers were threatening strike because their legal right of collective bargaining was denied them, and because company unions were forced on them. The strike did not occur, because the national steel labor relations board was formed to hear and act upon the complaints of the workers. Yet, that board has been openly flouted and challenged by the steel companies.

Armed Warfare.

"You know the cost of the recent textile strike in human lives. Neither you nor I can ever know its cost in human suffering. Let me remind you very briefly of what happened in San Francisco, in Toledo, in Minneapolis, in those struggles which are, in effect, armed warfare. There is only one way to avoid a recurrence of such events. That is by assurance to the workers that their rights will be observed by employers.

Section 7-A Not Enforced.

"The working people of this country have during the past two years been very patient. They have suffered discharge and want and humiliation, believing that the government was behind them in their struggle. They have waited for government enforcement of their rights through the agencies set up to enforce section 7-A. The department of justice has failed to act; the national labor relations board which has the responsibility for enforcement of Section 7-A has not the power of enforcement.

"The department of justice has not the experience and perhaps not the sympathy with collective bargaining legislation to make an effective enforcement agency; its attention is divided among many phases of law enforcement. Collective bargaining is a

(Continued on Last Page)

RY. PENSION ACT IN HIGH COURT

Government Defends Power of Congress to Enact Law Providing for Retirement of Aged Railroad Employes.

Washington.—The constitutionality of the railroad pension act passed by the United States congress last June was argued before the supreme court of the United States. The law, which effects millions of railroad employes, provides that both railroad employes and railroad companies shall contribute to the pension fund, administered by a railroad retirement board.

The executives of the railroad companies secured an injunction from a court in the District of Columbia restraining the board from enforcing the law on the ground that it was a violation of the federal constitution. Among their claims was the one that while railroad transportation itself is interstate commerce, and therefore comes under the regulation of congress, many railroad employes, such as shopmen and stenographers, are not in interstate commerce.

Harold Stevens, assistant attorney-general, presented the argument in favor of the constitutionality of the law. He declared that "in the exercise of the commerce power of the constitution congress may legislate with regard to persons engaging in business which is commonly regarded as local in nature, so long as the regulation is within the purpose of the act." He cited a number of supreme court decisions to support his contention and quoted a recent decision of the court to the effect that the operations of all railroad men were "part of the current of commerce or closely associated therewith."

Holding that the act was necessary and justified because it aims at increased "efficiency and safety" through elimination of old workers, Stephens told the court that under it within five years one-fourth of the million railroaders could be retired and their jobs given to younger men. He said present voluntary retirement systems were unsatisfactory and covered only 17 per cent of the workers.

Railroad executives claimed that the act would cost the railroad owners around $60,000,000 a year and held it to be arbitrary, unreasonable, and far beyond the power of the federal constitution.

BURLINGTON TYPOS CELEBRATE UNION'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Burlington, Ia.—Members of Burlington Typographical union celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the union. The speakers included Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical union; J. C. Lewis, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, and Thomas Downie, editor of the Labor News of Galesburg. Mr. Randolph reviewed the eighty-five years of the international union as an example of what can be accomplished by unselfish ideas and discussed the value of unionism to society in general.

Regular Session Central Body On Next Monday Night

Regular session of Central Body will be called to order next Monday night at 7:30. President Kamin requests all delegates to attend so that important business to be transacted might be properly attended to.

THE LABOR WORLD
810 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

T. R. CUTHBERT.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1935

What Next!

A new electric light heating unit keeps water in the cooling system of a truck, auto or shop equipment warm while the engine is idle. It is built into a lower water connection for the system and is plugged into a light socket by a detachable extension cord.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is the oldest labor organization in the garment trades?

A.—The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, organized in 1883.

* * *

Q.—Does organied labor favor equal pay for women doing the same work as men?

A.—Emphatically yes. "Women should receive the same pay as men for equal work performed," the American Federation of Labor has declared.

* * *

Q.—Who were the "ladies of Lowell" in labor history ?

A.—Women and girl textile workers of Lowell, Mass., who went on strike at the signal of a waved poke bonnett in 1834. In a statement justifying their walkout, the strikers referred to themselves as "the ladies who were lately employed in the factories of Lowell."

Wisdom

Every man, however wise, needs the advice of some sagacious friend in the affairs of life.—Plautus.

Firewater.

Mose: "What makes dat Sambo man ho happy the last two days?"

Eph: "Dat's easy. He got a hold of a quart of dis yere stuff called good-natured alcohol."

—Tennessee Utility News.

"Now I'm the Picture of Health," Says Lady After Taking CARDUI

Here is how Cardui helped an Alabama lady. . . . "I suffered from pains in my back and sides," writes Mrs. A. G. Gray, of Cusseta, Ala. "I was so thin and weak, I read of Cardui and decided to take it. I noticed at once it was helping me. I kept taking Cardui until I had finished five bottles. I gained. My health was much better. Now I am the picture of health. My color is good and my weight increased." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

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Majority Rule in Collective Bargaining

The Wagner Labor Relations bill provides that "representatives designated or selected for the purpose of collective bargaining by the majority of the employes in a unit appropriate for such purposes shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employes in such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment."

Replying to criticism of this provision made by anti-union employers Senator Wagner in his argument for the bill before the senate committee on education and labor pointed out that the majority rule principle is found in a number of laws already enacted by congress. He stated that it was applied during the World War by the War Labor board, that it is now the practice of the Railway Labor board, and is followed in business and public affairs.

Explaining why the majority principle is written unequivocally into his bill, Senator Wagner said:

"All collective bargaining is simply a means to an end. That end is not the mere exchange of pleasantries between employer and employes, but rather the making of agreements which will stabilize employment conditions and set fair working standards.

"Students of industrial relations are in almost unanimous accord that it is practically impossible to apply two or more sets of agreements to one unit of workers at the same time, or to apply the terms of one agreement to only a portion of the workers in a single unit.

"For these reasons, collective bargaining can be really effective only when workers are sufficiently solidified in their interests to make one agreement covering all. This is possible only by means of majority rule.

"Freedom for the individual worker does not mean that he should be free from the orderly processes of determining questions which prevail in business and in public affairs. That kind of freedom is the trade name for exploitation."

All reasoning persons will be compelled to admit the indisputable logic and validity of Senator Wagner's statement.

Holding Company Propaganda

President Roosevelt's message to congress urging the enactment of legislation curbing public utility holding companies and criticising propaganda organized by company executives to defeat the legislation was regarded so favorably by congress that 50,000 copies of the message were ordered printed in order that Senators and Representatives might send it to their constituents. The president said:

"I have been watching with great interest the fight being waged against public utility holding company legislation. I have watched the use of investors' money to make the investor believe that the efforts of the government to protect him are designed to defraud him. I have seen much of the propaganda prepared against such legislation—even down to mimeograph sheets of instructions for propaganda to exploit the most far-fetched and fallacious fears."

Asserting that he was as "unimpressed" by this propaganda as he was by "the similar effort to stir up the country against the securities exchange bill last spring," the president claimed the chain letter, circular and verbal pressure on members of congress so thoroughly misrepresented the purpose of the proposed law that the people should "understand once and for all the actual facts of the case." He continued:

"Such a measure will not destroy legitimate business or wholesome and productive investment. It will not destroy a penny of actual value of those operating properties which holding companies now control and which holding company securities represent insofar as they have any value. On the contrary, it will surround the necessary reorganization of the holding company with safeguards which will in fact protect the investor."

The President charged that the devices inaugurated by many utility executives "have given tyrannical power and exclusive opportunity to a favored few" and made "once traditionally independent owners of their own businesses helplessly dependent for their daily bread upon the favor of a very few, who through devices such as holding companies have taken for themselves unwarranted economic power." He declared that the holding company legislation was in the interest of the real investor as well as of the rate payer.

Observers predict that the message will greatly facilitate the speedy enactment of the law, which the administration claims is designed to remove recognized evils of holding company organizations.

A Silly Argument for Tax Secrecy

In the drive now being staged to abolish publicity for income tax returns, one argument is made which in the light of revelations of the last two years is so silly that it ought to be rejected at once. This is the claim that publicity for income tax returns has no value in helping to check income tax evasions.

Test that statement by one group of facts which Ferdinand Pecora dragged from reluctant Croesuses during the Senate investigation of Wall Street. The House of Morgan—J. P. Morgan & Co.—has twenty members. Except for two or three juniors, probably all are multimillionaires in their own right. Yet—not one of these rich men paid income taxes for 1930, 1931, 1932. Every one of them, including J. P. Morgan, himself, "avoided" any payment of income taxes in the United States, though Morgan, during those same years, paid income taxes to England.

Now, does anyone able to keep out of a home for the feebleminded believe for a moment that the House of Morgan would have dared to "avoid" its income taxes for those three years if the plutocratic partners had known that the whole story would be told to the world as soon as the treasury had finished compiling the returns?

Even Wall Street is not dense enough to invite public wrath in that way. Very likely there are many cases of evasion which would not be stopped by publicity. But there are many that would be stopped by that means, and these include some of the cases which the American people are most anxious to stop.

Mr. Dawes Predicts End of Depression

Charles G. Dawes, known in Chicago as the man who borrowed $90,000,000 of public money from the RFC, says that the depression will be over in two months.

That sounds like a large order. There were on federal relief in January 4,533,840 families. Counting four persons to a family, this means 18,135,360 people dependent on the national government for a living.

Does Mr. Dawes mean to say that the millions of these destitute who are still employable can be put to work and those who cannot be given tasks at the industrial machine can be assured of decent security—all in two months? The labors of Hercules, rolled together and multiplied fifty fold, would not be a start at such a task.

Probably, however, Mr. Dawes does not mean any such thing. When he says that the depression will be over in two months, he means the depression as it affects his business and the business of his friends and associates in the financial game. They, evidently, count on flying high within the next sixty days.

For that matter, the depression as it affected Charles G. Dawes ended a good while ago. It came when, after serving as first chairman of the RFC, he resigned with a flourish, and came back to borrow $90,000,000 of public money for private use—the use of the Dawes bank. Something like half that huge sum has not been paid back.

Depression almost over? In the sense that factory hands and farmers and small merchants and professional workers use the word, Mr. Dawes and his ilk never had a depression; and so far as lessened profits and more difficulty in paying debts is concerned, Mr. Dawes cast those burdens on the RFC more than two years ago.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Charts and rows of figures seem to indicate that business is getting better and that next year will see a rather sizable growth of improvement. It is all very puzzling. Automobiles are booming along, steel is doing very well and textiles are better than textile management justifies. Forecasts of those who are professional forecasters are for gains running through the next two or three years, on to 1940, which, in terms of weekly pay envelopes, is a long stretch ahead. The figures seem to be all right. They have been put together with great care and as the result of much study. It is to be hoped they are not full of blow holes.

* * *

Very few who read these words are likely to be readers of Fortune, the big magazine that sells for a dollar a copy. But Fortune, this month, prints pictures that show the distribution of wealth and of poverty. This magazine, which carries in colors the advertising of the fabulously profitable non-union cigarette industry, shows that poverty is almost the rule in American life. To be "wealthy" is to be the rare exception. Wealth is concentrated in a very few hands.

The reviving state of business looks very much like the old racket of taking a few handfuls of people out of the abject poverty line and lifting them temporarily just a trifle above that line, where they will hover in uncertainty until with another smash they go down again. That's what we had visions of when Franklin D. Roosevelt thrilled so many Americans with his pledge of a new deal. The issue between recovery and reform lies, for the time being, with reform.

* * *

Meanwhile the greatest battle to break the strength of organized labor is getting under way. The greatest battle ever staged, in all probability. And a great many unions find it impossible to believe that such a thing can be, in view of Section 7-A and the rest of the Roosevelt legislative grist. But 7-A hasn't much longer to live and there is no assurance that the Wagner industrial disputes bill will be enacted into law. Surely it will not be unless there is an overwhelming clamor for its enactment. And just at this moment there isn't any assurance that there will be any law to supplant NIRA when it dies by statutory limitation in just a few weeks. There has been a notable and saddening sagging downward and backward.

But one thing is sure: Governmental activities have already given private business a new grip—and business, like a lady just picked out of the gutter mud, is in the act of passing on, nose thumbed haughtily at the rescuer.

* * *

So be it. But no, so be it not. There has been too much ferment for all things to settle back as they were, with power flowing through the same old hands of the same old gang. A certain process of change has set in and that process is going on. There may be—there will be—fumbling and halting and it may be a decade before the world can see clearly what the change has been. But the tight little group that could twist a nation's economic forces around its fingers and shovel a nation's wealth into its pockets will not be in the same place when that change has been accomplished. As a matter of fact, just what happens to that little group depends in large part on how stubbornly that little group resists the change that is in the hearts of the people.

VARYING PAY RATES BIG EVIL

* * * * * * * * *

Cause Gross Injustice To Labor and Employers

Washington.—Widely varying wage rates in American industry are a big industrial evil, the women's bureau, United States department of labor, found in a recent survey. Findings are made public in a bulletin entitled "Variations in Wage Rates Under Corresponding Conditions."

The report discusses the variation of wage rates in eight important woman-employing industries — laundries, cotton mills, work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, hosiery and department stores. Wage rates are compared in different plants in the same industry, and instances are cited of the variation of wage rates in the same occupation in different plants and even in the same plant. The data used in the report were secured from more than 400 plants in seventeen states.

The gross injustices both to employers paying fair wages and to workers receiving low wages, as a result of the lack of wage standardization are stressed in the bulletin. The difficulties that the better-paying employers must face while competing with those whose wage rates are totally inadequate as a basis of decent living are self-evident, the study says.

In May, 1933, women shakers in certain New York laundries were paid at a weekly median rate of $6.90 at the same time their more fortunate sisters doing practically identical work in other laundries of the state were paid at a rate of $14.65, or more than twice as much. Even wider variation in wage rates for the same work occurred among women weavers in South Carolina cotton mills during the same week in 1932, the median weekly rate ranging from $5.50 in one mill to $16.60 in another. These are but two of many such illustrations of varying wage rates.

The subject of wage levels becomes increasingly important when it is realized that the very existence of industries depends on the ability of enough people to buy, the report points out. A widely distributed purchasing power is impossible of achievement where wage levels vary as greatly as the women's bureau study shows.

One method of approaching a wider distribution of buying power is the minimum wage, the report suggests. This "fixing of a point below which the wage for stated services cannot legally go, in consideration both of a decent minimum standard of living and of a fair return for services rendered" is a method adopted currently by the NRA and by specific states. The minimum wage thus constitutes at the present time perhaps the most practical remedy for certain of the evils of widespread variations in wages for essentially the same work.

Labor Backs Connery Proposal To Bar U. S. Arms in Strikes

Washington.—Strong support for the Connery bill, prohibiting the use of federal supplies and military equipment by state troops in labor disputes, without the express permission of the secretary of war, is being given by labor organizations throughout the nation.

Members of the house labor and military affairs committees and other members of the house have been deluged with letters from labor organizations, including the New Bedford, Mass., Weavers' association; the American Federation of Teachers, with headquarters in Chicago; the Upholstery Weavers' union of Philadelphia; the Philadelphia District Council of Textile Workers; the Boston Central Labor union; the American Federation of Hosiery Workers' national offices, in Philadelphia, and branch offices in High Point, N. C.; Milwaugee, Wis., and other labor bodies throughout the country.

The Chicago Federation of Labor through its president, John Fitzpatrick, has sent a barrage of telegrams to representatives in Washington, urging passage of the bill.

AGREEMENT-BREAKING BOSSES ARE FOUGHT BY ORGANIZED LABOR

Minneapolis, Minn. — A militant fight against employers who break agreements with trade unions is being waged by organized labor in Minneapolis. The Huntinger garage and the Builders Sideboard company are charged with practicing this device to lower labor standards.

It is claimed the garage concern failed to carry out the terms of a strike settlement which prescribed that the firm should re-employ four workers who had participated in a strike. The company refused to keep this agreement. As a result it was placed on labor's "unfair" list and is being militantly picketed. Union officials assert that employes of the company are now compelled to work fifty-four hours a week when the strike settlement called for forty hours a week.

The builders Sideboard company, manufacturers of fixtures for stores, saloons and cafes, signed an agreement with the Twin City District council, which was a necessary procedure to comply with union specifications in a contract it had secured. Later it broke its agreement with the carpenters. The concern was therefore listed as "unfair" to labor.

SOCIAL INSURANCE PROGRAM HELD NEEDED IMMEDIATELY

Washington.—The house labor committee, in a report to the house recommending passage of the Lundeen unemployment insurance bill, warned that an adequate social insurance program is immediately necessary to "prevent appalling destitution."

The bill would provide permanent unemployment benefits of at least $10 a week to each worker.

MINNEAPOLIS CLOTHING WORKERS WIN STRIKE

Minneapolis, Minn.—United action by organized labor here won the strike declared by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against Martin Brothers, whom the union charged with victimizing their members for union activity.

Acting under the right to organize guaranteed by Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery law a number of the employes of this concern began to do constructive trade union work. Officials of the Clothing Workers charged that the company "laid off" the men for their activities in the interest of labor organization. When the company hired new employes in the place of the old ones "laid off," it became apparent that the union men had been discharged.

The Clothing Workers called a strike to protect against this discrimination. The Central Labor union placed the concern on organized labor's "unfair list." After several days of picketing the case was taken over by the relations board, which reached an agreement with the company stipulating that the workers in question be reinstated and that the right of employes to join a trade union would not be interfered with. The strike was therefore called off.

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THE TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER CO.
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REPAIR SERVICE on all makes of FURNACES

Union Stove & Range Repair Service

Parts for All Makes of Stoves

1513 Rossville Ave. Phone 6-9570

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Meet Your Friends at

Home Plate Lunch

21 East Seventh St.

THE

RHODES

DECORATING CO.

809 Cherry St.

IS

UNFAIR

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Patronize our Advertisers.

Green Favored by Auto Workers for Spokesman

Detroit, Mich.—F. J. Dillon, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor here, announced that the tabulation of the ballots already indicated that the United Aotomobile Workers will overwhelmingly approve the action of the national council in designating the American Federation of Labor as their bargaining agency with management in the automobile industry, with President Green, of the A. F. of L., as their duly accredited spokesman.

"The enthusiasm and the determination which is being manifested by the automobile workers throughout the country can be attributed to the fact that the issue has been clarified," Mr. Dillon said. "They are now privileged," he added, "to demonstrate in their own way their preference for a free and independent organization to function for them and to be represented by a man who is not controlled or dominated by the corporations."

ELECTRICAL WORKERS STRIKE.

El Paso, Tex.—The twin cities of El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, were left without electric service when skilled employes of the El Paso Electric company went on strike for union recognition. City officials acted as mediators and announced several hours later that differences had been settled and the men would return to work.

Newspaper power plants were paralyzed. The El Paso Times issued a mimeographed morning edition and the El Paso Herald-Post, its staff working through the night by candle light, was preparing to issue an afternoon edition with hand-set type. Two oil refineries shut down their stills for lack of power.

QUALITY COALS AND COKE

TRY OUR SPECIAL RANGE NUT

ACME COAL COMPANY

Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware

PHONE 6-1183

HO, HUM!

Edited by Cy Kology, for No Particular Reason

A disgruntled stockholder rose from his seat at a stockholders' meeting, and shook an angry finger at the chairman:

Stockholder—Sir, I regard you as a scoundrel and the biggest rascal unhung!

Chairman (looking at him scornfully)—You forget yourself.

* * *

A healthful discontent makes for progress.

* * *

First Novice Golfer—Are you the man who went around this course in 76?

Second Novice Golfer — Certainly not. I was born in 98.

* * *

The boys and girls don't stop to think that the best present they get when they are graduated is a high school education.

* * *

Employer—Now, whenever I enter the workshop, I want to see every man cheerfully performing his task, and therefore I invite you to place in this box any suggestions as to how that can be brought about.

A few days later he opened the box and took out a slip of paper on which was written: "Take the rubber heels off your shoes."

* * *

Wife—What did you mean by staying out so late?

Husband—I didn't want to disturb you. I was at a lecture where a doctor said that sleep before midnight was the best.

* * *

Why is it that the humane society arrested a man for beating a horse and doesn't do a single thing to a woman who kisses her dog?

* * *

A skeleton 200 years old has been found with the legs wrapped around the neck. Probably some ancient smart aleck just trying to show off.

* * *

Some men grow with responsibility, but the most of us just bloat.

Labor Tabloids

Permanent Unemployment. — Dr. Charles A. Cunningham, assistant California administrator of the NRA, in a talk before the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor council said: "We must get over the idea that this is an emergency and reconcile ourselves to the fact that we have three or four million permanently unemployed."

♠

Municipal Ownership.—The Central Labor union of Kansas City, Mo., referred to its legislative committee a resolution by the Garment Workers' union approving the construction of a municipal gas plant at the expiration of the present franchise in 1936. It was estimated that the project, financed by federal funds, would employ 5,000 men for a year and a half.

♠

Picketing Menaced.—A bill introduced in the Arizona legislature for the alleged purpose of curbing communism was denounced by the labor bodies of Phoenix as menacing the right to picket and prohibiting attempts to persuade workers to join a labor union.

♠

Labor Federation Reorganizing.—Active work is under way to reorganize the Kansas State Federation of Labor. A convention will soon be called to revise the constitution and elect officers.

♠

Unionist Reinstated.—The national labor relations board decided that Henry Fielding, a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' local union of Grand Rapids, Mich., was discharged by the Strouse Creamery for union activities and ordered his reinstatement with back pay. The company complied with the board's order.

♠

One-Man Street Cars.—The board of supervisors of San Francisco, Cal., defeated a proposal to repeal the ordinance banning one-man street cars which has been in operation for seventeen years.

♠

Union Vaudeville.—The Paramount Moving Picture Theater of St. Paul, Minn., has inaugurated a vaudeville show to supplement its film features for three days a week. Twelve musicians of the St. Paul Musicians' association furnish the music and all of the other employes, including stage hands, are union members.

♠

Texas Teachers Organize. — The school teachers of Dallas, Tex., organized in a local of the American Federation of Teachers. This is the first teachers' local in the state.

♠

Garnishee Law Void.—The supreme court of Indiana declared the state garnishee law unconstitutional. It was regarded as an unfair statute to collect debts from wage-earners.

♠

Union Theater.—The Motion Picture Operators' union of Memphis, Tenn., announced that three more theaters had agreed to use union operators.

♠

Leasing Convicts.—Organized labor of Tennessee announced its opposition to a bill in the state legislature proposing to take convicts from the Petros coal mines and lease them to private companies, corporations or individuals in competition with free labor.

♠

Union Directory Advertisers.—One hundred and twelve business concerns of Springfield, Ill., contributed to the advertising pages of the directory of unions and union labels published by the Illinois Tradesman. The businesses covered run from auto dealers, bakers and beer distributors, to trunks, wall paper and women's apparel.

♠

Full Train Crews.—Bills providing for full crews for the operation of trains were killed in the legislatures of Colorado and Indiana. The measures were supported by the organized labor movement and opposed by lobbyists for the railroad owners.

LABOR MEASURE BEFORE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota State Federation of Labor is sponsoring a number of important social welfare bills before the state legislature. The bills propose the 30-hour week; labeling of prison-made goods sold in the open market and coming into Minnesota from other states; licensing of steamfitters and supervision and inspection of steamfitting; codifying wage laws; state workmen's compensation fund, and unemployment insurance.

Employers, manufacturers and retailers' associations favored the prison-made goods bill.

Secretary George W. Lawson, of the State Federation of Labor, said that "one of the difficulties in securing action on labor legislation is the lack of quorums at committee meetings." He pointed out that when a quorum does not appear it generally means a week's delay in considering the measures before the committee.

Another Score for Papa.

Little Sniffleblister: "Say, uncle, when are you going to play football again?"

The Rich Uncle: "Why, I don't play football. What makes you ask me that question?"

Little Sniffleblister: "Well, pop says that when you kick ox we are going to get a brand-new automobile and a house."—Stevens Stone Mill.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

Mother, dear mother, come home with me now,
The afternoon's slipping by fast,
You've been at the polls since early this morn,
You don't have to stick to the last.

Poor father came home for his dinner at noon,
Not a mouthful to eat could he find,
And the words he let out as he slammed the front door
Left a strong smell of brimstone behind.

* * *

Let's End It.

Magistrate: "Have you a lawyer?"

Prisoner: "No, sir."

Magistrate: "Do you want a lawyer to defend you?"

Prisoner: "Not in particular, sir."

Magistrate: "Well, what do you propose to do about it?"

Prisoner: "Well, so far's I'm concerned, I'm willing to drop the whole business."—Humorist.

* * *

Confident.

Two Spaniards quarreled and decided to fight a duel.

In order to do this without attracting too much attention, they took a train into the country.

The first Spaniard booked a return ticket, but his opponent took only a single.

"Caramba!" exclaimed the first. "You expect not to come back—eh, my friend? I always get a return."

"I never do," answered the other quite calmly. "I always take the return half from my adversary."

—Tennessee Utility News.

As Mark Twain said, when some men discharge an obligation you can hear the report for miles.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 51105

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Marie Magnola vs. Pat (Patsy) Magnola

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Pat (Patsy) Magnola is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of March, 1935.

ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 4-12

The Southern Ad Co. IS UNFAIR

To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Black-Draught Brings Refreshing Relief of Constipation Troubles

Constipation produces many disagreeable sensations, several of which are mentioned by Mr. T. E. Stith, of Boonville, Ind., who writes: "I have used Thedford's Black-Draught many years when needed for biliousness and other minor ills when a laxative was needed. I have a tight feeling in my chest when I get bilious. I get dizzy and feel very tired, just don't feel like doing my work. After taking Black-Draught, I feel much better. This is why I continue to use it when needed." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught is a good, purely vegetable laxative, obtainable for 25¢ a package.

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH

Opposite New Post Office

PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c

Sandwiches of All Kinds

Bottled or Draught Beer

909 Georgia Ave.

EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY

TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices

East Lake Yard, 3508 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075

Rossville Yard, Lake Ave. Phone 3-1157

We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.

We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.

Just ask your old time brother union man.

The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper

S. J. EDWARDS STORES

2219 ROSSVILLE AVENUE — 2106 EAST MAIN STREET

2310 McCALLIE AVENUE — 2119 DODDS AVENUE

CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE — 417 MARKET STREET

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!

Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!

Why not . . .

YOU?

EASY WAY

SELF-SERVICE GROCERY

SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

Each Week . . .

The Labor World

. . . reaches increasing thousands of the highest paid workers in Chattanooga!

MR. MERCHANT:
This should mean something to you—

Think It Over!

Owned by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and 42 Affiliated Craft Unions

MILK . . . IS HEALTH'S Best SAFEGUARD

So be sure that your milk is delivered to you fresh, rich and clean each day.

Our product is sanitarily protected from our modern dairy plant to your home and our method of pasteurization is a positive guarantee of safety.

There is a Grant-Patten salesman on your street today; stop him for service, or call our office — you will not be disappointed with our Product or our Service.

You Can Whip Our Cream . . .
But . . . You Can't Beat Our Milk

GRANT-PATTEN MILK CO., Inc.

6-1294 — 1220 King Street

— ICE CREAM —

Have your Milk DELIVERED to your home and give employment to a Union Dairy Worker

LABOR TO CONTINUE FIGHT TO MAINTAIN PAY, DESPITE M'CARRAN AMENDMENT DEFEAT

Washington.—Labor will continue to fight to maintain wages, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, announced following defeat by the senate of the McCarran prevailing rate of wages amendment to the $4,880,000,000 work relief bill.

Vote against the McCarran amendment, which had previously been approved by a close vote, was 50 to 38. After defeating the McCarran proposal, the senate adopted the compromise Russell amendment by a vote of 83 to 2.

Approval of the Russell amendment, offered by Senator Russell, of Georgia, assures payment of prevailing rate of wages on all permanent public building projects under the work relief bill. Elsewhere the amendment says the president may fix the wages he chooses, if in his opinion they will not operate to tear down the wage scale.

The McCarran amendment would have made mandatory the payment of wages prevailing in every community on federal aid projects.

In announcing that labor would keep up its fight to maintain wages, President Green reiterated labor's opposition to the Russell amendment, saying:

"Labor does not accept the Russell amendment as an improvement over the measure originally reported by the senate appropriations committee. It cannot and does not accept the Russell amendment."

Dallas Garment Manufacturers Refuse Federal Conciliation

Dallas, Tex.—The Dallas garment manufacturers as a body refused to accept the services of J. C. Howard, U. S. commissioner of conciliation, to bring about an amicable settlement of the controversy with the workers, according to Meyer Perlstein, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. Declaring that he believed some of the smaller manufacturers might be willing to deal directly with the union, Mr. Perlstein said that separate agreements would be offered to all of them. The agreements provide for increased production in return for increased wages.

"The international union is behind the Dallas locals and is prepared for a six months' strike if necessary," Mr. Perlstein said, adding: "However, we are making every possible effort to obtain a fair settlement without resorting to a long drawn-out struggle."

LOAN SHARK LEGISLATION.

Little Rock, Ark.—The legislative committee representing the Arkansas State Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods are supporting a bill regulating loan sharks which is before the state legislature. It is claimed that there are instances on record in which 600 per cent interest on money was often charged and that one debt of $44 ran up to over $1,500 in nine and one-half years. The bill provides that if usurious rates are charged, the borrower may bring suit against the broker and recover the overcharge as well as lawyers' fees.

MORE ABOUT LABOR BOARD

(Continued from First Page)

new field and requires specialized study and interest.

Swift Action Necessary.

"The board which is dealing constantly with collective bargaining problems is the only logical enforcement agency. The present method has and would in the future mean delays which are destructive to the unions. The very nature of a union requires swift action. Delay, beyond the power of the board to prevent, has in the past two years been the means of completely destroying many unions and of bringing great hardship and bitterness to the members of those unions. You have heard the very able analysis of Mr. Biddle (chairman of the national labor relations board) on what has happened to cases under the present set-up.

Resentment is Increasing.

"We have counseled patience and the use of peaceful means of settlement; we have assured groups of workers that they do not need to strike in order to secure their legal rights; that much of the difficulty they experience is due to misunderstanding on the part of the employers of their new responsibilities under Section 7-A, and that when employers have had more time to adjust themselves to the new situation, they will co-operate with their employes to fulfill the purposes of that section.

"We cannot and will not continue to urge workers to have patience, unless the Wagner bill is made law, and unless it is enforced, once it becomes the law. There is growing in the masses of American people a bitter resentment at the position in which they find themselves and a deep conviction that only their own economic strength will avail them in their struggle against the injustices and inequalities under which they work. We must face the consequences of a deliberate destruction of that faith. Working men and women throughout the land are demanding justice, demanding the rights and privileges to which they are entitled.

Employers Use Force Against Labor.

"On the one hand, we have employers banding together and compelling workers to accept their terms by use of armed force. On the other hand, we have subversive influences at work—influences which, if permitted to continue, will develop very real power to overthrow our present economic system. Where deprivation and injustice prevail over a period of time, men and women rebel to secure their rights.

Workers Kept Voiceless.

"Stockholders and directors of a corporation have a voice in the operation of that corporation because their money has been invested and their future will be affected by the policies of management. Is the employe who has invested his skill in the plant, his very life, to be denied a voice in the determination of those policies which directly affect his welfare?

Real Collective Bargaining Necessary.

"The individual employe cannot longer be considered a robot, as an automaton whose very action is in direct response to the pressure of management. Groups of employes cannot longer be considered a lifeless matter, held within the palm of management, whose very being will be extended or contracted at the will of the management. True collective bargaining is the main shaft upon which our whole economic machinery resolves. This economic machinery cannot function unless there is true collective bargaining by which nation-wide organizations of employes in bona fide labor unions wholly removed from any control or interference by management."

KNITTING MILLS REGAIN RIGHT TO NRA INSIGNIA

Washington.—The national recovery administration has announced it has restored to the Atlanta Knitting mills, Catskill, N. Y., the right to use NRA insignia. The right had been withdrawn for violations of the labor provisions of the underwear and allied products manufacturing industry code.

Assurance has been received that the company is complying and will continue to comply with the code, and has posted $10,000 bond and agreement as to the amount of restitution to be paid its workers will be determined soon.

UNION APARTMENT HOUSE NOW VIRTUALLY FINISHED

Philadelphia.—The Carl Mackley houses are now virtually completed. Certain formalities remain to be completed before the Juniata Park Housing corporation, technical owners of the hosiery workers' project, take full title to the property from the government, but for all practical purposes the construction job is now done.

The one portion of the whole job that cannot be completed at present is the planting and landscaping of the grounds. That work will have to wait for another month or two.

Building mechanics are out of the building, except for minor details, and all four units are ready for occupancy. Tenants are now moving in.

Hundreds of visitors continue to inspect the project every week-end and a constant stream of callers is on hand day in and day out.

WAGES MUST ADVANCE AS PROFITS INCREASE

A. F. of L. Business Survey Holds That Larger Buying Power in the Hands of the Masses Is Major Element in Business Recovery.

Washington. — Large purchasing power for wage-earners through increased real wages is stressed as the basic foundation for business recovery in the current issue of the monthly survey of business of the American Federation of Labor.

"To raise workers' living standards progressively as industry recovers and profits increase is without exception the most important economic problem which faces us today," the survey said.

Profit Motive Explained.

"That this problem is fundamental in our economic growth is clearly illustrated in a study just published by Brookings institution, based on careful analysis of a century of economic experience in this and other countries," the survey continued.

"The institution points out the following facts: 'The motivating force in all economic activity, under a system of private initiative, is the wants and demands of the people.' These wants, of course, are expressed in proportion as the people have purchasing power. 'The base of the economic pyramid is the production of consumption goods' —such as food, clothing, housing, passenger automobiles, etc.

"To supply these consumption goods, 'capital' goods are created—factories, farm and industrial machinery, railroads, electric power lines, etc.—but growth of capital goods 'does not take place unless expansion of consumption is also occurring . . . The demand for plant and equipment is derived from the demand for consumption goods' and the moment this demand declines, the demand for new capital goods declines also in vastly greater proportion.

Reduced Buying Power Starts Depression.

"Production of capital goods is at the top of the economic pyramid, and 'a slight shrinkage at the base of the pyramid (a shrinkage in consuming power) very nearly eliminates the top.'

"This explains why a shortage of workers' buying power can start a depression which stops production and throws millions out of work in the 'heavy' or capital goods industries.

"The institution finds also that changes in business conditions, such as the start of recovery from depression, or the change from prosperity to business decline, appear to begin with forces which affect the production of consumers' goods.

"Thus an increase in workers' buying power may start recovery, or a shortage may cause a turn from prosperity to depression.

Rich Use Surplus for Speculation.

"In the period of prosperity from 1923 to 1929, tre institution finds, vast increases in wealth produced by our industries, created huge surplus funds in the hands of corporations and persons with high incomes these surpluses rose from eight or nine billion dollars in 1923-24 to fifteen or sixteen billion in 1928-29; they were used not for productive purposes but for speculation on the stock market, and thus became the cause of the financial orgy of 1928-29 which ended in the worst depression in history.

"The study concludes that America's present economic problem differs greatly from that of the past. In the past, there was a scarcity of funds for business enterprise; today there is a surplus which tends to produce financial maladjustments. 'The primary need is a larger flow of funds through consumptive channels.'"

Coal Companies Cause Chaos in Relief Work

Uniontown, Pa.—Chaotic conditions in relief work among mine workers in Fayette county were directly attributed to officials of coal companies by state investigators sent here from the Harrisburg office of the emergency relief administration. It was charged that the companies take a large portion of the contents of the miners' envelope each pay day to liquidate various back bills.

"One of the prime causes for the confusion," the report said, "is that men who live in company houses have their rent deducted by the company and rent is not figured as income in making up a budget deficiency. The men who do not live in company houses do not have their rents deducted and the money they receive is a greater amount than the money received by the other men, giving them a lower relief check. In this case the men must still pay the rent. The situation is not at all fair."

The investigators pointed out that the policy of the coal companies in deducting store bills and rentals from the miners' pay envelope requires the state relief administration and the taxpayers to support the miners while the back debts to the operators are being and in effect amounts to a state subsidy to the operators.

Can Always "Go Straight."

John: "A street car can do one thing a man can't."

Charlie: "What's that?"

John: "The street car can always go straight, no matter how full it is."

MORE ABOUT CONVENTION

(Continued from First Page)

unions in Tennessee are urged to send delegates to this convention. Local unions not affiliated are requested to affiliate at once. The initiation fee for local unions, central district bodies, is $5.00. Local unions with twenty-five members or less shall not be required to pay any initiation fee. Local unions that are affiliated and who are in arrears with their per capita tax are requested to square up all arrearages, in order that their delegates may be entitled to a seat in the convention. Section 2, Article 7, of the laws of the federation read as follows:

Sec. 2. Any organization affiliated with the federation not paying its dues within thirty days after being notified by the secretary-treasurer shall be reported to the executive council, and if, at the end of three months, it is still in arrears, the executive council shall suspend such organization from membership in the federation, and it can be reinstated only by payment of all arrearages or by a two-thirds vote of the convention; provided, however, that any local union or central body being more than one year in arrears shall be reaffiliated upon the payment of their regular initiation fee and six months' dues.

The coming convention will be a very important one. Plans for further organization of the workers in Tennessee will be outlined. The employers are doing everything within their power to retard the organization of the workers into legitimate trade unions.

Trusting that your organization will be represented and hoping to meet your delegates at the convention, we remain,

Sincerely and fraternally,
R. S. McCANN,
President.
W. E. CHEEK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NRA BILL WINS IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana senate passed the state NRA bill, which had already been approved by the house of representatives. The measure is designed to be administered in co-operation with the federal NRA statute.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51063
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruth Everett vs. Hugh Everett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Hugh Everett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 12th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Bean & Bean, Attys. 4-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51062
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
G. J. Van Mol vs. Mary Van Mol

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Van Mol is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is oredred that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 14th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 4-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51010
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charley Clyde Caruthers vs. Margarette Caruthers

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Margarette Caruthers, whose residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry, is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This first day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 3-29

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 18,490

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed the 14th day of June, 1925, by J. [illegible] Sprouse and wife, Malissa Sprouse, to secure certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered June 16, 1928, in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book "D," Vol. 23, Page 96 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, I, W. A. Sadd, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut street in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1935,

the following described land situated in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. four (4) in Block No. eight (8) Boulevard Park Addition, property of the Chattanooga Development Company, as shown by plat of record in plat book 5, page 50 in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts forty-five (45) feet on the north line of Roberts Street and extends back northwardly of uniform width a distance of one hundred thirty (130) feet to [illegible] line of an alley.

This sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title to said property is believed to be good, but the trustee will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 8th day of March, 1935.
W. A. SADD, Trustee.
4-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51016
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charles A. Gregg vs. Isabel Gregg

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Isabel Gregg is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, a resident of Charleston, W. Va., so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This second day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Joe V. Williams, Atty. 4-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 50980
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
James W. Lee vs. Alice P. Lee

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Alice P. Lee is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next April rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in April next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 26th day of February, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
B. M. Fogo, Atty. 4-5

In Union there is strength
NRA
IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR
DANIEL'S
Shoe Repairers
17 East Seventh St.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 4-7941

LABOR DISPUTE
on between
RIALTO and STATE THEATERS
and This Local

Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Phone 2-2611
COAL :: COKE
KINDLING
JACOWAY COAL CO.
1001 ORCHARD KNOB AVE.
Res. Phone 2-3237

Quick Action!
for Colds
"FLU"
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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 29, 1935 | Number 49

WHO IS PUBLIC POWER LEAGUE?

Closed Shop Employer Testifies to Benefits of 100 Pct. Union Plant

UNION TOBACCO COMPANIES BACK COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Axton-Fisher Company and Brown & Williamson Corporation Support Wagner Disputes Bill and Tell Senate Labor Committee A. F. of L. Makes for Better, Happier Nation.

Washington. — Emphatic indorsement of organized labor and its principle was given by two successful employers of union workers, in appearing before the senate education and labor committee in support of the Wagner labor disputes bill.

Views of two employers—the Axton-Fisher Tobacco company and the Brown & Williamson Tobacco corporation, both of Louisville, Ky.—were epitomized by the declaration of Col. Wood F. Axton, president of the first-named company, that organized labor is a great constructive force, making for better economic and social conditions in the nation.

"Organized labor symbolized by the American Federation of Labor stands squarely behind the worker and the fair employer," said Colonel Axton. "We believe in and heartily indorse their principles."

"I firmly believe," Colonel Axton said at another point in his testimony, that the organization of workers under the American Federation of Labor plan leads to better wages, fewer hours and improved working conditions. That vast benefits can accrue to the employer, that it develops character, fosters justice and tolerance, and makes for better economic conditions in the nation."

Profits Unfairly Divided.

Thorough agreement with the views of Col. Axton was expressed by H. M. Robertson, general counsel for the Brown & Williamson corporation.

"Our experience convinces us that there is no reason why any employer could not operate under union conditions," said Mr. Robertson, who also told the committee that manufacturers of tobacco products are getting too much in profits and farmers and labor are getting too little out of the tobacco dollar."

This inequitable distribution in industry generally endangers our economic existence, said the Brown & Williamson representative, and he urged union organization and genuine collective bargaining as an essential method of correction. He testified to the benefits of union organization, and his company's plant was a closed union shop, and urged the passage of the Wagner bill.

Committee Members Impressed.

Testimony of the two employers strongly impressed members of the senate committee, and Senator Wagner, of New York, author of the labor disputes bill, said he wished there were more employers with similar views of view.

Col. Axton, whose company has dealt with the Tobacco Workers' International union for more than thirty-five years, said that his experience had convinced him "that organized labor is a great constructive force in the betterment of economic growth, when applied to industrial relations.

"There is no question," Col. Axton stated, "but what the application of this philosophy has made consistently for the betterment of conditions of employment and progress in my company."

"No Occasion for Regret."

After telling how he became convinced of the value of unionism by watching the successful working of the agreement between coal operators and the United Mine Workers in Illinois, Col. Axton went on to say:

"Having witnessed at first hand the benefits that accrued to all through collective bargaining, I became thoroughly imbued with belief in the principle of collective bargaining and, therefore, in opening my factory on April 1, 1899, I requested the secretary of the Tobacco Workers' International union to come to Owensboro and organize the employes of my plant. From that day until this we have operated a strictly union shop, and never once have had occasion to regret our contracts with the Tobacco Workers' union. We have found that, not only the workers in our plant have been willing to live up to their agreement, but the officials of the international union, as well, have always been more than anxious that agreements were not violated, and that the rank and file live up to their contracts."

"Labor Must Have Voice."

"There is no doubt," Col. Axton said in ending his testimony, "but what at times human nature will assert itself, and many men, whether employers or workers, will sometimes commit overt acts. This has been my observation, however, based on experience, that where I have found one or several labor bodies violating the terms of their contracts there have been, on the other hand, far more individual employers and organizations trying to foment disorder and discord. I have found far more men representing anti-labor forces going much further in their attempts to spread misinformation to the general public. I have heard anti-labor employers speaking in public make the statement that labor must be brought to its knees.

"In my opinion the bringing of labor to its knees, and the destruction of its purchasing power has very nearly brought this country to its knees. If our country is to effectuate recovery and again reach a place where labor can buy back the products it produces, we, in this country, must see to it that labor shall have some voice in the determination of conditions under which they work and wages which they are to receive.

"I am fully convinced that the labor of an individual is not a commodity or article of commerce, to be bartered and bargained for. The worker should be given the right to organize. Organized labor symbolized by the American Federation of Labor stands squarely behind the worker and the fair employer. We believe in and heartily indorse their principles."

Saw Change Was Necessary.

Mr. Robertson told the committee that Brown & Williamson operate a closed union shop in its plants at Louisville, Ky., Winston-Salem, N. C., and Petersburg, Va., having signed a contract with the Tobacco Workers' International union in November, 1933.

After explaining that in 1933 his company became convinced that there was an inequitable distribution of the tobacco dollar, with labor and the farmers receiving too small a share, the witness continued:

"With this situation it became obvious to the management of our company that no mass production could long be carried on unless there was increased purchasing power by the great masses of the people. To us this meant that there must be increase in wages and shortening of hours. This became the very fixed conviction of our management.

Why Union Was Required.

"The more difficult question was as to how this should be accomplished, and we arrived at the conclusion that collective bargaining my employer and employe, with both of these elements dealing at large length and yet fairly with each other, was the only means by which, under our system, any adjustment in the inequitable distribution of income could be accomplished. We realized the difficulties of this method, but we felt that if

(Continued on Last Page)

Wagner Disputes Bill To Be Made an Issue In Future Elections

Senators, Congressmen Must Vote Right on Measure to Merit Labor Support.

"Organized labor in the south is prepared to mobilize itself for a militant drive to pass the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes bill," declared Holt Ross, representative of the A. F. of L., addressing a mass meeting in the municipal auditorium arranged here Sunday by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, as the first gun of the local campaign to secure enactment of the Wagner bill.

Other speakers at this demonstration were Paul Aymon of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, A. C. Kamin, president of the Chattanooga Central Labor union, John W. Edelman, of Philadelphia, research director of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Warren D. Mullin, Washington, D. C., labor secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, and Walter Bramley, district representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

"Labor in the south is in a strategic position to put pressure on the members of congress and should use every bit of power it has to force our senators and representatives to declare where they stand on this vital issue," Ross said.

The majority of the senators and congressmen from the southern states are pretty well convinced that labor in this territory can defeat most anyone who makes an anti-labor record for himself in Washington. If the organized workers in the south put all their effort back of the Wagner bill, the members of congress will quickly come to realize that a vote against this measure will mean political suicide.

"Here is our chance to punish the employers in the south who have shown such outrageous and barefaced defiance of the NIRA and the regional and national labor compliance boards. We can, by writing to our congressmen and senators, pass a bill which will enable us to secure speedy prosecution of law-breaking employers," Ross declared.

"It would be futile for congress to extend the life of the NRA unless the labor disputes bill is first enacted into law," J. W. Edelman said.

"The codes of fair competition cannot be enforced either in the north or the south unless labor is organized and workers are protected in their right to bargain collectively. The labor disputes bill enables the administration to quickly bring offending employers before the federal courts and instead of merely losing their Blue Eagles, the manufacturers will find themselves declared in contempt of a court order. Not many employers will take that chance. Some measure of legal compulsion must be exerted to force employers to cease discriminating against workers who join a labor union," Edelman declared.

Warren Mullin discussed the Connery resolution which would forbid the use of federal military equipment by national guards in strike situations.

"Every effort must be made to force this resolution out of the house military affairs committee where it now rests," Mullin said. "Congress will enact this legislation if it comes out for a vote," Mullin predicted.

Paul Aymon declared that organized labor in Tennessee had prevented the passage of a sales tax bill in the state legislature without very much effort and could certainly bring the Tennessee congressional delegation in line for the Wagner bill if a determined campaign was waged.

A. C. Kamin announced that the Chattanooga Central Labor union would appoint committees to secure signatures and petitions for the labor disputes bill throughout the city.

"We will get petitions filled out by the general public in addition to having our members write individual letters to their representative in congress," Kamin said.

An exposure of company union tactics in Chattanooga featured the address by Walter Bramley, district representative for the American Fed-

(Continued on Last Page)

PUBLIC AGENCIES MUST BEAR MEDICAL SERVICE

Edelman Charges American Medical Assn. Acting Liwe First Class Racket.

Rickety Children and Physical Debility Is Price of Years of Depression.

By JOHN W. EDELMAN

Armies of undernourished, rickety children are now growing up in this country as a result of the depression and millions of adults are suffering from debilitating illnesses entirely due to poverty and unemployment.

As a nation, we have not yet begun to comprehend the awful physical havoc which the dislocation of our economy has caused. When this bill for physical deterioration caused by the depression is added up and payments are due we will be staggered at the costs we have incurred.

Adequate medical care in America is fast becoming a prerequisite of the wealthy or comfortably well off. Forty-seven per cent of the people—the lower income groups—have no medical, dental, or optical care whatsoever. For the first time in decades death rates in our cities in 1934 were greater than the previous year despite the absence of serious epidemics. It can be assumed that this alarming situation is a result of the breakdown of the economic system because it has been proven that there is about half again as much illness in families of the unemployed than in those whose heads have full time work. (Rates of disabling illness in 1933 were fifty per cent higher among families whose incomes suffered most heavily between 1929 to 1932 than among families not suffering those losses.)

The whole burden of illness always falls most heavily on those least able to carry it, and for that reason a totally new approach to the problem of health and medical care must be made in this country.

The community as a whole pays the bill for neglect of health and poor medical attention, whether it wants to or not. Health is even more a matter of public concern than education, and is even more vital to the public well being than the regulation of transportation or a provision of a postal system which costs us millions annually.

It is ludicrous to spend millions on the mechanical means of making war while permitting the health and vitality of the nation to be sapped by lack of a comparatively inexpensive public health system.

Drastic reductions have been made in appropriations from tax funds to public health services during the depression years while the need for such expenditures has been increasing and becoming more essential to the welfare of the community as a whole.

Relief and medical officials estimate that half a million children on relief are physically handicapped, and the merest fraction of this army of the doomed is being given any expert care whatsoever. Almost 17,000 women die in childbirth each year, and it is estimated that 10,000 of these deaths could be prevented. Hospital report a maternity death rate far below the figure of 6.4 per 1,000 which is the rate for the country as a whole.

Within the next decade the American people must come to understand that medical service should be borne by the public as a whole in the same way that education is provided thru

(Continued on Last Page)

Hosiery Branch 99 Sponsors Affair At Rossville Arena

Ruth Lacewell, chairman of committee, appointed by Hosiery Branch 99, announces that all arrangements have been made for a Dutch lunch on the evening of March 30. The festivities will get going at 7:30, and tickets will be the small sum of 25 cents. The public is invited.

American Legion Assails Prison Goods On Open U. S. Market

State Commander Sisk Sends Letter to All Posts Authorizing Action.

Nashville, Tenn., March 29.—The American Legion today through a letter from its state commander, Leonard Sisk, has lent impetus to the movement started by the Tennessee Committe on Prison Competition to curb the sale of prison made goods on the open market in competition with free labor and Tennessee industry.

Mr. Sisk's letter was addressed to all American Legion posts in Tennessee authorizing the individual posts to take whatever action they desire with reference to a resolution adopted by Post No. 2, of Knoxville, which said:

"Whereas, the matter of prison labor competition with that of free labor in this and other states has been so fully and forcefully brought to our attention that we consider it a vital economic question affecting employment; and,

"Whereas, it has been clearly demonstrated to our entire satisfaction that the products of the labor of convicts of the state of Tennessee are now being disposed of to private interests who profit thereby to the detriment of our state, private industry, free labor and taxpayers; and,

"Whereas, we feel that the exploitation of state convicts for the benefit regardless of the extent of such benefit by private interest is in violation of the spirit of fairness to those who toil, industry labor and taxpayers; and;

"Whereas, we believe this matter to be a vital public question in which the American Legion should as a public duty express their views; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Post No. 2 of Knoxville, American Legion, do by this resolution go on record as disapproving and condemning the present methods now employed by the penal institutions of Tennessee of selling competitively with private industries which are required to pay U. S. code wages, and that we favor and urge the passage of a state law that will forbid the sale of products of the labor of convicts in the open market and confine sales of such products to tax supported institutions, thereby accomplishing the five-fold purpose of increasing employment, diversifying the activity of convicts, adding revenue to the state, protecting private industry against unfair competition, protecting free labor and reduce the burden on taxpayers. Be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished each member of the Knox county delegation in the Tennessee committee on prison competition."

Commenting personally on the resolution, Mr. Sisk said:

"The Knoxville post is to be commended for its keen interest in public affairs which effect all of our citizens, as this is in keeping with our policy of encouraging good citizenship within the legion. Each post may take whatever action it desires in the matter."

Member of Local 1785 Loses Father in Death

Members of Local 1785 have adopted the following resolution of sympathy for Brother Ralph Brickell, whose father died recently:

"Whereas, Mr. Grant Brickell, father of Ralph Brickell, of this local, passed away; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we take this means of sending our sincere sympathy to Brother Brickell; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be put upon our minutes, a copy sent to Brother Brickell and a copy furnished The Labor World for publication."

EDITH NUCKOLLS,
Reporter.

NORWEGIANS FORM LABOR GOVERNMENT

Oslo.—Norway's first labor government has been formed with Johan Nygaardsvold as premier and labor minister. He is head of the labor party.

Dictatorship By Ring Within Power League Tries to Pull Fast One

THIMBLE, THIMBLE, FIND THE THIMBLE

The main question on every lip today is "Who is the committee?" That unknown creature, either real or imagined, of unknown size and make-up, has successfully eluded the search for its identity for several days. The only clue thus far comes from the president of the Public Power league, and he himself seems to be in the dark.

Of further interest is the question, "Who is the Public Power league?" No one seems to know. Many have joined, but evidence points that they did not "take" and that they are not members after all.

"Who is the Power League?"

"Who is the committee?"

Freezing out of organized labor on the proposed commission to direct the public power system that will eventually be in operation has evoked strenuous protest from Central Body. At the regular meeting Monday, March 25, officials were instructed to submit the names of W. P. Bales, F. T. Carter and W. E. Eckenrod to the Hamilton county legislative delegation for consideration, and to insist to the delegation that the Public Power league was usurping unto itself powers that it does not possess.

When approached by representatives of labor, the Rev. T. B. Cowan, known as the president of the Public Power league, said that labor had not been given a place on the board because he left that there was not brains in the movement to handle such a big job. When questioned further, the Rev. Cowan, who has received much publicity locally for alleged radical utterances, expressed an opinion that the labor movement of this country was led by "stuffed shirts," who did not know how to settle strikes, who did not care to settle strikes except "around the banquet table," and in general the workers were victims of ultra-conservative leadership. When asked just how the strikes in Chattanooga should have been settled, and the fact brought to his attention that they were settled before blood was shed, the Rev. Cowan had nothing to say.

Telling the world that the Power league had no right to name the commission, other than to recommend its choice, and further, that the Power league did not submit the list given to Senator Morgan, officials of the Central Body visited Nashville on Wednesday and presented its claim to the legislature.

Senator Morgan informed the committee that he had given his word to the Public Power league to accept its slate, and that he would do so. After much investigation and questioning of very prominent members of the Power league, no one seems to know who it was that named the proposed commission, other than the information from Rev. Cowan that "a committee" had been "appointed" by "somebody."

Vagueness on the part of Dr. Cowan as to who named the committee reminded numerous people of the report before election time that Rev. Cowan had also forgotten to make himself qualified to vote in the same bond election that he was fighting to put over.

When the fact is brought out that the proposed slate named by the Power league is composed of four manufacturers and one lawyer, labor is said to be justified in its uneasiness for its welfare in future public power transactions. Labor leaders insist, however, that they are not trying to remove any particular gentleman named or detract from their integrity, but simply want representation.

Hosiery Tri-State Council to Elect Officers April 6

Officers of the Tri-State Council of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers will be elected at the second meeting of this body which will be held in Roosevelt hall all day Saturday, April 6th, announces Representative Walter Bramley.

The Tri-State Council includes all branches of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. Delegates attending first meeting were most enthusiastic and voted to establish the council as a permanent organization to co-ordinate all activities in this section of the south.

A session devoted to the transaction of business will take place in the morning, and the afternoon will be devoted to instruction on the establishment of educational activities in the local unions, on the conduct of union meetings and the transaction of union business and the legislative activities of organized labor.

The delegates will also receive special instruction in the methods of negotiating with employers and the formation and duties of shop committees.

A social affair will be arranged in the evening for those of the delegates that can remain in Chattanooga.

Movie Operators Win Long Battle

St. John, N. B.—Persistency seems to have won a decisive battle for the St. John local of the International Union of Moving Picture Operators and Theater Employes. Two years ago the local declared a strike on the Mayfair theater, a movie house in St. John. Members of the local picketed in front of the house each afternoon and night, while the theater was open, and motor parades bearing painted and printed notices that the Mayfair owners were unfair to organized labor circulated through the streets every day. Banners carrying similar notices were carried on the streets by men employed by the local. Union men and their families were asked to boycott the Mayfair. About a year ago Joseph Franklin and Myer Herschorn, owners of the Mayfair, established the Mainstreet in the north end of the city. The union boycott was extended to the branch house.

The boycott has worked havoc on the neighborhood house. It has been functioning in the red ever since it was opened, due to the refusal of union men and members of their families to patronize it, with the result that Franklin & Herschorn have been making overtures to the union, with a view to arranging a working contract.

Union labels assure you that the products are American-made. Increase employment in our own country by buying union-made goods.

Every cent spent for foreign-made products decreases the payrolls of American workers.

If higher wages mean greater purchasing power, then higher union wages mean greater organized purchasing power, and that spells prosperity for everybody. Look for the Union Label!

First Credit Man—How about Amos Tash, of Brushville?

Second Credit Man—He always pays cash, so we don't know how honest he is.

THE LABOR WORLD
810 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

T. R. CUTHBERT.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 10, 1921.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1935.

The Public Power League

Naming of members of the public power commission is creating quite a stir in this city. There are some who think the public power commission should represent the city and the people therein. Unlike Mussolini or Hitler, these places of trust are not to be grabbed off by persons opportunely located within grabbing reach. There will be the expenditure of millions of dollars for the employment of labor which will be directed by the members of this power commission. Naturally, labor will be interested in the manner in which these wages are set, how they are paid and under what conditions they are earned. For that reason, labor contends that to induce harmony, to insure justice to the wage-earners, and to allow representation for the largest single group of people who will expect to benefit by the public ownership system, a representative from labor should be named.

Labor is not requesting the Public Power league to grant this privilege. The league has no more right to name this commission than labor has to name it. The attitude of the president of the Public Power league indicates that he believes that he has received another call to duty, and that he and the few master minds about him constitute an all-wise entity that knows all that is best for the community at large. This holier-than-thou attitude makes one inquire, "Upon what meat hath this our Caesar fed that he hath grown so great."

What Next!

With no roasts or steaks in sight, customers at the first unit of a new chain of food stores select their meats from photographic reproductions on the wall back of the counter, guided by price lists on the counter. Purchases come fresh from the refrigerator at the rear of the store. Upholstered stools are provided for the comfort of the customer.

Cardui Helped Lady For Nervousness and Run-Down Condition

"I have taken Cardui several times for weak, run-down condition and it has helped me," writes Mrs. Walter M. Coulon, of Forsyth, Ga. "I was nervous and suffering from a weak condition. There were days when I had to lie down during the day. I sent for six bottles of Cardui, as it had helped me before. Cardui gave me strength, stopped the nervousness and helped me in every way." . . . Cardui may be just what you need. It can't do you any harm, so why not try it? Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. $1 a bottle, at drug stores.

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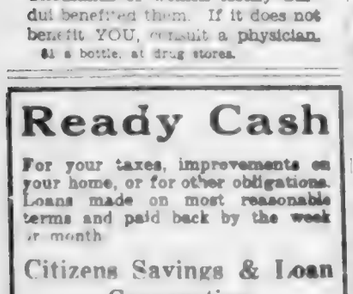

Prison-Made Goods

(Editorial from Knoxville Journal, March 19, 1935.)

"Hundreds if not thousands of manufacturers in the United States are said to be facing liquidation and their employes idleness on account of the competition of prison-made goods. Manufacturers must by law pay NRA code wages, and cannot meet markets made by prison industries that have no wages to pay.

The industries of Tennessee are asking the legislature, as twenty-seven other states have already done and thirteen more now considering, to remove prison-made goods from sale on the open market in competition with private industry, and confine sales of prison-made goods to tax-supported institutions, whereby the state, private industry, free and paid workers and the taxpayers will benefit.

Tax supported institutions throughout the state buy the identical articles and supplies now being produced by Tennessee prison labor, paying therefor the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers' profit when they could be obtained from a large prison industry, supported by taxpayers, that has none of the overhead and wages that private industry must meet. The taxpayers are the ones who suffer and the prison contractor, who in Tennessee has only an oral arrangement to take the prison output, is the one benefitting at the expense of the state, private industry, labor and the taxpayer.

Tennessee is one of the few states that have not corrected this old evil by the adoption of the state's use plan. Unless Tennessee takes the forward step that many other states have, it will be one of the few states left in which convict-made goods can be dumped, thereby closing the markets to Tennessee prison-made goods and will be the dumping ground for other states, relegating Tennessee convicts to complete idleness, stopping all revenue to the state from prison industry, crippling Tennessee industries and throwing thousands out of work and on to relief rolls.

The convict system will never be solved by the state protectin gspecial interests. The taxpayers should have the benefit of prison labor and not private interests seeking personal gain or others seeking political advancement.

There really appears to be no issue to this public question, but merely a will to break away from an old political evil that is almost tradition in Tennessee.

Taxpayers are no longer the lambs, but the leaders in governmental economy.

UNION LABEL IS KEY TO PROSPERITY

By I. M. ORNBURN
Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

During those trying days of the Civil war, when politicians, army generals and greedy business lobbyists were as numerous in the nation's capital as they are today, Lincoln finally had to take full charge of the critical situation, brush them all aside, and declare that the only test of every measure was, "Will it win the war?" The idea of the great emancipator applies to our present-day economic "war." The supreme test of every proposed remedy should be, "Will it put men to work?"

By putting men to work, purchasing power will be increased and only through mass buying power of the people can our nation pull itself out of this disastrous depression. If a larger number receiving wages means greater purchasing power, then a larger number receiving union wages means still greater purchasing power. Union wages will quicken recovery, and bring permanent prosperity to every citizen.

But even prevailing union wages will not bring better times if they are spent for foreign-made goods. Can there be anything so ridiculous as to send American dollars abroad for unfair products while millions of American workers are walking the streets in search of work? We are thus paying a bounty to Europeans and Asiatics to increase our own breadlines.

The best guarantee that products are not only made under union conditions, but also in America, is the Union Label. Even the NRA allows importers to display the Blue Eagle on foreign goods. Consequently, there is no substitute for the Union Label, shop cards and buttons. Demand them! Ask them, also, to buy both American and union-made goods. They are manufactured by skilled workers at decent wages and under the most sanitary conditions.

Purchasing power is the door at which opportunity is knocking. The Union Label is the key to this door of prosperity!

Shocking Language.

A sponster was shocked at the language used by workmen repairing telegraph lines near her home. She wrote to the company and the foreman was asked to report. This he did as follows: 'Me and Bill Wright were on this job. I was up the pole and accidentally let the hot lead fall down Bill's neck. Bill looked up and said, 'You really must be more careful, 'Arry.'" — The Hercules Mixer.

Rossville Arena Gives Card April 1

A double wind-up boxing card has been arranged for the V. F. W. Rossville arena Monday night, April 1, according to announcement by the Rossville promoters.

Berry Baggett, 174, Rossville, fights "Ghost" Gasley, 100, Fort Benning, Ga., ten rounds.

Jake Denning, 172, Durham, N. C., fights Maxie Marwell, 174, Fort Benning, Ga., ten rounds.

There will be one six-rounder and two fours to complete the card, the promoters announced.

The prices will be for this star card ringside 55 cents, tax included, and general admission will be 30 cents.

Bobby Burns will referee.

HOSIERY BRIEFS

There has been a most encouraging pick-up in the activities of the branches of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in this area during the last couple of weeks, reports Representatives Walter Bramley and Frank Ward.

A number of new members have been taken in from several shops, including the United Hosiery mills and the McAllester shop, which has been completely reorganized. A considerable number of reinstatements have been noted also.

Recreational activities are being undertaken by the members of the United shop which should encourage similar activities in other mills.

The United shop has organized two baseball teams. One for girls and another for boys, and both teams have been admitted to the City league.

A play entitled "Heart Exchange," is being rehearsed by the group and will be staged at an early date.

The appointment of William Frazier, leader of the Richmond strikers, in Rossville, to the district organizing staff has made possible the extension of local activities. Organizer Frazier is popular with the membership and he is doing much to revive the unionization drive in several outlying sections which were necessarily somewhat neglected during the recent strike.

Representative Bramley reports that he attended an excellent union revival meeting in Lenoir City a week ago and finds the branch there adding new members. Plans are being made in Lenoir City for an open air demonstration shortly.

A class in labor problems is being formed in Soddy, Tenn., which will be led by the Reverend DeJarnette and Organizer Tom Upton.

Missionary work is being done in Niota and Cleveland, Tenn., and several other hosiery mill centers.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who said: "Labor is the father of all wealth"?

A.—Sir William Petty.

* * *

Q.—Has labor declared in favor of the election of federal judges by the people?

A.—The A. F. of L. went on record for the election of federal judges in 1906 and again in 1923.

* * *

Q.—When did the A. F. of L. first ask a government census of the unemployed?

A.—In 1889, when the convention of that year declared it of vast importance to ascertain in the census the number of idle and the duration of their lack of employment.

Wisdom

If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and his heart is no island, cut off from other islands, but a continent that joins them.—Bacon.

Reducing Exercise.

"But a car," the doctor advised Mr. Matteossian, "and get out more. You ought to take off pounds of flesh."

Speaking of the results obtained by this prescription, Mr. Matteossian says:

"I got a car and got out more. I got out six times between Pennsylvania avenue and Kennedy street and took off flesh in four different places. Once I got out through the windshield. That seemed to take off the most flesh."

—Tennessee Utility News.

Coming home one Sunday afternoon with a strong of trout, Robbie was suddenly confronted by the local minister. There was no other way of escape, but the little boy rose to the occasion. Going directly up to the minister, he said: "Minister, do you see what the trouts got for nabbin' worms on the Sabbath?"

* * *

Nobody finds perfect bliss in this world, except the woman who discovers that her old rival has grown real fat.

EDUCATION LEADS TO UNIONIZATION

By JOHN H. CRUMP

Quite a bit has been said in letters to the daily newspapers on both sides of the strike question and the organization of mill workers, and, while I do not like to enter into an argument on which it might be said I have a prejudiced opinion, I cannot sit idly by and see statements made which experience has proven to be wrong.

I refer mainly to a statement recently made in which the writer said mill workers should not be organized because they are an uneducated class of people; that organization could not do them any good, would lead to strikes and strife because their ignorance lets them be easily swayed by silver-tongued orators.

It is the uneducated class of workers which need organization most, so that they may awaken to the fact they are being exploited by the manufacturers. Families of uneducated mill workers remain uneducated mill workers for generation after generation. Why? Because the children are sent to the mills to work as soon as they are large enough to help the family eke out a meagre existence. The wages of the father, and in many instances the mother also, are so low that the few dollars the children can earn are necessary to help support the family.

Thorough unionization of a class which has never before been unionized is a slow process, as is any other evolution of civilization. It cannot be accomplished in a day, or a month, or a year. History of organized labor bears this out. The reason? Because employers as a whole so strongly fight the progress of organized labor.

Look at the areas where mill workers have been organized for years and see what you find. You find the father earning enough to support his family; you find the children going to school; you find them enjoying a few more of the conveniences of life (which used to be called luxuries) than the unorganized workers. Where organization has been for years you find the workers take more interest in their surroundings. They are more intelligent because they have been taught to think for themselves. Even so, there is plenty of room for progress, and what little progress they are making will continue to be slow until most all mill workers are organized and in a position to help themselves.

The children of the uneducated workers will grow up to be uneducated workers themselves, unless their parents are given a chance, through increased earnings, to keep them in school. It is not fair to the American children for the mill owners to cheat them by paying their parents low wages. The only way for the mill workers to give their children the chance in life which is rightly theirs lies through organization. Seldom, if ever, do mill owners voluntarily raise the wages of their unorganized employes. Occasionally you will hear of a "voluntary" raise; if investigated you will find it to be a defensive move on the part of the employer in an effort to forestall organization.

If the ignorance of mill workers allows them to be easily swayed by smooth-tongued orators, that is just another reason they should be organized. For every orator labor produces the manufacturers can dig up ten more to argue on the other side. If for no other reason, mill workers should be organized and taught to think for themselves and not be led by hirelings of industry.

It cannot be denied that strikes follow organiztion—the employers see to that. The employers welcome a strike among newly-organized workers, believing that workers who have just become unionized can be easily starved into submission. When a group has been organized long enough to develop capable leaders the employers dread a strike for they know the workers will fight for justice under the leadership of capable men in whom they have confidence.

We hear of mill workers making high wages, higher wages than workers in other lines. Labor does not attempt to deny there are some highly paid mill workers, just as there are some highly paid workers in other lines. What labor does prove is that the vast majority of mill workers make considerably less than other workers. We hear of mill workers making from $30 to $40 a week; that this is a rare exception is proven by A. F. of L. figures showing the average wage of mill workers a few months ago was less than $10 a week. If the average is $10 or less, and the wage ranges up to $40, then there must be about 90 per cent making less than $10.

Should the workers be blamed if they grow tired of such injustice and organize for their own protection? Should they be blamed if they fight to keep other workers from taking their jobs away from them? They are more to be congratulated for standing up for their rights and a chance to make decent, upright and intelligent citizens of their children. This they cannot do as long as the mill owners hold their wages down to a mere existence.

Capital demands a fair, and in many instances a huge, return on its investment. The worker has only his labor and his life to invest in industry; shouldn't he be entitled to a fair return on his investment, a return which will give him a chance to prepare for the time when he can no longer be of any service to industry? Capital can work forever, keep right on earnings its profits; but labor gets old and worn-out, loses its efficiency—and capital discards it.

Alert labor leaders keep watch on business trends, and when the cost of living goes up demand and receive a corresponding equalization of wages. The unorganized worker must depend on his own individual plea to his employer, and in most cases the employer turns a deaf ear to such pleas.

A recent news item quotes Secretary Wallace as saying food prices will advance 11 per cent over last year's level, with meat prices possibly going up 32 per cent. Will the employers of unorganized labor pay any attention to that? Sure-thing gamblers will give you odds that they won't. But the leaders of organized labor will be on the job and see that their members get raises corcosts.

The only way the poorly paid responding to the increase in living worker can ever get justice for himself and a chance to make a American citizens of his children to stand up and fight with his fellow workers against the tyrannical practices of capital.

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NEW YORK ACT TO REGULATE HOMEWORK IS HAILED AS BLOW AT PARASITIC EXPLOITATION

Albany, N. Y.—Passage of the Esquirol-Neustein bill providing for state-wide regulation of industrial homework and signing of the bill by Gov. Lehman, was hailed by Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews as a historic step in the liberation of women and children from parasitic exploitation.

The law becomes effective immediately. At the direction of Commissioner Andrews, the division of women in industry and minimum wage of the state department of labor will proceed at once to draft rules of procedure for the regulation of industrial homework throughout the state, whether performed in tenements or in one or two-family dwellings. Work performed in one and two-family dwellings has hitherto been exempt when these dwellings were located in cities of more than 200,000 population. Investigations have shown that probably a majority of the industrial homework performed in New York state has been in exempt houses. The Esquirol-Neustein law provides that all homework contractors shall be licensed, that industrial homeworkers shall be required to obtain certificates and that houses in which industrial homework is performed shall be listed.

The industrial commissioner is empowered to make investigations and decide in which industries homework is necessary, socially and economically permissible, and under what conditions it may be done.

Commissioner Andrews, in commenting on the enactment of the Esquirol-Neustein law, said:

"The new law provides that rules shall be made to assure industrial homeworkers reasonable protection in such matters as wages and hours of work per week. Such rules and regulations are now being drafted and will be put into effect at the earliest possible date."

Statistics submitted by industrial homework contractors at NRA hearings indicate that there are more than 1,000,000 industrial homeworkers in the United States. Although exact figures as to the number of such workers in New York state are not available because there has been no all-inclusive state-wide regulation, it is estimated that at least 30,000, mostly women and children, will be affected by the Esquirol-Neustein bill.

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Black-Draught Good For Biliousness and Bad Taste in Mouth

"I have found Thedford's Black-Draught so good for biliousness, bad taste in the mouth and other disagreeable feelings due to constipation," writes Mrs. Mary Garner, of Burleson, Texas. "My mother used it for a number of years and we do not think there is a better medicine. I was pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I sent for it and gave it to my children (as a laxative) for colds and when they felt bad. Soon they felt fine." . . . Thedford's Black-Draught for the grown folks—and Syrup of Black-Draught for the children.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

A plan to take the profits out of war has been laid before the munitions committee of the United States senate which at least grapples boldly with this thorny subject, instead of doing an egg dance around it. It offers twelve proposals to be put into effect immediately on the declaration of war. The following seem to be the more important of these proposals:

1. Take 50 per cent of the first 6 per cent profits of corporations, and 100 per cent of all over that in excess profits.
2. Limit all individual incomes to $10,000, and take all over that in income taxes.
3. Check numerous known methods of defeating income tax levies.
4. Publicity for all salaries immediately upon declaration of war.
5. Commandeering of all essential industries and services.

The plan was drawn by John T. Flynn, one of the foremost and most forceful writers on economics, and head of the research division of the senate committee. It is marked by Mr. Flynn's usual wide range of knowledge and brutal directness of attack. But more important than even these qualities in the writer is the fact that a majority of the munitions committee seems ready to embody most of these proposals in a bill to be laid before the senate by April 1.

* * *

To say that the Flynn proposals will wring cries of anguish out of those American corporation magnates who piled up profits running above 100 per cent a year in the last war is putting it mildly. But Senator Nye of North Dakota, head of the committee, says that the law to be presented will go farther still. It will present:

"A plan dealing with profits in war supplies in time of peace, which, in the opinion of the committee, is even more important than even taking the profits out of war after war has started."

These old and far-reaching plans are well worth while, and the chances are increasing that they will be followed by drastic action. But why wait for a war to make some of the proposed reforms? One proposal is to "check numerous known methods of defeating income tax levies." If methods of tax evasion are known—as every well informed person believes—why not check them now?

* * *

The senate munitions inquiry, with its startling revelations of the part played by arms makers in fomenting war, seems to have started what is likely to become a world-wide investigation. Largely as a result of the interest created by the American investigation, Great Britain has launched an inquiry into the private manufacture of arms to be conducted by a royal commission of seven. Unfortunately, British labor is not represented on the commission but it is composed of outstanding men and may be expected to shed much light on the munitions industry.

A strong demand for a similar investigation has been made in the French Chamber of Deputies. France is a center of the international armament ring, and a searching investigation there should reveal many secrets of the "merchants of death."

War Profit Slow To Reach Labor, Flynn Declares

Big Corporations Gave Fat Gains to High Officials Before Workers Benefited, Senate Committee Is Told.

Washington, D. C., March 29.—Big corporations began distributing profits of the world war to their higher officers and other "insiders" before giving any to labor, John T. Flynn, noted economist and financial writer, charged in testimony before the senate committee investigating the munitions industry.

Flynn said salaries of top officials of big corporations profiting from the war began increasing as soon as the conflict started in 1914 and that not until 1916 and 1917 was there any appreciable increase in wages.

'It is an interesting thing also," he said, "that the huge salary increases did not take place among the lower officers."

Citing as an instance the American Rolling Mills company, he said the salary of the president increased from $16,000 to $86,000 a year between 1915 and 1917, "while the salary of the chief engineer was going down."

Flynn named the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company and the International Harvester company as examples of corporations which gave high officials war time salary increases many months before labor benefited.

International Harvester, he said, increased wages of common labor from 20 to 28 cents an hour between 1913 and 1917, while the pay of the general manager jumped from $43,000 to $117,500 a year.

American Rolling mills increased the pay of common labor from 18 cents an hour in 1914 to 24 cents in 1916, while the company president's pay was advanced from $16,000 a year to $86,000.

Goodyear, Flynn testified, increased the pay of common labor from 20 cents an hour to 36 cents, or 80 per cent, between 1914 and 1917, while the pay of the managing official climbed from $12,000 in 1914 to $75,000 in 1917, "or about 600 per cent."

At the same time, he added, the company built up a surplus which grew from $1,800,000 in 1915 to $5,900,000 in 1916, to $8,000,000 in 1917, to $12,000,000 in 1918.

"It got up as high as $22,000,000," Mr. Flynn said, 'then disappeared."

He did not explain when or how it "disappeared."

"This reserve never did pay taxes, did it?" Senator Vandenberg asked.

Flynn said he had no record of it.

Garrison Sees Labor Chief Bulwark Against Communism

Washington, D. C., March 29.—Organized labor is the chief bulwark in the United States against communism, Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman of the former National Labor Board, said in testimony before the Senate Education and Labor committee.

Garrison endorsed the Wagner labor relations bill.

"I think those employers who are out to strangle organized labor are simply playing into the hands of extremists," he said.

"This will put a stop to the destructive anti-union tactics which have long flourished in this country, particularly in the large industries.

"It is absolutely essential that the level of wages should be increased if the mass of consumers are to have the necessary purchasing power to keep industry going.

"Legislation can fix bare minimums for wages, but over and above that it is essential to have collective bargaining between organized labor and organized government.

"In no other way will the wage structure be maintained at the proper level.

"The economic power of the employers, particularly in the large industries, completely overshadows the economic power of the workers unless the latter are organized."

Garrison said he considered it desirable to legislate all company union out of existence, whether or not they were organized and dominated by employers. He declared Section 7-A of the NIRA "cannot now be enforced except in a handful of cases.

"Unless this bill can be passed," he said, "I doubt if 7-A should be retained at all.

"It is worse to have a law holding out false hopes than no law at all."

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MORE ABOUT PUBLIC AGENCIES

(Continued from First Page)

the public school system.

Medical science will decay if the present trends are permitted to continue.

Doctors will become the servants of the leisure class, whose principal occupations is to have ailments. The only doctors who will be able to make a decent living will be those who happen to find favor with the wealthy. In 1929 one-third of all the private practitioners of the United States have incomes of less than $2,500 annually. Half of the doctor's income goes to overhead. Probably half of the doctors in America today are poverty-stricken and are living on less than an adequate health and decency budget.

The idea of socialized medicine is of course not new. Governmental regulations require many socialized medical services. Today more than half of general hospital care is provided by public funds, one way or another. Opposition to socialized medicine, we charge, is largely the result of intimidatory tactics practised on the poorer members of the profession by the older medicos whose livelihood is dependent on fees from the wealthy.

A true interpretation of medical ethics requires the doctor to treat rich and poor alike. This is impossible as things are today. Medical associations are dominated by specialists whose point of view is colored by the prejudices of reactionary, conservative elements in society. The large mass of the profession dares not speak out in favor of public medicine for fear of what amounts to a professional blacklist.

The government must step in and tell the old fogies in the American Medical association that they will be regarded as high-class racketeers if they do not permit freedom of action among doctors on questions that are not actually technical in nature.

As an interim measure, we must have a system of health insurance as recommended by the president's committee on economic security. Organized labor is opposed to employees' contributions to social insurance funds, but some of us might be disposed to compromise on this point for health insurance systems which would be supplementary to the general social insurance system which will be enacted this year.

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Go to Your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of unior meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Roy McDonald

President of the

"Home Stores"

Said Wages Should Be

Cut in Half!

MORE ABOUT UNION PLANT

(Continued from First Page)

this method did not accomplish the desired end, then the present capitalistic system would collapse.

"There is a further—and more selfish—reason as to why we took the step which we did in co-operating with the organization of our plants. We felt that if the present economic system was to continue, it was inevitable that in the future there should be the organization of labor, and that real collective bargaining would eventually be made effective. We were familiar with the experiences in England and we know that trade unions had been successful there.

Labor Found Co-operative.

"We also knew that industry had not become socialistic or destroyed by that movement. It seemed to us, therefore, that with the more complete organization of labor an inevitable fact, it would be to the benefit of our company to be one of the first companies to take the step and join in this movement. In this way we hoped to gain good will from the labor people and to be of some assistance to them in bringing about the organization of labor generally.

"Now, what has been the result of our operations under labor conditions? We have found that the labor organizations have been at all times reasonable and helpful; that they have made every attempt to understand our point of view and in dozens of instances when there have been demands of various kinds, we have either been able to meet these demands by a reasonable explanation as to why certain things could not be done, or we have met the demands and have found that it has bettered the conditions not only of labor, but of our company. Our experience convinces us that there is no reason why any employer could not operate under union conditions.

"With these facts, it is our sincere belief that a provision in the law such as that contained in the proposed Wagner bill will facilitate the organization of labor, to the ultimate benefit not only of the workers, but also of industry itself."

Dealing With Union Works.

"Our policy of industrial management has proven successful," he said. "We know of no better plan for the working out of our industrial problems than that of the American Federation of Labor, which organization offers to the employer a system of collective bargaining. Many people have a wrong conception of the importance and purposes of the organized labor movement. Many of them feel that it creates class hatred; that it fosters strikes; that it refuses to treat fairly with the employer and endeavors only to gain its ends through force and coercion. This, I feel, is untrue. My experience in dealing with organized labor proves to me that it is a force for good. I have found that, on the whole, trade unions are organizations of peace and functioning in relation with employers are the best agencies for industrial peace and for the well-being of the human race.

Strictly Business Relationship.

"We feel that the relationship between our employes and ourselves is strictly a business one. We cannot be secretive in our dealings with our employes. Subterfuge, patronage and even charity accomplishes nothing. We assume that every employe in our plant is a potential business man, and a leader, and that it is no more than good business to develop every man for leadership. This is impossible, however, unless employes be taken into utmost confidence, and be treated as fellow business men. Such action on the part of the employer is appreciated by the worker, as well as everything else that is done for him.

"Our belief in the principles of the American Federation of Labor and the Tobacco Workers' International union has, in our opinion, been one of the largest contributing factors to the success of our company, and we, therefore, without hestitation, commend such to plan to other employers."

MORE ABOUT WAGNER BILL

(Continued from First Page)

eration of Hosiery Workers.

"In the Davenport Hosiery mill in this city, employees have in recent weeks found on their machines copies of the Hosiery Examiner, the organ of the 'company union' movement in the hosiery industry, published in Reading, Pa.," Bramley said. "Who pays for distributing this anti-union rag in Chattanooga?" Bramley asked. "When we distribute our union paper, or any other union literature, the whole world knows who puts it out. The Davenport Hosiery mills is unquestionably paying to circulate anti-union propaganda and is attempting to camouflage its part in this business. Passage of the Wagner-Connery bill would enable us to have the National Labor Relations board bring in this company to testify under oath how scurrilous company union literature from Reading, Pa., comes to be strewn around the mills in Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Organized labor must see to it that legislation is enacted which will enable the administration to combat the vicious tactics of employers in forming puppet unions to undermine bona fide labor organizations and prevent real collective bargaining from taking place between employer and employee," Bramley declared.

Terming the Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill to be of the same importance as was the defeat of Judge Parker's nomination to the supreme court, Central Body advised every craft to immediately inform Tennessee's two senators and the congressman from this district that they must support the measure.

Section 7-A has always been an inanimate object in the NIRA set-up, it was pointed out by various speakers for the Wagner bill in the last session of Central Body, held Monday night, March 25. The new disputes bill will give 7-A some teeth and will provide a means of defense against the iniquitous company union which is even now doing much damage to the working man of Chattanooga in his efforts to organize for better living conditions.

Pointing out that even senators and congressmen own stock in company-unionized plants, delegates expressed increased determination to make labor's wishes clearly known to the congressional representatives.

Letter to Senator Bachman, copies of which were also mailed to Senator McKellar and Congressman McReynolds, follows:

March 27, 1935.

Hon. Nathan L. Bachman,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Senator:

Labor of Tennessee is looking to you to lend your active support toward the passage of the Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill. We seek the passage of this bill with as much energy and interest as we evidenced in defeating Judge Parker's appointment to the supreme bench.

Please inform us how you stand on this question.

Yours very truly,
T. R. CUTHBERT,
Secretary.

Caller—What is your name, my little man?

Little Man—It's Lemuel Oscar Manifold Oversharp Muchmore.

Caller—Who ever gave you a long name like that?

Little Man—I ain't found out who's the blame yet, but I'm on their trail, and when I catch 'em, there's going to be a murder.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51145
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Drevia Smith vs. Carl Smith

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Carl Smith is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
W. T. Thrasher, Atty. 4-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51106
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Bessie McKenzie vs. Kenneth McKenzie

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Kenneth McKenzie is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Bean & Bean, Attys.
Bean & Bean, Attys. 4-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51144
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Robert E. Lockett vs. Elizabeth Louise Lockett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elizabeth Louise Lockett is a resident of California, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 16th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
E. A. Beckman, Atty. 4-19

Whether we are on the gold standard or not, every union-made dollar we spend for Union Label goods makes the American dollar rise on foreign exchange.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51165
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Vervin Hawkins vs. Obera Hawkins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Obera Hawkins is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 28th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
J. W. Lee, Atty. 4-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by L. John Miller (widower), March 11, 1927, recorded March 30, 1927, in Book N, Vol. 21, pages 526 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness), I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder and owner of the note evidencing the indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and homestead, and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1935,

within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, located in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, viz:

Lot No. 13, Carey's Addition to Ridgedale, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 1, page 38, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the east line of Dodds Avenue, and extends back eastwardly, of uniform width, to a 12-foot alley.

The title to said property is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only, and subject to any unpaid taxes.

This March 28, 1935.
C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.
Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys 4-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51063
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruth Everett vs. Hugh Everett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Hugh Everett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Bean & Bean, Attys. 4-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51062
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
G. J. Van Mol vs. Mary Van Mol

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Van Mol is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is oredred that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 14th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 4-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51016
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charley Clyde Caruthers vs. Margarette Caruthers

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Margarette Caruthers, whose residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry, is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This first day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 3-29

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 18,490

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed the 14th day of June, 1928, by J. W. Sprouse and wife, Malissa Sprouse, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered June 16, 1928, in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book "D," Vol. 23, Page 96 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, I, W. A. Sadd, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut street in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1935,

the following described land situated in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. four (4) in Block No. eight (8), Boulevard Park Addition, property of the Chattanooga Development Company, as shown by plat of record in plat book 5, page 50 in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts forty-five (45) feet on the north line of Roberts Street and extends back northwardly of uniform width a distance of one hundred thirty (130) feet to the south line of an alley.

This sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title to said property is believed to be good, but the trustee will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 8th day of March, 1935.
4-5 W. A. SADD, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51016
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charles A. Gregg vs. Isabel Gregg

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Isabel Gregg is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, and a resident of Charleston, W. Va., so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This second day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Joe V. Williams, Atty. 3-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51105
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Marie Magnola vs. Pat (Patsy) Magnola

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Pat (Patsy) Magnola is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
B. M. Fogo, Atty. 4-12

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IN DANIEL'S SOLES THERE'S WEAR

DANIEL'S

Shoe Repairers

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Strong, sturdy, genuine 220 weight indigo white back denim overalls, with triple stitched seams, and reinforcements at all points of wear. Hi-back style with seven pockets.

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LOVEMANS

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Comfortably—
Economically—

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DRESSES

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Choose from every color you could wish for and all sizes from 14 through 44.

Styled like the most expensive dresses and just the type of garments that always launder so nicely and look so fresh and neat.

A special low price of only $2.98.

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A Great Store . . .
. . . In a Great City

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 5, 1935 — Number 50

ACCORD SEEN IN NEW ACTION BY POWER LEAGUE

Directors Overrule Plans of "Inner Circle."

STANTON E. SMITH PICKED FOR POST

Suggested as Labor Representative on Proposed Commission.

Meetings of the board of directors of the Public Power league Thursday brought apparent accord in a dispute which has raged "hot and heavy" for several days, following action by "a little group of wilful men" within the league who arrogated to themselves the duty of naming the members of the power commission to be created by the state legislature in the bill now pending before the state lawmakers.

The group referred to, apparently a sort of "inner circle," had selected the personnel of the proposed commission without consultation with other members of the league, including labor representatives, and a "howl" was immediately raised by the latter. Consultation with the president of the league, Rev. T. B. Cowan, a local minister, failed to bring any results, and Chattanooga Trades and Labor council appealed to the Hamilton county legislative delegation to include a labor representative in the list, suggesting W. P. Bales, F. T. Carter or W. E. Eckenrod.

When it became apparent, through subsequent negotiations, that neither of these gentlemen would be satisfactory to certain interests, the name of Prof. Stanton E. Smith, president of Local 246, American Federation of Teachers, was proposed, and it is thought the substitution of Mr. Smith will prove satisfactory to Central Body membership.

While Mr. Smith's trade union activities cover but a comparatively short period of time, he has indicated a keen interest in the movement, and has been unusually successful at the helm of the teachers' organization since its formation some two years ago. He has also evidenced an unusual insight into governmental affairs, and was an ardent and valuable supporter of public power during the recent campaign as well as prior to that time.

Although it appears the present proposed set-up will not be satisfactory to other interests, it was believed the naming of Prof. Smith will remove the bitterness engendered by action of the "committee" which assumed the right to name the entire commission without reference to labor, so far as labor is concerned.

Colt Arms Firm Clouts Labor Board's Order

Hartford, Conn.—S. M. Stone, president of the Colt Patent Fire Arms company, informed the national labor relations board that the company refused to comply with the board's order to adhere to Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act by bargaining collectively with its employes. The board had threatened to withdraw the Blue Eagle if its ruling was not obeyed. The company justified its action on the ground that the national recovery act is unconstitutional.

Over 1,000 employes of the Colt concern struck because of its alleged refusal to recognize the shop joint council, representing the unions, as the exclusive bargaining agency for the employes.

Church Leaders Back Wagner Labor Bill

Collective Bargaining Held Necessary for Workers—Majority Rule Approved — Wage Increases and Hours Cut Are Essential to Provide Buying Power for Masses and Jobs for Millions of Idle.

Washington.—A strong indorsement of the Wagner labor relations bill was presented to the senate committee on education and labor by three outstanding leaders of the social and welfare departments of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths.

The views were set forth in a joint statement signed by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, director of the department of social action of the National Catholic Welfare conference; Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, chairman of the social justice commission of the central conference of American Rabbis, and the Rev. James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

All three of the spokesmen declared that the welfare of labor in the United States and abroad had been advanced solely through its effective organization and its power to bargain collectively with employers. On this subject Msgr. Ryan said:

"With practical unanimity the economic historians and the economists have for many years held that labor organization is necessary for the workers. The argument is very simple: The individual wage-earner does not possess equal bargaining power with the individual employer; in order to obtain a reasonable measure of such equality he must combine with his fellows and act as one moral person in the bargaining process."

Msgr. Ryan also favored majority rule in collective bargaining. He pointed out that representatives of the bona fide labor unions will not accept either communists or company union members as fellow negotiators, adding: "Therefore the only practical solution is to let the representatives who have been elected by the majority of the employes in any plant or industry carry on the bargaining process for the whole group."

Strong Labor Boards.

While making it clear that the Federal Council of Churches had taken no position on the Wagner bill as such, Rev. Myers pointed to statements by the executive committee which support the basic principles involved. He cited a recent resolution of the committee specifically calling for "the strengthening of the authority and effectiveness of impartial national and regional labor boards."

He also directed attention to a declaration of the council which declared that "competent workers" of all races and nationalities should be found in labor unions.

Hours Reduction Necessary.

In behalf of his organization, Rabbi Goldstein declared:

"In this economic crisis it is more necessary than ever to protect and preserve the rights of labor to organize and to direct its own destiny. It is only through a decrease in hours and an increase in income that the workers can assure themselves even a reasonable amount of employment and a decent standard of living.

"With 12,000,000 men and women still out of work, full-time labor must insist upon a reduction in the weekly hours of work. With the annual income of the great mass of the working classes far below a normal level, it is impossible to escape from this morass of misery. There can be no recovery from the economic collapse until the working classes recover their purchasing power."

NATIONAL MARKET DECLARED UNFAIR BY CENTRAL BODY

National Market, a chain meat concern operating a store at 605 Market street, was declared "unfair to organized labor" this week, following unsuccessful efforts by Central Body executive board to prevail upon the local manager to live up to a contract signed some time ago with the Meatcutters' union, it was announced Thursday.

It was said the company had agreed, with a great majority of local ment markets, to employment of members of Local 600 exclusively, and had failed to live up to the signed agreement. Local manager, it was reported, declined flatly to adjust the matter in dispute, and the action was taken by executive board upon direction of Central Body.

WHERE THE BURDEN IS HEAVIEST

Union, Employers, Press for Change In Cigarette Tax

Present Federal Imposts Menace Dime Cigarettes, Brown & Williamson Corporation and Axton Fisher Co. Declare.

"The 10-cent cigarette is threatened by the present inequitable tax," said the statement issued by the two manufacturers, "and it is to the interest of the manufacturers and the employes alike that there be a revision of the tax provision so that taxes may rest upon a sound principle, rather than upon an unsound and unjust idea.

"Because manufacturers and employes have a distinct mutuality of interest, they have joined in a united endeavor to bring about devision, so that the tax on cigarettes may be in proportion to price, rather than a tax on bulk. The soundness of our case is demonstrated by the fact that the United States treasury favors the revision which we jointly seek.

"The 10-cent cigarette is needed. It is the cigarette of the wage-earning masses. It should bear a fair tax, but it cannot live under the present unfair tax. The workers employed in its manufacture have invited this joint participation in a fair and honorable effort to secure revision of the tax. The employers are glad to join in this co-operative effort and they announce their acceptance publicly, so that there may be complete understanding of their position. This joint effort is, among other things, a demonstration of the value of right relations in industry. With the unions we ask the support of all fair-minded men and women in this just effort."

COL. WOOD AXTON DIES SUDDENLY

Friday morning's Associated Press dispatches carried a brief notice of the passing Thursday of Col. Wood F. Axton, president of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco company, at his home near Louisville. Mr. Axton was the victim of a heart attack. He was 63 years old.

The Axton-Fisher company is one of the largest manufacturers of cigarettes and smoking tobacco in the world, and has operated as a 100 per cent union shop for many years. Col. Axton, as its directing head, was known as one of the most progressive employers in America, and battled unceasingly over a long period for the rights of his thousands of employes, as well as workers in other lines. He had gained nation-wide prominence through his consistently fair labor policies, and although accumulating millions for himself, had shared generously the profits of his company with those who helped to make them possible.

The passing of Col. Axton is a blow to labor's cause, and workers throughout the land will mourn his sudden demise.

Louisville, Ky., April 4.—A joint labor-employer campaign to protect a unionized industry was announced here through the publicity department of the Tobacco Workers' International union. The Axton Fisher company and the Brown & Williamson Tobacco corporation, manufacturers of union-made cigarettes and tobacco products, jointly announced their participation, with the unions in the industry, in an effort to secure revision of the tax on cigarettes. The unions are the Tobacco Workers' International union and the Cigar Makers' International union, which operate jointly through the Allied Tobacco Trades council.

Coffin Company Tries To Fill Strikers' Places With Strikebreakers

Efforts of the management of Tennessee Coffin and Casket company to secure strikebreakers to replace employes who struck Monday morning of this week for the right of organization and representation through committees of their own choosing, featured the past two days, according to officials of the union, with little success reported.

Some time ago, it was said, coffin company employes formed a local union affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and a proposed working agreement was presented to the management. Officials of the local union declared that the company representatives agreed that they would take up grievances of "individuals" at any time, but declined to deal with their employes collectively.

Report that the employes had demanded a closed shop was strenuously denied by spokesmen for the strikers, but it was admitted that a wage increase was requested, together with the right to bargain collectively through their own representatives.

It was recalled that two cases involving the discharge of employes of the coffin company were recently taken before the labor board in Atlanta, and although the employes were unable to prove their contention that these men were discharged for union activities, they still maintain that such was the case.

Spokesmen for the strikers said the employes would remain on strike until they are accorded the right to speak for themselves without influence or coercion on the part of company officials.

Hosiery Workers To Give Bentfit Dance

Members of Branch 99, Hosiery Workers, are planning a benefit dance, with lunch, to be staged at the Rossville arena Saturday night, April 13, proceeds to go to unemployed members of the local. The festivities, it is announced, will begin promptly at 7:30. Admission will be 25 cents per person, and tickets may be had from any member of the local.

Textile Workers Given 25 Per Cent Pay Slash

NIRB Order Reduces Work Week to Thirty Hours Because of Overproduction — Union Officials Protest Cut.

Washington, April 4.—Because of the alleged crisis in the cotton textile industry caused by overproduction the national industrial recovery board issued an order authorizing some branches of the industry to reduce hours of machine operations not more than 25 per cent and to reduce by not more than 25 per cent the machines operating in these groups. The workers affected will go from the 40-hour week to not less than 30 hours. The hours cut is effective for twelve weeks.

It was stated that there is abnormally restricted demand for cotton products because of high prices made necessary by doubling the cost of raw cotton, adding the cotton compressing tax, and increases in a number of other elements in the price structure.

The hours curtailment was condemned by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, and Vice-President Francis Gorman. In a joint statement these officials pointed out the real meaning of the order is that the textile workers are given the 30-hour week with a 25 per cent pay cut, which will bring their wages in the south down to $8 a week.

"If that is justice to the textile workers, we ask the NIRB to explain it," the statement said. "Once again labor is penalized for having been too efficient and productive, while an industry that is altogether heartless in its dealing with labor refuses to set forth any program to prevent these periods of recurring curtailment and wage slashing."

In criticizing the reasons given for the hours cut the textile union officials declared:

"We are told curtailment is needed because of 'inadequate consumer demand,' so that if the public doesn't buy enough we must quit our jobs. The mills say they cannot maintain the increased wage scales unless they can shut down a part of their operations to stop production. That looks to us like inverted economies. The whole thing is crazy quilt."

MEMBERS OF 1785 PLAN "POUNDING"

Members of Local 1785 are giving a "pounding" to the Chickamauga Knitting mill strikers Sunday, April 7. All members wishing to go meet at the hall on Dodds avenue at 2 o'clock.

Roosevelt Will Rule Big Work Relief Fund

Washington, April 4.—It was announced by the White House that President Roosevelt would superintend spending the $4,800,000,000 work relief fund appropriated by congress. Reports had previously been published that Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, would have charge of relief operations. The reports occasioned considerable unrest among congressmen, a number of whom have acquired a dislike for some of Mr. Hopkins' methods.

The White House spokesman also stated that Mr. Roosevelt would be chairman of the allotment committee, which will determine the specific projects undertaken in the broad groups of public works set forth in the act. It was added that field marshals in carrying the works program into effect would include Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior; Rexford G. Tugwell, under-secretary of agriculture, and Rear Admiral Christian J. Peoples, director of the procurement division of the treasury.

Fight to Pass Child Labor Amendment Will Go Forward

Washington, April 4.—Fight for the child labor amendment will go forward, Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau, said here.

Hope for passage of the amendment this year was eliminated when the Connecticut legislature voted adversely.

However, Miss Lenroot pointed out, four states have approved the amendment this year. During the same time sixteen states rejected the amendment.

Ratifications of the amendment total 24 with 36 necessary to add it to the constitution.

UNION CHIEF GIVES VERSION DAYTON STRIKE

Management Balks at A.F.L. Union.

PREFERS "CLUB" TO LEGITIMATE LOCAL

Secretary Says Walkout and "Stayout" Is 100 Per Cent Effective.

Management of the Dayton Veneer and Lumber mills, where a strike of employes has been in effect for the past three weeks, does not, according to reports, think much of the American Federation of Labor, and was under the impression his employes wanted to organize a "shoulder-to-shoulder" club, which rather indefinite and vague proposition might be acceptable, it was indicated.

Employes of the company walked out, according to a letter from John R. Wilson, financial secretary, to forestall a wage cut, and, Mr. Wilson comments, the "walkout was 100 per cent and the stayout is 100 per cent."

Mr. Wilson's letter, received by The Labor World Thursday, gives a clear picture of the situation at the Dayton plant, from the start to date, and is given below for the information of local trades unionists:

> I have been requested by several unionists in your city to acquaint the public with the facts as regards the strike at the plant of the Dayton Veneer and Lumber mills. This firm is engaged in the manufacture of shipping baskets, berry crates and hampers. They were also engaged in the manufacture of lumber but sometime ago ceased this operation and dismantled and stored the sawmill.
>
> Prior to their subscribing to the NRA and going under the code the prevailing wage at this plant was 10 cents per hour, with a few of the more skilled jobs paying up to 15 and 17 cents per hour. Since going under the code they have been paying 23 cents per hour.
>
> During the week ending March 16 it became rumored among the employes that the management was contemplating going off the code and putting a reduction of wages in effect on Monday, March 18. However, no notice of this intention was posted on the premises. I would say here that the rumor was started to the best of my knowledge by the superintendent of the plant. By Monday morning the rumor had persisted and grown so rapidly that the employes decided that before starting to work they had better find out about it, as previous to this on one occasion the same company had reduced wages without notifying the employes and some of them did not find it out until they missed the money in their pay envelopes, so they went in a body to the superintendent and were told that the rumor was a fact and were told very arrogantly to "take it or leave it" as it was immaterial with the company. When the men refused to work he went to the office and brought out the secretary of the company, who said that the manager was in Atlanta and that owing to the prices being quoted by their competitors it was impossible for the mill to run and pay the wages they were paying and asked them to work until the manager returned from Atlanta. The men then asked if they worked until the manager returned would they receive their present rate of pay and were told very bluntly that they would not, whereupon every man walked out. The walkout was 100 per cent and the "stay-out" has been 100 per cent.
>
> Before the manager returned the employes got in touch with some organizers in Chattanooga. They paid us a visit and told us about the workings of organized labor and told us to think it over and if we wished it they would return on the following Saturday and organize us into a union.

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
810 W. Eighth St. Phone 4-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1935

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What work is done by members of the International Association of Siderographers?

A.—One process in plate printing, which is used almost exclusively in the printing of paper money. All the operators engaged in the work are members of the union, making it a 100 per cent organization.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "Taxation should be aimed at acquired wealth and not at the consuming power of the nation's workers"

A.—The American Federation of Labor, at its Vancouver convention in 1931.

* * *

Q.—What has the union label been called?

A.—Symbol of fairness; guardian of workers' rights; friend alike of man, woman and child.

What Next!

The department of commerce has awarded a contract for the building of a new contrivance, a combination low-cost automobile and airplane. The plane will be built by the Autogiro Company of America, Willow Grove, Pa. It will be similar in most respects to the usual autogiro but will have wings that fold back so the owner can keep it in a garage and taxi back and forth from a flying field.

Wisdom

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?—Abraham Lincoln.

Kept Taking Cardui Until She Got Rid of the Severe Pains

When Mrs. Ida Hege, of Edinburg, Ind., was in a painful, run-down condition, she took Cardui, with the results she describes below: "I had just been what one might say dragging around, feeling miserable and all out of sorts. I remembered how Cardui helped my aunt. I sent for six bottles of Cardui and when I had taken them, I was much better and stronger. I did not suffer so much pain. I continued taking Cardui until I had taken nine bottles. I do not have the severe pains." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

Ready Cash

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Instructions in Riding
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The First Half

The first half of the first Roosevelt administration closes on a record containing several splendid and unquestioned achievements, many partial successes, and a number of failures which will be final or not, according to what is done about them from now on.

The Civilian Conservation Camps are probably the least criticized of the Roosevelt works. They have given a vast army of boys and young men experience in useful work and habits of discipline and industry which these youths never could have secured for themselves under present conditions. They have stopped and turned back the epidemic of tramping which was one of the most dangerous and least recognized menaces of the depression.

The TVA, though still under court fire, has made such a success that only reactionaries like Judge Grubb, the Edison Institute and the NAM can question its value. It has lowered electric light rates over a vast area, set new standards in social and industrial planning, and cleared the way for other projects of the same sort in widely separated parts of the country.

The relief agencies, and the frank acceptance by the Federal government of responsibility to stop starvation, saved this country from collapse or revolution—perhaps from both. The breaking point of human endurance was perilously close when Uncle Sam "took over."

The insurance of bank deposits has ended the regime of bank failures. Other banking measures apparently make for stability, but have shown no gains in active service. Agricultural prices have been raised and the sudden threat of the drought was met with prompt aid; but full agricultural relief is still miles away.

Public works have started—all too slowly. Child labor has not been abolished, but it has been suspended during the life of the NIRA. The new commissions, Securities Exchange and Communications cannot yet be appraised, although, like the reorganized Power Commission, they seem to be working forward. Congress raised the flag of labor's rights and liberities in Section 7-A of the Recovery Act; and the employing oligarchy of Big Business is trying to tear down that flag in the courts.

Meanwhile—

Nearly 11,000,000 people are still out of work.

Payrolls total about 60 per cent of the 1926 total, according to the Research and Planning division of the NRA, while interest and dividends, by the same authority, are 150 per cent of the 1926 total.

Or, to put it another way, men and women who should be breadwinners for at least 35,000,000 people are still denied the right to work; wages of labor have dropped 40 per cent while wages of capital have climbed 50 per cent; and the captains of capital, with closed ranks and renewed hopes, are trying to win back their former complete mastery of the nation.

This brief and imperfect survey shows no reason for discouragement. It shows every reason for redoubled effort. And it shows, to borrow a phrase from U. S. Grant, that every gain the New Deal has made has been won "by the left flank, forward!"

Bankers and Railroad Financing

The proposed congressional investigation of railroad financing by bankers promises to reveal the remarkable extent to which our railroads have been made the tool of racketeering banking concerns to the detriment of the railroad properties, the general public and millions of railroad employes.

An illustration of this racketeering was told a senate committee by J. L. Kraus, a New York lawyer, who in 1932 represented a group which petitioned for a receivership of the St. Louis-San Francisco railroad.

Mr. Kraus testified that Speyer & Co., New York bankers for the Frisco, compelled that road to purchase in 1927 through a joint account 275,000 shares of the Rock Island railroad for speculative purposes, 92,000 shares going to the bankers. The block of stock was enough to corner the market. Speyer & Co. sold their 92,000 shares during the period when the price rose from $60 to $130 a share. Prior to this deal, Mr. Kraus said, Speyer & Co. had bought 11,000 shares and sold them at a 15-point profit on the day when the 275,000 share transaction was culminated.

Mr. Kraus stated that Speyer & Co. had its representative, E. N. Brown, made chairman of the Frisco's board, and intimated that Brown was the banking concern's agent for putting through the stock purchase deal, which was effected without the knowledge of President J. M. Kurn of the Frisco.

Later, when the Frisco secured control of the Rock Island, Mr. Kraus stated, Brown was made chairman of that road's executive committee at a salary of $50,000 per year. The job had paid no salary prior to Brown's taking it over.

People familiar with the railroad situation claim a Congressional investigation of railroad financing by our big bankers will reveal general racketeering of the sort described by Mr. Kraus. This nefarious practice has loaded the railroads up with so many bonds that it is difficult for them to pay their interest. This difficulty also leads them to demand higher rates, to the injury of the shipping and traveling public, and is the major force which motivates railroads to resist paying their employes decent wages and providing shorter hours without wage cuts. More than this, the railroads are menaced with bankruptcy.

Congress should authorize the investigation and go to the bottom of banker racketeering in railroad financing.

Fresh Air Schools

A commendable plan for giving school children in the overcrowded areas of London, England, an opportunity to grow up healthy and intelligent is being applied by the London County Council Education Committee in its policy for fresh air schools.

With a three million pound better education fund at its disposal the committee is developing a project for a combined playing field and open-air classroom in the outskirts of the world's metropolis. Early in the morning complete classes and teachers will leave the regular school buildings and do their work in the open-air classroom constructed along the lines of the standard park shelter. As a supplement to the usual school work the children will be encouraged to study bird and plant life.

The health of school children is likewise receiving special consideration. They will be weighed every six months until they are twelve years of age. Four nutritional centers are being constructed in the London area, to which children who do not reach the prescribed weight standard will be sent.

The committee has also adopted the progressive policy of reducing the size of classes. Official returns show that in London there are still 44 classes with over 50 children on the roll and 5,810 with between 40 and 50 out of a total of 14,300 classes. In addition to providing more efficient instruction for the children, the reduced size of the classes will give employment to a number of jobless teachers.

STOCKHOLDERS SCORE BONUS.

Springfield, Mass.—Angry stockholders at the annual meeting of the American Woolen company charged that company officials in 1934 paid themselves as much in bonuses as stockholders got in two preferred dividends. Lionel J. Noah, president of the company, admitted he had never visited all the mills of the company and had not visited a single mill in 1933 and 1934. His salary is $85,000 a year.

FREE EDUCATION FOR JOBLESS.

Philadelphia.—Free college education for unemployed youths was advocated in an address here by Dr. James N. Rule, state superintendent of education. He said that the 3,500,000 jobless youths between the ages of 18 and 25 are "social and economic dynamite."

PAY BOOST AVERTS STRIKE.

Troy, N. Y.—A 10 per cent wage increase averted a strike by 300 workers at the Artistic Shirt company here.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

In the interesting game of watching turns to the right and turns to the left, we seem to be at a point where the governmental path again turns back to the left, away from the previous swing toward conservatism, or toward business—you name it.

It is all most interesting and also it is all dictated by what seem to be the necessities of politics. But it would be more heartening to the masses of the people if there were a solid policy that didn't bend first one way and then the other. However, out of all of the turnings that have come up to this hour, labor's position is stronger than ever and its convictions are written more firmly into governmental policy.

Labor has been a pretty good diplomat, too.

* * *

Around the world the war drums are rolling. Sooner or later they will grow more commanding and then armies will go hammering toward each other. There doesn't seem to be any chance that war can be avoided. It all seems very foolish and worse than that. It seems very criminal. But there hasn't been very much refining of national nature or of human greeds since idealism was ground to pieces at Versailles. There has not been much change.

Versailles seems not only to have left things no better, but to actually have made some things a great deal worse. And so, all nations are rushing to gather strength. In a world that clamors for war like some crazy monster, for one to remain weak would be for one to invite annihilation without a struggle and nobody likes that. So each takes the position of being the one that must arm because the others do and, of a truth, all are in about the same dangerous boat.

* * *

Watchman, what of the night—it's an old cry. Change it a bit and ask the watchman what about the codes and NRA. A powerful cabal is organized to defeat NRA. About that there is no mistake. It probably will not come much into the open, but it is there and the dagger is unsheathed for dirty work in the dark. Those who want NRA to continue aren't very well organized for the job, thinking, perhaps, that it isn't necessary. If the big Wall Street gang is as strong as it thinks it is, then organized effort will be surely and sorely needed among those who want NRA in a decent form, to prevent a recurrence of jungle competition.

Mostly it seems that humanity staggers along, like a drunken man, escaping fatality by absurd antics which take it from under the wheels in the nick of time.

* * *

Today organized labor wields a more powerful influence in national affairs than ever. But the big money boys are ganging up to attack wages just the same. It is possible to be strong in one place, not so strong in another.

Labor needs to be strong in almost every place to check the drive against wage rates. Political influence probably will not be used against wage rates now, but economic influence, possessed by the same men who drained the nation prior to 1929, will act pretty much as a unit.

It is a time to build strongly. It is a time for new membership and for fast thinking—fast, but clear. If corporate wealth can now be set back on its haunches it will be a victory worth writing down in the book. It will affect the workers for the next decade.

* * *

Failure of the child labor amendment to secure a sufficient number of ratifications this year to make it a part of the United States constitution means that the fight for the amendment will have to go on for a year or two longer. Labor and other friends of the amendment are not going to abandon it, not by a long shot, and can be depended upon to press the fight until victory is won.

Approval of the amendment by only four states this year, while at least sixteen have rejected it, shows the need for further educational work on its behalf. Apparently foes of the measure have been able to fool a lot of legislators into believing the amendment is an undesirable thing, instead of the good thing that it is.

States that have refused to ratify the amendment will not succeed in permanently blocking it. In the end, the amendment will become a part of the constitution, to the benefit of the nation and those states that have opposed it will not have accomplished anything except to write themselves down as having tried in vain to stop progress.

UNION MAN IS NAMED INDUSTRIAL STATISTICIAN

Dayton, O.—J. L. Smith, vice-president of the Dayton local of the International Molders' Union of North America and a trustee of the Dayton Central Labor union, was appointed statistician of the Ohio department of industrial relations, with headquarters at Columbus. Mr. Smith has been a member of the molders' union for twenty-three years and is well versed in the history of trades unionism.

STUDENTS STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa.—Fourteen students of the senior class of Mayfield High school here struck because the examinations given them by the supervising principal were "to severe and unreasonable." The school board ordered the students to take tests from another teacher.

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STATEMENT of the

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

In Response to Comptroller's Call as of March 4, 1935

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	**$10,984,194.82**	
U. S. Bonds Other Than Circulation Requirements	**11,231,921.87**	
State, Municipal and Listed Securities	**1,452,246.36**	**$23,668,363.05**
Loans and Discounts		9,508,713.99
Overdrafts		1,166.24
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,032,999.20
Bank Buildings (five offices)		1,465,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (five offices)		125,512.78
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		90,000.00
Public Utility, Other Bonds, Stocks		504,042.68
Other Real Estate		92,301.39
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		33,622.72
Other Assets		114,489.99
Total Resources		**$37,636,453.67**

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock—Preferred	$1,000,000.00	
Capital Stock—Common	2,000,000.00	$ 3,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		929,744.29
Circulation		2,000,000.00
Acceptances Executed for Customers		33,622.72
Deposits		**31,673,086.66**
Total Liabilitics		**$37,636,453.67**

WE CORDIALLY INVITE BUSINESS FROM INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

TEXTILE WORKERS TO FIGHT BEDEAUX SYSTEM TO FINISH

...n to Throw Every Resource Into Battle Against "Stretch-Out" at Calloway Mills, Whose Head Is Declared Chosen to Lead Big Wage-Smashing Campaign.

...shington, April 4.—The United ...le Workers of America will fight ...ish to finish to prevent operation of ... Calloway mills in Georgia under ... Bedeaux system, it was made ... here by Francis J. Gorman, vice-...ident of the union, in charge of ...shington headquarters and leader ...e union's organizing campaign.

The union regards the Bedeaux system as an obnoxious form of stretch-out, designed to lower wages and speed up the workers to the utmost, and the action of the Calloway mills is seen as a move in a nation-wide fight to lower wages.

"Every resource of the union will be thrown into this battle," said Vice-President Gorman.

"It is our fixed conviction that the cotton textile industry has selected the Calloway mills to lead a nation-wide battle to install the stretch-out system.

"The industry has picked the southern industrialist which it believes closest to the White House and in our opinion it is up to the White House to repudiate that belief, because the Calloway mills, in our judgment, are in open defiance of the president's own executive order, which has all the force of law and which provides specifically that there shall be no change in the work load without permission of the board.

"The Calloway mills have ordered a change in the work load, installing the stretch-out, which is technically known as the Bedeaux system. In addition, the Calloway mills have ordered a reduction in the earnings of its employes.

Calloway Defies Boards.

"The president set up a series of tribunals to handle just such cases. There are the work assignment boards and there is the national textile labor relations board. The Calloway mills have proceeded in utter ruthlessness to defy the work assignment boards and the national textile labor relations board, created by the president, proceeding as if these boards did not exist and proceeding as if there were no executive order. It cannot be made too clear that such an executive order is exactly the equivalent of law.

"There is no mistaking the signals when a mill whose head is regarded as closest of all to the White House proceeds thus in complete disregard and defiance of the White House orders which were intended to promote peace in the industry with some slight measure of justice to the workers. We do not know just how close Mr. Cason Calloway thinks he is to the White House and the new deal program, but we know that the industry regards him as standing highly in that respect and we have every reason to believe the industry is prepared to back him on that account as the leader in a nation-wide wage-smashing program.

Workers Seek Peace.

"The United Textile Workers of America have made every effort at restraint, in order to give the new machinery every possible chance to get into real operation. We know it is no easy task to educate the mill owners in a whole industry to new ways. We have offered every possible kind of co-operation. We have sought to bring about joint action with the industry for the promotion of sales of its products. We want peace and we have the strength to follow the ways of peace if employers permit us to have peace.

"But we have here, in the Calloway mills, just such a situation as threatens the whole much-sought structure of peace. We have here a Balkan district in which the ill-considered and dictatorial act of an industrial overlord may menace the peace of a national industry.

"Of course we cannot forget that in this huge industrial picture there is one of the south's most reactionary magnates at the very top of the governmental machinery governing codes and code enforcement, in the person of S. Clay Williams, whose vast tobacco interests demand continuance of the ancient low-wage practices and union-smashing tactics. Tobacco and textiles run side by side geographically and gains for the worker in one industry menace the supremacy of industrial autocracy in the other.

"But the United Textile Workers of America, today stronger than ever in numbers, solidarity and spirit, are determined that the new deal shall not be wrecked on its own doorstep if that combination of numbers, solidarity and spirit can prevent it. If the Calloway mills have been picked to carry the black flag in a new field-wide conflict, the United Textile Workers will carry the American flag."

Complaint Is Filed.

Formal complaint charging specific violations of the cotton textile code has been filed by the union against the Calloway mills. To decide upon what next steps to take the United Textile Workers' executive board has been called to meet in Washington.

Calloway has refused to come to Washington, according to Vice-President Gorman, unless formally served with an official summons. To bring that about the union filed the complaint.

"The union has been patient since the strike, even in face of conspiracy, discrimination and defiance of the president's executive order. The Calloway situation is the breaking point," Gorman said.

"The executive council will not declare another strike before consulting with the president, and giving him a detailed explanation."

Texas Lady Tells How Black-Draught Laxative Helps All Her Family

Here's how Black-Draught fills the needs of a family laxative in the home of Mrs. J. S. Stoker, Fort Worth, Texas: "The grown-ups in my family," she writes, "have always taken powdered Thedford's Black-Draught for biliousness, headaches and other ailments (due to constipation) and found it a reliable remedy. I was very pleased when I saw Syrup of Black-Draught advertised. I bought it and gave it to my little daughters, ages 6 and 4. They needed something to cleanse their systems and Syrup of Black-Draught acted well." . . . Your druggist sells this reliable laxative in both forms. "Children like the Syrup."

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RFC CONCERN VIOLATED SECTION 7-A, IS CHARGE

Washington.—An instructive mix-up illustrating the ramifications of holding companies has indirectly involved the Reconstruction Finance corporation in a case of discrimination against trade unionists.

When Gen. Dawes was on the verge of bankruptcy for his Chicago bank, he borrowed $90,000,000 from the RFC, posting certain collateral for the loan, including controlling ownership in the Public Utilities Securities corporation. Dawes defaulted, and the RFC came into control of the corporation, placing five of its members on the eight-man directorate. This holding concern controls Utilities Light and Power company, which in turn controls the LaClede Gas company, of St. Louis.

Gas House Workers' Union No. 18799 asked the LaClede Gas company to recognize the union and negotiate an agreement with its representatives. The company refused to do so and dismissed Joe Davis, a union worker, who had been employed by the company for fourteen years, charging him with sleeping on the job.

The case came before the national labor relations board, which ruled the company had violated Section 7-A of the national recovery act by refusing to bargain collectively with the Gas House Workers' union and gave the concern ten days to put Joe Davis back to work.

Of course, the holding company, on whose board Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, has a majority of the members, is responsible for the policy of the LaClede company. But the board does not meet until April 24. In the meantime it was expected that Mr. Jones would tell the boss of the gas company to obey the mandate of the labor board and keep the Blue Eagle.

MARYLAND ADOPTS SALES TAX.

Annapolis, Md.—A 1 per cent sales tax designed to raise approximately $5,000,000 for unemployment relief was adopted by the Maryland legislature. The tax is collected from merchants, who are permitted to pass it on to buyers with increased prices.

The trouble with giving until it hurts is that so many persons bruise easily.

CONVICT LABOR BILL IS BACKED BY IOWA UNIONS

Farmers' Union Is Criticized For Opposing Measure.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Federated Labor Legislative Council of Iowa, representing 1,800 labor groups, urged the organized labor movement in the state to give their unanimous support to Senate Bill No. 133 to prohibit the sale in Iowa of prison-made goods.

"The only opposition to the measure so far as we know is the Farmers' Union of Iowa," the council said. "Their representatives have appeared before the committee in opposition to this bill. We believe that many of the local unions of the Farmers' union throughout the state are in sympathy with the labor movement."

In emphasizing the importance of the measure the council declared: "Approximately twenty states in the Union have just such a law, therefore, in the event the legislature does not pass this measure, we will be the dumping ground for prison-made products from other states."

In view of the necessity of protecting the workers of Iowa against a possible deluge of convict labor goods from other states the council urged the trade union movement to petition farm union organizations in every community to support the bill and requested all local trade unions to urge their senators and representatives to vote for the measure.

WAGE BOOST FOR CLERKS.

Memphis, Tenn.—Liberty Cash Grocers, a chain store concern, announced pay increases ranging from 10 to 20 per cent for between seventy-five and 100 tri-state employes of the company. The increases applied largely to clerks paid less than $30 per week.

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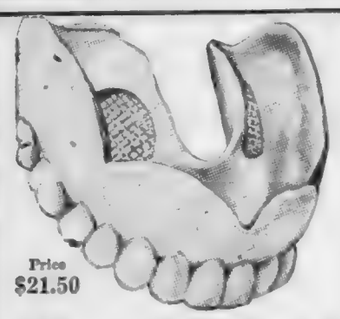
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Go to Your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Roy McDonald
President of the
"Home Stores"
Said Wages Should Be
Cut in Half!

Justice Department Drops Belcher Case

Washington.—The department of justice announced that it would ask for a dismissal of its appeal before the supreme court of the Belcher case, which was regarded as the first important judicial test of the NRA.

Belcher is the owner of an Alabama lumber mill. He is charged with violating the wage and hour provisions of the lumber code. He did not deny the charge, but claimed the code was unconstitutional. Judge Grubb, of the northern district of Alabama, sustained Belcher's contention.

The case was set for early argument before the supreme court. Attorney-General Cummings said the lumber code contained administrative provisions "peculiar to itself" with respect to extension of discretionary powers to non-governmental agencies. He believed the fundamental questions involved in the recovery act should be presented to the supreme court in a case which would bring out the full facts, which the Belcher case did not.

ROOSEVELT ORDERS FIRM NRA CODE ENFORCEMENT

Department of Justice Urged to Hit Wage and Hour Chiselers With the Heavy Hand of the Law—Recommends Extension of Recovery Act.

Washington, April 4.—The national industrial recovery board, through Donald R. Richberg, acting chairman, informed President Roosevelt that because of the mistaken belief that the recovery act will not be extended and the conviction that the government will not vigorously enforce code requirements, violations of the wage and hour provisions of the codes have been increasing in some industries.

President Roosevelt met the issue by asking the department of justice "to give every assistance in maintaining compliance with the codes and in advising the district attorneys throughout the country to take prompt and vigorous action to prevent or to punish such violations."

Information regarding the president's action was revealed in correspondence with Mr. Richberg. Mr. Roosevelt said that "there is no excuse whatever at the present time for members of trade and industry who have sponsored and are subject to these codes to fail to give them wholehearted support." He added that he could find no "justification for the bad faith involved in attempting to lengthen hours or reduce wages contrary to code requirements."

The president also urged the NIRB to present the facts about increasing violation of code wages and hours provisions to the appropriate committees of the senate and house of representatives "so that they may understand the importance of accelerating action to extend the national industrial recovery act" and thus bring to an end a period of uncertainty which has a "retarding effect upon industrial recovery and tends to unsettle commercial and industrial relations."

The president's action was taken shortly after Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, was made a member of the NIRB, in addition to Sydney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, thus giving representatives of organized labor equal representation with industry on the board.

JOBS FOR 5,000,000 UNEMPLOYED WILL BE MADE BY 30-HOUR WEEK

Senate Committee Urges Passage to Effect Economic Recovery by Increasing Mass Buying Power—No Wage Cut for Shorter Work Week.

Washington.—Declaring that the Black bill establishing a compulsory 30-hour week in industry is the solution for the business depression, the senate interstate commerce committee asked the senate to enact the measure into law without delay.

The report, written by Senator Neely, of West Virginia, estimated that 5,000,000 idle would be provided with jobs by the shorter work week which the bill makes mandatory for all industries whose products enter interstate commerce.

In urging the passage of the bill the report said, in part:

Wage Cuts Banned.

"In addition to providing a shorter work week and work day, this bill would prohibit any reduction in the hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly wages of employes affected by it, pending a reasonable opportunity for discussion and agreement between employers and the duly selected representatives of a majority of their employes.

"The bill contemplates the employment of America's jobless men and women in private industry by giving work to all who desire it at shorter hours, instead of giving work to a part of the people at longer hours.

"The measure proposes that private business supply this work at shorter hours without reducing existing wages, thus increasing the aggregate purchasing power of the nation.

Government Feeds 20,000,000.

"The greatest menace to our economic and political system is widespread unemployment, with its consequent waste and misery and discontent.

"In spite of all the efforts that have been made to employ the idle, the government is today necessarily feeding more than 20,000,000 people at public expense.

"Probably more than 10,000,000 who are able and eager to work cannot find employment.

"The traditional American method of employing our people is through private industry.

"We are now appropriating about $5,000,000,000 to give jobs to three and a half million on public works rather than in private business.

"How many other millions will still be jobless after this $5,000,000,000 appropriation has been exhausted, no one can accurately foretell."

Provides Buying Power.

"A shorter work week and work day will restore happiness and hope to millions who will be given employment. The bill, if passed, will increase production throughout the nation. It will put idle men and idle machines to work. It will support our idle toilers with wages instead of taxes."

"The 30-hour week, without decreasing wages, would supply jobs and purchasing power; would increase production; reduce costs of production, and raise the living standards of the average American family."

Twenty Million Affected.

"According to the most generally accepted views, the working hours of 20,000,000 toilers would be regulated by the pending bill.

"The most conservative estimate is to the effect that the reduction in average weekly hours would be 25 per cent.

"At the outset, 5,000,000 men and women would be employed, and there would be no decrease in per capita earnings, but a great expansion in mass purchasing power.

"This direct employment of millions would indirectly bring about the employment of other millions who would be required to produce all the things necessary to satisfy the wants of those who are now idle and who are now without purchasing capacity."

Officials of Alcoa, Tenn., Gave Police Power To Aluminum Co.'s Imported Strikebreakers

Knoxville, Tenn.—An alliance between the Aluminum Company of America and the town officials of Alcoa, near here, to browbeat the employes of the aluminum company's plant in case of a strike was reported to the Central Labor union by Delegate Lloyd Luttrell, of the Alcoa local of the Aluminum Workers' union.

Mr. Luttrell declared that while representatives of the Aluminum Workers' National council and the management of the aluminum company were in Pittsburgh undertaking to renew the agreement, company officials imported strikebreakers into Alcoa from Knoxville and adjacent counties and states ready to be used in case of a strike. The local union, it was pointed out, had not declared a strike and had no strike vote under consideration.

A number of the strikebreakers, Mr. Luttrell said, had criminal records. Despite their unsavory reputation, they were given police power by town officials of Alcoa. After President Wetmore, of the local union, issued a statement condemning the company's action, the strikebreakers were paid off by company officials and given transportation back to their homes.

In order to stop the practice of importing strikebreakers, which veteran labor officials said were almost invariably used by large companies to disrupt labor organizations during strikes, the Central Labor union instructed its legislative committee to prepare a general law designed to prohibit the use of any guard or peace officer, bearing arms, who had not resided a certain number of years in a town or county where there is an industrial dispute.

ACCIDENTS INCREASE.

Albany, N. Y.—Thirty-six workers were killed by industrial accidents in New York state during February compared with twenty-one in January, Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews reported.

Teacher—Now what is this a picture of?

Jean—A monkey.

Teacher—Yes; and what does a monkey do?

Jean—Climbs up a tree.

Teacher—Yes, what else?

Jean—Climbs down again.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51166
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Bessie McKenzie vs. Kenneth McKenzie
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Kenneth McKenzie is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 22nd day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Bean & Bean, Attys.
Bean & Bean, Attys. 4-19

MORE ABOUT DAYTON STRIKE

(Continued from First Page)

Prior to Saturday the manager returned and called for a meeting with our committee. He told them that he could pay them the same wages and asked the men to return to work. The committee told him that they had decided that we should have some protection and had decided to organize. He told them to go ahead and organize and call on him. We organized a local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on Saturday, March 23. On the same date our committee waited on the manager and presented a contract. He expressed surprise that the union formed was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and said he thought they were forming a "shoulder-to-shoulder" club. Since then our committee has met with a committee of business men of Dayton and they said that they could see nothing wrong with the contract.

Again on April 2 our committee met with the business men's committee and received through them a proposition from the secretary to return to work at our former wages, although less than three weeks have passed since he made the statement that they could not pay this wage owing to competition in the market, but he balked at the union and we turned down his proposition by unanimous vote.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed on the 5th day of January, 1931, by C. W. Jones and wife, Anna Mae Jones, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered on the 19th day of January, 1931, at 2:10 p.m. and recorded in Book No. 20, Page 398, and recorded in Book P., Vol. 25, Page 223 et seq.; conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, I, F. L. Dixon, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead and all other rights and or exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Courthouse of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on Saturday, May 4th, 1935, the following described real estate situated in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and State of Tennessee, to wit:
A lot beginning at a point one hundred and twenty-five feet South of Thirty-seventh street on the East line of Frederick Street; thence Southwardly along the East line of Frederick Street, One Hundred (100) feet; thence Eastwardly at right angles Eighty (80) feet; thence Northwardly and parallel with Frederick Street One Hundred (100) feet; thence Westwardly at right angles Eighty (80) feet to the point of beginning.
Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.
Title to said property is believed to be good, but the trustee will sell and convey as trustee only.
This the 30th day of March, 1935.
F. L. DIXON, JR., Trustee.
4-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51188
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Julia Smith vs. John Smith
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John Smith is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 2nd day of April, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Robert C. Hunt, Atty. 4-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51171
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Marjory Lee vs. John Lee
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John Lee is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 29th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 4-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51191
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. L. McIntosh vs. Gladys McIntosh
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Gladys McIntosh is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This third day of April, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
J. D. Pope, Atty. 4-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51145
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Drevia Smith vs. Carl Smith
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Carl Smith is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 26th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
W. T. Thrasher, Atty. 4-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51144
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Robert E. Lockett vs. Elizabeth Louise Lockett
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elizabeth Louise Lockett is a resident of California, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 26th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 4-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51165
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Vervin Hawkins vs. Obera Hawkins
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Obera Hawkins is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 28th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
J. W. Lee, Atty. 4-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51163
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruth Everett vs. Hugh Everett
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Hugh Everett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
Bean & Bean, Attys. 4-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51162
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
G. J. Van Mol vs. Mary Van Mol
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Van Mol is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is oredred that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 14th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 4-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Loan No. 15,429
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed the 14th day of June, 1928, by J. W. Sprouse and wife, Malissa Sprouse, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered June 16, 1928, in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee, in Book "D," Vol. 23, Page 96 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, I, W. A. Sadd, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights or exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse on Walnut street in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1935,
the following described land situated in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot No. four (4) in Block No. eight (8), Boulevard Park Addition, property of the Chattanooga Development Company, as shown by plat of record in plat book 5, page 50 in the Register's office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts forty-five (45) feet on the north line of Roberts Street and extends back northwardly of uniform width a distance of one hundred thirty (130) feet to the south line of an alley.
This sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.
Title to said property is believed to be good, but the trustee will sell and convey as trustee only.
This 8th day of March, 1935.
W. A. SADD, Trustee.
4-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51105
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Marie Magnola vs. Pat (Patsy) Magnola
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Pat (Patsy) Magnola is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 21st day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
B. M. Fogo, Atty. 4-12

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by L. John Miller (widower), March 11, 1927, recorded March 30, 1927, in Book N, Vol. ... pages 526 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness). I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee in said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder and owner of the note evidencing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder, for cash, free and clear of all equities of redemption, dower, homestead, and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the County House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1935,
within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, located in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, viz:
Lot No. 13, Carey's Addition to Ridgedale, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book ... page 28, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the east line of Dodds Avenue, and extends back eastwardly, of uniform width, to a 20 foot alley.
The title to said property is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only, and subject to any unpaid taxes.
This March 28, 1935.
C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.
Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys

REPAIR SERVICE on all makes FURNACES
Union Stove & Range Repair Service
Parts for All Makes of Stoves
1513 Roosville Ave. Phone 6-9...
Chattanooga, Tenn.

STREAMLINE BEAUTY and This much more in a CROSLEY TRI-SHELVADOR
Greatly increases usable capacity. More conveniences and advantages. Dependable, economical refrigeration. Outstanding value.
$72.50 Cash and up
ALL PRICES INCLUDE DELIVERY, INSTALLATION AND ONE YEAR FREE SERVICE
TRI-SHELVADOR FEATURES
Shelvador
Shelvatray
Shelvabasket
Storabin
Ventilated Frost
And many others
STERCHI BROS STORES, INC.

Statement of the Condition of

The Commercial National Bank of Chattanooga

March 4, 1935 (Comptroller's Call)

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$3,442,977.64
United States Government Bonds		1,503,697.24
Demand Loans (Secured by Collateral)	847,098.42	
State, Municipal and Listed Bonds	581,942.35	$6,375,715.65
Stock in Federal Reserve Band		22,500.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		250,000.00
Loans and Discounts		1,437,757.35
Overdrafts		532.17
Furniture and Fixtures		6,777.06
Interest Accrued on Investments		83,852.57
Prepaid Insurance and Taxes		2,210.00
Customers' Liability—Letters of Credit		1,200.00
Total		$8,130,544.80

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$6,986,550.98
Capital Stock —		
Preferred	$400,000.00	
Common	250,000.00	
Surplus	100,000.00	
Undivided Profits	96,573.26	
Reserve for Contingencies	30,000.00	876,573.26
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, etc.		9,385.53
Circulation		250,000.00
Unearned Discount		6,835.03
Letters of Credit		1,200.00
Total		$8,130,544.80

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 12, 1935 — Number 51

ENTRAL BODY APPROVES ALL OLD OFFICERS

Executives Renamed for Another Year.

ROSBY IS AGAIN SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Kamin, Cuthbert, Carpenter and Miss Munsey Are Unopposed.

THE OFFICERS

President—A. C. Kamin, Moving Picture Machine Operators.

Vice-President—J. L. Carpenter, Carpenters.

Secretary-Treasurer — T. R. Cuthbert, Typographical.

Recording Secretary—Miss Lassie Munsey, School Teachers.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. E. Crosby, Electricians.

Trustees—W. E. Eckenrod, Cigarmakers; W. P. Bales, School Teachers; V. W. Hallmark, Elevator Constructors; G. G. Grigsby, Postal Clerks; W. L. Gardner, Typographical.

Delegates to Tennessee Federation of Labor—A. C. Kamin, Movie Operators; Stanton E. Smith, School Teachers; R. M. Cooke, Typographical.

Stewardship of executive offices of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council for the past year was given the unanimous "O. K." of a large attendance of delegates at Monday night's regular session of that body.

A. C. Kamin, president, was unopposed for a fourth consecutive term, and T. R. Cuthbert, financial secretary; J. L. Carpenter, vice-president, and Miss Lassie Munsey, recorder, were also re-elected by acclamation. E. E. Crosby, who formerly served as sergeant-at-arms, was again named to that position succeeding J. E. McDaniels, who retired due to the fact that he has accepted a post as representative of an international union.

Members of the board of trustees are as follows: W. E. Eckenrod, V. W. Hallmark, W. L. Gardner, G. G. Grigsby and W. P. Bales.

Contest for the honor of representing the Chattanooga Central Body at the convention of the State Federation of Labor brought out, as usual, a large field of candidates, and the voting was for a time "fast and furious." When the smoke of battle had cleared it was found that A. C. Kamin, Stanton E. Smith and R. M. Cooke had received the necessary majority and they were declared elected.

The meeting was one of the most interesting in many weeks, some 100 delegates participating in the deliberations.

oemakers Hold onfab With Bosses

mbers of Local 600, Boot and Workers, met Thursday night their employers, to talk over ems of the trade and the terms new working agreement, present ct being scheduled to expire , officials of the local said morning.

large number of the local were present, and a pleasharmonious session was re-

al 600 has elected the following l family for the ensuing year:

ident—Tom Linenkohl.

e-President—W. H. Garland.

ncial Secretary and Treasurer Davis.

ording Secretary—Walter

utive Board—Frank Davis, D. ney, H. W. Garland, Tom Linn, Tom Scallia.

gates to Chattanooga Trades Labor Council—D. W. Bernstein, Massey, Frank Davis, Roy

Chain Meat Market Denied Injunction Against Meatcutters

Chancellor Holds Right to Picket Is Recognized by All High Courts.

At least one concern doing business in Chattanooga has been checked in an appeal to the courts to prevent picketing by members of a union organization which has branded it "unfair," and according to daily newspaper reports the attorney who represented the concern has practically admitted the futility of further effort to block the lawful activities of this union in promoting a campaign of publicity respecting the attitude of the company toward union workers.

The concern involved is the National Market company, a unit of a chain which has one local establishment at 605 Market street. Some time ago officials of Local 600, Meatcutters, complained that local officials of the chain had broken a signed contract with the union, and when subsequent negotiations failed to induce the management to live up to said contract, the firm was declared "unfair" and pickets were placed in the vicinity of the market. Representatives of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council also failed to impress the spokesmen for the chain market with the desirability of living up to this signed contract, and the action of the Meatcutters was approved by that body.

The company went into court seeking injunction against resultant publicity, but Chancellor Foust ruled the union had the right to "lawfully and peacefully picket" the chain market.

McMahon Says Curtailment Is Textile Outrage

Shortened Hours in Mill Operation, He Asserts, Mean 25 Per Cent Cut in Pay.

"What the curtailment order for the cotton textile industry means is a 30-hour week with a 25 per cent cut in pay and if that is justice for the textile workers then we ask the recovery board to explain it," said the United Textile Workers of America in a statement issued by President Thomas F. McMahon, denouncing as an "outrage" the official order of NIRB for a three-months period of curtailment.

"Once again labor is penalized for having been too efficient and productive, while an industry that is altogether heartless in its dealing with labor refuses to set forth any program to prevent these periods of recurring curtailment and wage-slashing.

"We call attention to the fact that there was a curtailment last fall prior to the national strike, added to which the strike almost completely stopped all production for four weeks. If curtailment is a remedy, then why did not curtailment effect a cure? In five months the disease has come back upon us and again our people face the misery of a slash of one-fourth off their already miserably inadequate wages.

Basis for Order Unsound.

"Let us ask the national industrial recovery board where they found the wisdom out of which they have given us this fresh punishment. Let us ask why our counter proposals, which actually were sound, were not adopted instead.

"Let us ask the board show long they think textile workers can or will stand such treatment and such fruitless efforts to 'cure' what is so wrong in the industry that nothing short of drastic and properly conceived efforts ever will effect a cure.

"Let us say that not for many months has an official order been based upon stranger promises or contained stranger language. We are told curtailment is needed because of 'inadequate consumer demand,' so that if the public doesn't buy enough we must quit our jobs. The mills say they cannot maintain the 'increased wage scales' unless they can now shut down a part of their operations to stop production. That looks to us like inverted economies. The whole thing is a crary quilt."

SMEDLEY BUTLER FLAYS USE OF MILITIA TO BREAK STRIKES; GOOGE URGES WORKERS TO ACT

Not Slightest Justification in Sending Troops to Shoot Workers in Defense of Property, Former Marine Head Declares in Blistering Address Supporting Connery Bill.

USE OF FEDERAL ARMS

The Connery resolution, which is in the hands of the house committee on military affairs, to prohibit the use of federal-owned equipment by state militia engaged in strikebreaking, reads as follows:

"To prohibit the use of supplies and equipment furnished by the United States to the national guard while on service in connecnection with any labor dispute without express approval of the secretary of war.

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That no arms, clothing, equipment, equipage, stores, or material heretofore or hereafter supplied by the United States to the national guard, or heretofore or hereafter purchased for the use of the national guard out of any funds appropriated at any time by the United States, shall be used by any unit of the national guard of any state, territory, or the District of Columbia while on duty for any purpose in connection with any labor strike, dispute, or controversy whether or not martial law has been declared in force in respect thereof, unless express approval for such use is given at the time by the secretary of war in each case for each such unit."

Philadelphia, April 11.—Some definite check should be placed on governors who rush troops to the scene of strikes at the behest of employers, Gen. Smedley D. Butler, outspoken former marine commander, declared in a radio address over WCAU.

In any strike today, property is worth more than life in the eyes of the authorities, and armed militia place more value on a pane of glass than on a human life, Butler said in excoriating the use of troops during strikes. He spoke in support of the Connery bill to provide that federal arms and equipment shall not be used by state troops in strikes without the express permission of the secretary of war. Butler testified for the bill in hearings at Washington.

"You know," he declared, "the way it is now, a life is worth less than a pane of glass. Particularly in a strike. . . . Some thug hired by the mills slams a blackjack across the head of a striker. And someone hurls a rock. Maybe it breaks a 60-cent pane of glass in the factory and maybe it doesn't. The hired thugs or the police—or the national guard—whoever is there to guard the property—gets excited and starts shooting. And a striker or an innocent victim, maybe a woman or a child, gets shot. That seems to be all right with the authorities.

Shooting Not Investigated.

"There is an investigation to determine who broke the window glass. But there is no investigation to determine who did the shooting and the killing. No one takes away the rifles and the revolvers and the machine guns from those who did the shooting. No, the shooting was to preserve the peace, law and order. What they really mean is that the shooting was to preserve the property and break the strike.

"In any strike today . . . property is worth more than life. What's the life of a striker or two, more or less, in these days of ten million or more unemployed? But a pane of broken glass—that's serious . . . so, turn out the state militia—and start shooting.

"You put guns into the hands of young and untried national guardsmen, many of them mere boys, and the first thing you know at the first sign of trouble, some of these boys get excited and shoot, and then we have real trouble. I told that to the committee (at the Washington hearing on the Connery bill) because I have handled hundreds of thousands of these boys and I know how they react.

"Men can't go around with rifles without hurting people.

Definite Check Urged.

"I believe some definite check should be placed on governors who mobilize the national guard the moment some employer who has a strike on his hands lets out a wail about protecting his property!

"If the right to use federal equipment—and that means the guns and bayonets that the national guardsmen use—if the right to use federal equipment by guardsmen is vested exclusively in the hands of the president of these United States, through the secretary of war, then these panicky governors won't be sending troops out every time there is a strike and someone shies a stone against a factory wall. Yes, make the governor of the state get permission to use federal equipment in the same way he does to use federal troops.

"By the titme such a panicky governor, who wants to mobilize his militia, informs the president and the president calmly studies the situation, the need for troops generally will have passed and trouble will be averted.

Strike Killings Unjustifiable.

"And there will be fewer killings just because someone has smashed a window in a mill.

"Whether the strike is justified or not, there is not the slightest justification in sending out soldiers to shoot down strikers because the mill owner is afraid a little of his property may be damaged. The property can be repaired or replaced. But you can't bring a dead striker back to life. You can't restore him to his widow and his children. And a human life is too great a price to pay for a broken window.

"And remember, there is no law against strikes. Strikes are legal in this nation. And, when there is a strike, why should the employer have the sole right to call upon troops to take his side. What right has the employer to call upon troops to break up the strike? That's why the militia is called out—to break strikes.

Troops Not Mill Owners.

"These troops don't belong to the mill owner. They are the people's troops—the people's defenders. That is, they are supposed to be. The people pay for their upkeep. But did you ever hear of strikers being protected by state guardsmen in any strike?

"This Connery resolution won't stop all of our governors from using state troops to break up strikes. Some of these governors will simply get the mill owners to put up the money to buy guns and bayonets and other equipment. But it will help. If this resolution becomes law, an exploiting mill owner, whose men are striking for a living wage, won't be able to run to the governor every time a striker heaves a stone through a little 60-cent window pane and demand that the troops be called out.

Connery Bill Would Help.

"No, because the governor would have to ask the president of the United States for permission to use federal guns and federal bayonets, and federal equipment, and the president, you can be sure, won't authorize the use of this federal equipment to kill a lot of strikers just because someone broke a window glass or threw a few stones at hard-boiled hoodlums hired to break up the strike by beating up the strikers.

"Yes, the Connery resolution would help. Let's hope it becomes law."

Washington, April 12.—Southern labor organizations are urgently requested by George L. Googe, southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, to demand that the house military affairs committee report at once, with favorable recommendation, the Connery resolution 141 which would limit the use of federal military equipment in strike situations. The house military affairs committee has had one hearing on this resolution. John H. McSwain, chairman of the committee, who is from Greenville, S. C., insists that southern governors should not be required to ask the war department for permission to use federal armaments in strike situations.

Googe, who was in Washington fighting the case of the Calloway cotton mill strikers of Georgia, said:

"The use of national guards in strike situations has been more frequent in the south during recent years than in other sections of the country. For that reason I urge my fellow-southerners to bend every effort to have the Connery resolution come out on the floor of congress for a vote. Governors acting in the interest of employers use United States army equipment, including gas bombs, bayonets and bullets, to overawe and intimidate, and often murder and maim, strikers. If the governors are interested in maintaining order, and not in breaking strikes, let them call out the national guards without arms of uniform. Then let the mill doors be closed to all persons while a dispute is in progress. When Gov. Hill McAlister, of Tennessee, offered to do this in the textile and hosiery strikes the employers refused troops under such conditions. This proves the national guards are called out, not to keep the peace, but to throw a scare into the hearts of the people who can be frightened by a show of armed forces.

"We must use all our efforts to have the Connery bill come out of committee and be voted on by house and senate."

No Further Gain In Jobs Seen By Green Until Fall

A. F. of L. Head Declares Only Work Relief Employment for Idle Will Be Available for Many Months.

Washington, April 11.—A pessimistic view of the unemployment situation is taken by President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, in commenting on the federation's latest unemployment report.

"It is significant that we are at present making no progress whatever in putting the unemployed to work in industry," he said. "Prospects for further re-employment before next fall are slight. Whatever work is given to the 11,000,000 unemployed will be that furnished on a relief basis through the government's $4,880,000,000 program."

Trade union reports showed that 20 per cent of the members were unemployed last February, as contrasted with 22 per cent in February, 1934, and 19.4 per cent in March of this year, as compared with 21.3 in March of 1934.

"The upturn in business which started last September had, by January, 1935, already carried industrial production 17 per cent above last year and put 639,000 persons to work," President Green said. "Employment in January, 1935, exceeded January, 1934, by this amount.

Judge Blocks Bonuses For Motor Magnate

Detroit, Mich.—Bonuses of various forms for Archie M. Andrews, chairman of the board of the Hupp Motor Car corporation, were blocked when Judge Edward J. Moinet issued a temporary injunction restraining Andrews and five other directors of the corporation from executing certain contracts relative to Andrews' remuneration.

The injunction was asked by J. W. Drake, former chairman, who claimed the officials were planning contracts which would award Mr. Andrews $10 on every car sold beyond a fixed minimum, give him an option to buy 100,000 shares of stock for less than its present value, and, in addition, guarantee him a good monthly salary.

Label League Becoming Strong Force for Good

Newly Organized Unit Local Movement Aided by Active Interest of Ladies.

Under the able guidance of Miss Ina Green, as president, and Miss Virginia Munsey, as secretary, the Chattanooga Union Label league, organized less than two months ago, is increasing the interest of local trades unionists in union-labeled commodities, and bids fair to become one of the most effective units of the movement in Chattanooga.

Active participation in the label-booster movement by many of the lady members of local unions is being reflected in the renewed demand for "fair" products throughout the city, according to E. E. Crosby, who has himself worked tirelessly to place the new organization on a firm foundation, and today there is more labeled merchandise on the local markets than ever before in history.

"There is hardly an article which bears the label, whether it be for men or women," Mr. Crosby sadi, "but what can be obtained by sincere effort to find it. The quality of this class of merchandise also has greatly improved, and there can be no excuse for a real trades unionist wearing or using non-union or sweat-shop products.

"At our last meeting a question arose as to the authority of the makers of 'Friendly' and 'Service' frocks, sold locally, to stamp 'Union Made' on their product, and a query addressed to the United Garment Workers' local union at Atlanta brought the informatiton that the company making these frocks operates under a closed-shop contract with that local, and has been co-operating with the workers to the fullest extent. These frocks may be secured at several local stores, among which is Effron's, and are said to offer splendid values.

"At our last meeting C. F. Weidner was named publicity chairman, and the league is planning a series of entertainments at which the value of label boosting will be stressed.

"We meet each fourth Friday, at Central Labor hall, and attendance has been increasing at each session. At our next meeting, Friday, April 26, further plans will be made for an intensive campaign to make the organized workers label-conscious."

Good-Will Envoy Starts Summer Tour for Union

Dedication Attended by Leading Labor Officials Who Congratulate Union.

With the magnificent memorial to Samuel Gompers as a background, a sound truck to be used by the United Textile Workers as organizing vehicle and good-will envoy was dedicated in Washington on Friday in the presence of most of the leading labor officials in the capital.

First Vice-President Francis J. Gorman dedicated the beautiful truck for the United Textile Workers, while Secretary Frank Morrison delivered a dedication address for the American Federation of Labor and as the personal representative of President Green. Organizer Paul R. Christopher delivered an address representing the textile workers of the south.

The ceremonies opened with the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and closed with "America."

The truck is equipped to broadcast voice, records and radio and carries music reproduction fully fifteen blocks. It is modern in every respect.

"PINK SLIP" REPEALED.

Washington.—The senate passed the "pink slip" bill repealing the publicity provision of the income tax law by a vote of 53 to 16. The measure had already passed the house by a vote of 302 to 98.

The income tax law provided that every person submitting an income tax return shall include a "pink slip" giving his total income. The provision was belligerently fought by wealthy individuals and corporations generally who did not want the public to know the size of their incomes. From the fight they put up for the repeal of the provision, observers would be justified in concluding that the rich regard their riches as the result of social crimes against the masses and that the size of their fortunes so acquired should be kept strictly secret.

GORMAN, PEEL TO ADDRESS BIG MASS MEETING

Textile Union Officials Here Next Saturday.

LOCALS PLAN FOR GREAT OUTPOURING

Expect Capacity Crowd at Auditorium to Hear National Leaders.

A great rally, staged particularly for textile workers but open to all trades unionists and the public generally, is carded for the Memorial auditorium on next Saturday, April 20, at 2:30 p. m.

Francis Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, who successfully led the great nation-wide strike last fall, will be the feature speaker at the rally, and John Peel, third vice-president of the International union, well known locally, will also be on the program.

Arrangements for the meeting are in charge of local textile officials, according to Charles Puckett, general organizer for the parent body, and a capacity crowd is practically assured.

Mr. Gorman's local engagement is occasioned by a national speaking campaign planned for the aggressive unionist which covers a wide territory. He became a national figure through his leadership of the great strike, and since has been greatly in demand as a speaker at labor rallies throughout the nation.

The speaker will discuss the causes leading up to the walkout, the gains made by same, and the results of the protest on the industry in general.

Final arrangements for the meeting, Mr. Puckett told The Labor World Friday morning, will be announced through the daily papers and next week's issue of The Labor World.

Dayton Workers Make Peace With Lumber Company

Three-weeks strike of employes of the Dayton Lumber and Veneer company, who recently organized into a unit of the American Federation of Labor and completely paralyzed activities at the plant when the management denied recognition to their organization, was reported ended Thursday on a basis completely satisfactory to all interests involved. Although little details of the agreement could be learned, it was strongly intimated that the workers had secured every right for which they struck, and returned to work with their union intact and prepared to deal collectively with the employers in future.

Much interest was taken locally in the struggle of the newly organized workers in the thriving neighbor city, and local trades unionists were gratified with the outcome of the short battle.

Bakers to Hold Social Session

Local 25, Bakers, and Local 549, Bakery Salesmen, their families and other workers in the industry, will join Saturday night at 7:30 in a social session at Roosevelt hall, which will be featured by the serving of refreshments, speaking and other entertainment.

Curtis R. Sims, president of Local 25, asked The Labor World Friday morning to state that all bakers and bakery workmen, union or non-union, are invited to bring their families and participate in the festivities.

THE LABOR WORLD
816 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 20, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 10, 1921.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1935.

Adolph S. Ochs

While men of affairs throughout the civilized world mourn today the passing of Adolph S. Ochs, and while all Chattanooga is shocked at the loss of its long-time benefactor and citizen emeritus, an even deeper and more poignant grief consumes a small group of citizens to whom the writing of "30" on the life of this great man means the loss of a staunch and never-failing friend.

Adolph S. Ochs, although a world figure and a man of considerable wealth, was regarded as a sort of godfather to all printers, and particularly to those who have made Chattanooga their home. Having begun life as a member of the craft, a bond of sympathetic interest between the late publisher and the printers had never been strained by the constantly widening gap which material affairs brought, and his occasional visits to the city which he loved so well were always heralded as a pleasant event by members of the fraternity employed on the Times.

Local printers saw in him the really great man which he was, humble, kind, charitable, a friend to the meek and to those less favored with the world's goods.

The nation has lost a valued citizen; this city is bereft of an honored benefactor; the printing fraternity mourns the passing of a staunch champion who was never quite able to outlive the subconscious title, to them, of "fellow-craftsman."

Look to the essence if a thing, whether it be a point of doctrine, of practice, or of interpretation.—Marcus Aurelius.

Lady Went Back To Taking CARDUI and Was Helped

For severe periodic pains, cramps or nervousness, try Cardui which so many women have praised, for over fifty years. Mrs. Dora Dungan, of Science Hill, Ky., writes: "Several years ago, when I was teaching school, I got run-down and suffered intensely during menstruation periods. I took Cardui and was all right again. After I was married, when I felt all run-down and was irregular, I always resorted to Cardui and was helped." ... It may be just what you need. Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. Sold in $1 bottles.

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Three Items of News

Three items in one morning's news recently deserve to be told together.

1. Andrew Mellon admitted on the stand at Pittsburgh that he sold 123,000 shares of Pittsburgh Coal company stock in 1931 in order to claim a loss on stock for his income tax. The government is suing him for some $3,000,000.

2. The Internal Revenue Bureau announced that $964,870.53 had been turned back by the government to income tax payers. The sums were classified as refunds, credits and abatements; but at bottom, they mean the same thing. All three either take money out of the U. S. treasury or keep it from getting there. The largest sum, $692,260.55, went to a Chicago newspaper publisher whose paper was mixed up in the Teapot Dome scandal of the Harding administration.

3. The Office of Education announced that schools in twenty-five states, with 3,429,920 pupils and 102,116 teachers have not funds enough to complete the spring term. Back pay owing to the teachers amounts to $24,544,874.

Technically, these three items have connection with each other. Practically, every unpaid teacher and every parent of untaught children has a right to feel that there is a very close connection; for all three things spring from a system in which wealth is privileged, even to favors from the government, while poverty too often is ignored.

Beasts and Corporations

Scientists after working more than twelve years on the subject, starting with bones collected from widely different places, believe they have worked out a pretty accurate picture of the largest land mammal ever known. They call it "baluchitherium," but that has nothing to do with its size; it merely tells the scientific reader that the creature's remains were first found in Baluchisan.

Imagine a dehorned rhinoceros nearly eighteen feet high, with legs like those of an elephant, though longer, small head, large nose, neck longer than that of most animals but not long enough to let him graze. He had to find vegetation tall enough for him to browse upon or small enough to push over. With twice the length and several times the weight of an elephant, he had a brain pan about large enough to accomodate the thinking apparatus of a moderately intelligent cow.

In short, he was considerably like some of the big corporations of our own day; big enough and strong enough to push over any immediate rival, but had to have conditions exactly his own way in order to live. Conditions, apparently, wouldn't stay that way, and there hasn't been a live baluchitherium in anybody's back yard for 25,000,000 years.

There would seem to be a moral in this neighborhood, but it might hurt some people's feelings to tell it.

A Novel Idea

One of the hopeful things of the time happened in Washington a few days ago. Gray haired veteran Frank Morrison, known to every American trade unionist and to thousands and thousands of others, stood by the side of a shining orange-colored sound truck from which twelve amplifiers sent forth his voice and he said, "I dedicate this truck to the cause of labor." Then Francis J. Gorman, known to more millions than knew him a year ago, stood in the same place and he said, "I dedicate this truck to the cause of the United Textile Workers and the entire labor movement."

On the side of the truck there was emblazoned the name of the United Textile Workers of America and the words "Good Will Sound Truck."

The United Textile Workers are sending that truck through the South to amplify the cause of oppressed textile workers and International Labor News Service will send a picture of it to enterprising labor papers.

* * * *

Use of such a device is like the use of labor newspapers and like the use of the radio. It spreads constructive ideas—the ideas and ideals of labor.

If statesmen were to spread the ideals of labor instead of spreading, as so many of them are, the ideas of conflict and greed, the world would be helped.

It is to be hoped that the time will come when, instead of having station WEVD in New York and station WCFL in Chicago, labor will have a network of stations, when instead of having one sound truck, it will have fleets of them, and when it will have a labor paper circulation of fifty millions. Such circulation can be held only by the most intelligent editing and the most efficient business management.

More and more labor's struggle needs ideas and there is no reason in the world why labor should not reach out and take for itself the benefit of ideas to match the ideas used by the employers and the bankers.

* * * *

Of course the execution of ideas usually costs money and labor has always feared its opposition because the opposition has so much money. Now the truth is that where the other side has a man who can spend a thousand dollars, labor has a thousand men who can spend a dollar and who can add to that the influence of a thousand men among their fellows.

We have had a lot of foolish fear of the other fellow's money. Mostly he doesn't know how to spend it wisely anyway.

Of course ideas will not turn the world over tomorrow, not destroy the great economic might of greed and avarice, but in the end it is ideas—right ideas—that will prevail.

We hasten or retard that day, accordingly as we use effective methods on the spread of ideas. The operation of one sound truck may be but a small thing—a minor event. But it is a mighty encouraging one.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who said: "It is a widely accepted principle that the government as an employer on its own account and as an example should take the lead in establishing just and practical conditions of employment?"

A.—The American Federation of Labor, at its 1920 convention.

* * *

Q.—Do trade unionists head the Chest for the Liberation of the Oppressed Workers of Europe?

A.—Yes. The officers are William Green, chairman; Matthew Woll, vice-chairman; Joseph N. Weber, secretary; David Dubinsky, treasurer; Harry Lee Franklin, executive secretary.

What Next!

Reports long current that Germany has perfected use of the oil-burning Diesel engine for airplanes were confirmed recently by an announcement which said the Lufthansa Air company made the first successful and complete demonstration of the engine's efficiency.

Conference Ends Dyersburg Strike

At a hearing for the Dyersburg Cotton Product, Inc., vs. Local Union 2076, U. T. W. A., before Aubrey Folts, special examiner for the textile labor relations board, at the courthouse in Dyersburg, the mill officials and representative of labor went into conference, the outcome of which resulted in a signed agreement satisfactory to both parties.

C. D. Puckett, general organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, said Friday that this conference was one of the most pleasant he had experienced in settling strike controversies and every consideration was made for the interest of both sides.

Under this written agreement the mill agrees not to hire any new employes or outsiders until all strikers are re-employed, and agreed to receive employe representatives in weekly conferences where labor relationships would be discussed and wherever possible adjustment will be made.

A local Dyersburg arbitration board was set up to hear and endeavor to settle any differences that might arise in the future.

The Chiseler's Creed

I want the earth and all that is in it; to get it I cheat, lie, steal and kill.

I specialize in sending men, women and children into roaring factories, sunless mines, and many other insanitary places, crushing their spirits, their minds, their bodies, their very lives; taking the wealth they earn for myself, leaving them a mere pittance. Money means more to me than human life!

When I increase their work-load and cut their wages to get more money for myself I am called "A Captain of Industry." MONEY MEANS MORE TO ME THAN ANY PRINCIPLE OF FAIR PLAY!

I agree to codes only when I think it is best for my own interests; however, they mean no more to me than a scrap of paper.

I send travelers to sea on unseaworthy ships; if the ships sink—what of it?

I oppress the poor, the aged, the blind, the helpless, for there is neither love nor mercy in me.

In order to add a few more dollars to my overflowing coffers, I send men, women, boys and girls to ruin and a devil's hell—they are my victims. MONEY MEANS MORE TO ME THAN THE SPIRITUAL CONDITION OF HUMANITY!

Being responsible for the crime wave that is sweeping the country—racketeering, bootlegging, robbing, kidnaping, dope-peddling and rioting—makes me prance with glee. Money means more to me than social peace!

I defy law and order, the pulpit and the press, all the established principles of mankind, in order to accomplish my own schemes. I SERVE NEITHER GOD NOR MAN, BUT I AM IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE DEVIL.

If the pulpit and the press had the moral courage to do it, they could soon force me to loosen the strangle-hold I have on humanity, force me out of public life and force me into submission by telling the world what and who I am.

I AM A CHISELER, A LIAR, A DECEIVER, A THIEF, A TRAITOR, A MURDERER; AND MY REAL NAME IS—GREED.

—BY A TEXTILE WORKER.

Green Defends Recovery Act; Labor Provisions Must Be Strengthened To Give Toilers Better Protection

Washington, April 4.—A firm defense of the principles underlying the national industrial recovery act and the strong recommendation that it be strengthened and re-enacted characterized the testimony given by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the senate finance committee which was investigating the effects of NRA codes.

Although declaring that working men and women have not received as many benefits as they rightfully expected from the act and the codes established by its authority, Mr. Green insisted the thing to do was not to destroy the law and return to the jungle of unregulated industrial relations but rather to perfect it and make its basic principles valid in practice in addition to being commendable in theory.

He urged that additional legislation should strengthen the collective bargaining section of the act, stressed the necessity of a work week shorter than the basic forty hours stipulated in most codes, and emphatically opposed removing the so-called service trades from NRA jurisdiction.

Importance of Collective Bargaining.

Declaring that the national industrial recovery act "is the first step in the establishment of real collective bargaining," Mr. Green said it had "served a great purpose" in this direction and "must not be underestimated," adding:

"The NRA has given millions of workers the legal right and the courage to organize for the first time in their lives. It has made them feel free for the first time in their lives. They will not see that right taken from them without a struggle.

"On this most important phase of the new economic order instituted by the NRA, we need now to take the second step. We need to strengthen and clarify the collective bargaining provisions of the act. I have already urged that this can best be done by a federal statute, as proposed by the Wagner labor disputes bill.

"A federal statute will extend the self-organization and collective bargaining provisions of the recovery program to all employes. Collective bargaining must not be looked upon as an emergency measure only. It must become a basic part of the changed economic order which is our ultimate aim."

Stating that during the first stages of the NRA the codes and the president's re-employment agreement had reduced the number of jobless from 14,000,000 to 11,000,000, Mr. Green claimed this experience amply proved that the unemployed can be provided with jobs by reducing the hours of work.

"That there are still many millions of unemployed is not proof against the soundness of the principle," he said. "It is, rather, proof only that we have been too hesitant and timid to reduce the hours of work sufficiently to absorb a major portion of the unemployed. Hours of work have been fixed by most of the codes at forty per week. That is too long a work week, in view of the present technological and managerial development of industry."

Mr. Green emphatically condemned the proposal made to the committee that the so-called "service trades" should be dropped from the jurisdiction of the NRA. Claiming that the trades employ between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men and women, he charged that they are among the "most exploited and poorly paid groups of workers" in the entire country. "I say now," he declared, "that labor will never willingly see them denied the protection given to all other workers and will oppose with all the force at its command any attempt to limit the NRA in such a way that these millions of men and women will be without any regulation as to their wages, hours and working conditions.

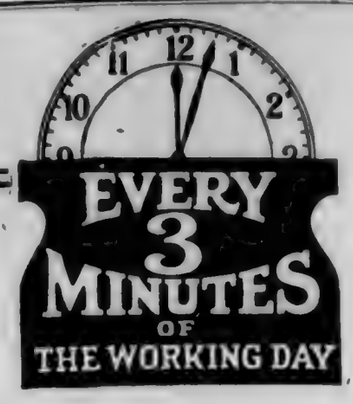
"It is squarely up to the federal government to chart the course which is to be followed. The formation of policy must be centralized under the national recovery administration. It is not my province to discuss the legal basis for the protection of these workers. It is my firm conviction, however, that some method can and must be found whereby they shall be covered by codes."

In concluding his argument in favor of legislation continuing the national recovery act, Mr. Green said:

"No one would urge tearing down the foundations of a great bridge or dam on the theory that it should be destroyed because it was not yet a completed structure. Yet, there are those who urge that a great social and economic experiment be scrapped because it has not reached completion in the short space of two years.

"Labor is not so impatient. Labor recognises that social progress is a slow and unending task and that no worthwhile venture should be abandoned until there has been every opportunity for a thorough trial."

When a man in a cheap restaurant informed the waiter he was hungry enough to eat a horse, he was politely informed he had come to the right place.



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MELLON ADMITS STOCK SALES AT LOSS TO DODGE U. S. TAX

Former Secretary of Treasury Says He Took Advantage of Provisions of "Strange" Law to Cut Down on Tax Payments—Government Charges Transactions Were Fraudulent.

Pittsburgh, April 12. — Crowds packed the federal courtroom here while Andrew W. Mellon, former secretary of the treasury, told how he sold stocks to "establish losses" because otherwise, the "strange" income tax law would have made Mr. Mellon pay more taxes than he thought he ought to pay.

The government claims that all these sales were fakes, made to dodge taxes. For example, Mr. Mellon "sold" 123,602 shares of stock in the Pittsburgh Coal company at a loss of $5,600,000. But this same stock a little later turned up in the portfolio of the Coalesced company, owned and controlled by Mr. Mellon and his children, and they have only the stock which he gave them.

In other words, the government claims that in this case Mr. Mellon transferred this stock to what Wall Street calls an "incorporated pocketbook" purely to cheat the government. Mr. Mellon on the stand admitted that he put through the transaction solely to lower his taxes, but claimed that he had a perfect right to do this. It was while talking on this point that he spoke of the "strange" income tax law which at that very moment he was supposed to be administering.

Admits Dodging Taxes.

Mr. Mellon repeatedly declared that he might have avoided all tax for that year if he had wanted to do so.

On cross-examination, Mellon was confronted with a list of nine ways to dodge income taxes. This list was prepared while he was at the head of the treasury, and at his request, by David H. Blair, commissioner of internal revenue. He claimed not to know anything about this list, but admitted that he had employed five of the schemes himself.

He had sold securities solely for the purpose of offsetting capital gains, and thereby cutting down his tax liability.

He had made gifts to members of his family to reduce his income.

He had placed a substantial part of his property in corporations controlled and owned by himself.

Sold on Instalment Plan.

He had sold property on the instalment plan, receiving less than one-fourth of the value in cash and the rest over a term of years.

He had received "loans" from corporations in which he was a stockholder, these loans being to all stockholders in equal proportion, and therefore tax-exempt.

Also, Mr. Mellon declared that it would have been "stupid" not to avoid his taxes as far as possible. Some people present at the hearing recalled that he had preached practically the same doctrine while secretary of the treasury.

Another circumstance brought out related to Mr. Mellon's banking connections. When he came to Washington as secretary of the treasury, he claimed that he "sold" his bank stock to his brother. He did not mention the fact that his brother paid him "interest" exactly equal to the dividends on this stock. Nor did he tell the other fact that the sale contract was drawn so that on the deah of either brother, the stock would revert to Andrew W. Mellon or his estate.

Black-Draught For Dizziness, Headache Due To Constipation

"I have used Thedford's Black-Draught several years and find it splendid," writes Mr. G. W. Holley, of St. Paul, Va. "I take it for dizziness or headache (due to constipation). I have never found anything better. A short while ago, we began giving our children Syrup of Black-Draught as a laxative for colds and little stomach ailments, and have found it very satisfactory." . . . Millions of packages of Thedford's Black-Draught are required to satisfy the demand for this popular, old reliable, purely vegetable laxative. 25¢ a package. "Children like the Syrup."

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Federal Relief Rolls Declined in February

Washington.—Federal relief rolls declined 239,428 persons from January to February, Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins announces.

The decrease, not including individuals on relief and recipients of rural rehabilitation aid, was 1.3 per cent.

Federal, state and local relief cost declined $15,678,321, from $196,630,787 for January to $180,952,466 for February. The decrease was figured at 8 per cent.

The January relief rolls, counting only persons in families, listed 18,176,732 needy.

Hopkins said "it should be noted that the largest declines were reported by the areas in which both the rural rehabilitation program and the transfer of 'unemployables' to the care of local authorities have made most progress."

He said the decline in relief cost is due primarily to the fact that February was three days shorter than January and that in many localities the February expenditures included only four work program payrolls in January.

Industry's Lockout Of Workers Continues

Green Declares That, With Over 11,000,000 Idle, Employers Have Practically Stopped Putting the Jobless to Work.

Washington, April 12.—Those who own and control work opportunities in private industry are making no appreciable headway in providing jobs for our stupendous unemployed army numbering over eleven million able-bodied adults. The only hope for these unforunates and their dependents is the government's $4,800,000,000 work relief program. These are the outstanding points in the current statement on unemployment by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Pointing out that the improvement in business which began last September and continued through January put 639,000 persons to work, Mr. Green declares this upturn ended in February, adding:

"It is clear now that we cannot expect this year's spring busy season in industry to bring any further progress in putting the unemployed to work. We can hope only for temporary jobs, which will be lost again by summer for industrial production in February rose less than the usual seasonal amount. Production in February exceeded last year by only 10 per cent. The gain in employment in February this year was less than last year, amounting to 250,000 jobs compared with 370,000 last year. Thus, in creating jobs for the unemployed, we actually lost ground in February since employment exceeded last year by only 519,000 compared to 639,000 in January. The total number without work in February was still above 11,000,000.

"It is significant that we are at present making no progress whatever in putting the unemployed to work in industry. Prospects for further re-employment before next fall are slight. Whatever work is given to the 11,000,000 unemployed will be that furnished on a relief basis through the government $4,800,000,000 program. When nearly one-third of our wage and small-salaried workers must either go without work or accept work on a charity basis, we may expect serious consequences to the morale of our entire nattion.

"Statistical information, recently made available, enables us to improve our unemployment estimate. Pending revision, which is now in process, no estimates of total unemployment in the United States will be published."

Mr. Green also emphasized the fact that trade unions are still heavily hit by unemployment, reports received by the A. F. of L. showing that 20 per cent of the union members were jobless in February, 1935, as against February, 1934, and that for March 14.9 per cent were jobless as against 21.3 per cent in March, 1934.

RAILROAD EXECUTIVES PLAN BIG WAGE SLASH

Chicago.—Railroad executives will initiate procedure soon after May 1 for a huge wage cut below the levels which became effective on April 1, it was announced here by W. F. Thiefhoff, general manager of the Burlington railroad and chairman of the conference of the committee of railroad executives which conducted the last negotiations with the railroad labor representatives.

According to the agreement negotiated a year ago, which went into effect April 1, railroad employes received a wage increase estimated at from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 annually. Neither party can give notice of an intended change before May 1.

FAT SALARIES ARE PAID TO RAILWAY EXECUTIVES

According to data recently filed with the interstate commerce commission, railroad executives are not compelled appreciably to reduce their living standards because of the increased cost of food and other necessaries. The figures reveal that Howard S. Palmer, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, was receiving $36,000 annually at the end of 1934. Charles Donnally, executive of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was paid $42,000 annually at the end of 1934, plus $6,000 a year by two affiliated companies, a total of $48,000, and R. W. Brown, vice-president and general manager, was receiving $18,250.

J. J. Pelley, who preceded Mr. Palmer as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, was paid $75,000 annual salary in 1929, but took a reduction to $37,000 at the end of 1933, probably because of the restriction on high-salaried railroad executives imposed by the Reconstruction Finance corporation as the price of federal loans to help the railroads pay their bills and keep out of bankruptcy.

LIQUOR BUSINESS HAS NO RIGHTS, CHOATE DECLARES

Washington.—The liquor industry "has no rights," but only "privileges" which the government grants, according to Joseph H. Choate, Jr., chairman of the federal alcohol control administration.

He made the statement in connection with opposition recently expressed by distillers, brewers, wholesalers, importers and rectifiers to certain rulings of the FACA and code regulations.

Declaring that sooner or later restrictions must be imposed upon the liquor business, Mr. Choate added the warning that "the liquor industry better make the best of the situation as it now is, unless it gets something worse."

THE RHODES DECORATING CO.
809 Cherry St.
IS
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To Local 226, Painters, Decorators, Signwriters

Meet Your Friends at
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Main St. at Highland Park Ave.
Phones: 2-1122, 2-1123
A Complete Drug Service
Free Delivery Anywhere in Highland Park

MARTIN'S CENTRAL LUNCH
Opposite New Post Office
PLATE LUNCH 20c and 25c
Sandwiches of All Kinds
Bottled or Draught Beer
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EAST LAKE COAL COMPANY
TWO YARDS to Serve You with the Best Grades of Coal and Coke at the Lowest Code Prices
East Lake Yard 3508 7th Ave. Phone 3-1075
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We buy our coal from Union Miners only and we work only White Drivers

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We are 100% for the Labor Movement, and for the improvement of working conditions.
We have been for, and growing with, the Labor Movement for 20 years.
Just ask your old time brother union man.
The Stores Where Everyday Prices Really Do Average Cheaper
S. J. EDWARDS STORES
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CENTRAL MARKET HOUSE
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IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
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Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

We Are Co-operating With You 100 Per Cent!
Your Fellow Union Man Buys Here!
Why not . . .
YOU?
EASY WAY
SELF-SERVICE GROCERY
SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

TO THE NEW
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THE LABOR WORLD
YOUR PAPER
Is Supported in the Main by Local Advertisers
Spend your money with merchants and business houses who favor your paper with their advertising.
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The Most Alert Men in America for
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That's why Grant-Patten's dairy products are rigidly inspected from every health standpoint. Their purity, freshness, richness and cleanliness are due to our modern method in handling, from our plant to your home.
You Can Whip Our Cream . . .
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Clean Clinkerless COAL
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
City Coal Co.
718 East Main St.

DUBLIN STRIKE CONTINUES.

Dublin, Irish Free State.—Settlement of the long strike of the Dublin tramway and bus employes was postponed when by a majority of 350 the men rejected the government's proposal that representatives of the strikers and the tramways company begin negotiations for adjusting the trouble, with the proviso that the employes return to work pending the negotiations. Evidently preferring to reach strike settlement terms before going back to the job, the proposal was voted down. The vote was 1,521 against and 1,171 for accepting the government's plan.

ARRAIGNED FOR CONTEMPT.

Carthage, Mo.—Contempt charges were filed against six striking marble quarry workers here for alleged violation of a circuit court injunction restraining them from interfering with operation of the quarry. The strike began a number of weeks ago in a dispute over recognition of the union. Since then more than a score of strikers have been charged with contempt of court.

GAMBLE COAL CO.
RED ASH AND JELLICO
By permission of the Government, we have reduced the price of our Special Furnace and Hot Blast Heater Coal as follows:
One-Ton Lots..... $3.54
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DR. PROSTERMAN'S 4th ANNIVERSARY LOW PRICE OFFERS
DURING APRIL ONLY . . .
Plates that fit well and look well . . . Single plate $9.50
Crown and Bridge Work . . . as low as $5.00
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ACME COAL COMPANY
Walter D. Moore 622 East Ninth St. T. F. Ware
PHONE 6-1183

Go to Your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Roy McDonald
President of the
"Home Stores"
Said Wages Should Be
Cut in Half!

Six Cents a Package Flat Cigarette Tax Puts the Burden On the Poor Man

New NRA Bill Includes Section 7-A; Does Not Give Labor Representation

Contains Provisions That Employes May Collect Damages From Employers for Violation of Wages and Hours Provisions.

Washington, April 12.—The fight over the future of the national recovery administration reached a new belligerent stage when Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the senate finance committee, introduced a bill, drafted along the lines said to be recommended by President Roosevelt, providing for a two-year extension of the national industrial recovary act, which expires on June 16. The measure was referred to the finance committee, which had not completed its investigation of the NRA.

Senator Harrison said the action was taken by administration leaders in the endeavor to prevent strikes in the key industries arising to a certain extent from uncertainties over the status of the recovery act and the national industrial recovery board which administers it.

Omits Labor Representation.

The bill was introduced shortly after President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor; President John Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America; President Sidney Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and a member of the NIRB, and other representatives of organized labor had made a defense of the underlying principles of the recovery act and urged its extension with certain amendments more adequately clarifying the rights of working men and women.

It does not contain the provision, urged by the American Federation of Labor, that organized labor shall have equal representation with industry on all boards administering fair practice codes established by authority of the act. Suitable amendments along this line and other lines designed to protect the workers will be presented to the finance committee during the hearings on the measure, A. F. of L. officials declared.

Labor Provisions Summarized.

The main things which the bill does in the field of labor follow:

Re-enacts Section 7-A.

Restricts codes to interstate commerce.

Permits the president to impose limited codes with "fair and reasonable" wages and specified hour requiremtns and to put groups of small industries under general codes with the consent of the industries.

Proposes a maximum size, based upon the number of workers employed, of industries that may come under blanket codes.

Continues the present set-up of code authorities, with extensive power conferred upon the president.

Provides fines for code violation; eliminates prison-sentence provision.

Permits employes to collect damages from employers for violation of code wages and hours provisions.

Authorizes the NRA to promote compliance with codes by use of "distinctive insignia or labels," but omits all mention of the Blue Eagle.

Senator Harrison declared the bill was introduced as "a basis for discussion" and would be subject to substitution in whole or in part by the finance committee.

Dillon Visions Auto Strike Unless Wagner Labor Bill Is Passed

Washington, April 4.—Francis J. Dillon, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor in the Detroit area, told the house labor committee that a strike menaced the automobile plants of the nation unless congress speedily enacted into law the Wagner-Connery labor relations bill. He expressed the belief that if the strike occurred the rubber workers would join the auto workers.

"The day has come," he declared, "when congress must enact legislation to compel employers to recognize the rights of working men and women," adding:

"Unless congress passes the Wagner-Connery bill, which is Section 7-A of the national industrial recovery act in much stronger terms, or unless some similar relief is given workers in the auto industry, workers in all auto plants will go on strike and take the workers in the rubber industry with them."

The Wagner-Connery bill bans as unfair practices the policies of e mployers designed to discriminate against trade unions, encourages collective bargaining, outlaws the company-dominated union, and establishes majority rule in collective bargaining, and sets up a permanent labor relations board to enforce the act.

Charging those who own and control the automobile manufacturing industry with "totally and deliberately" disregarding the workers' rights to bargain collectively, Dillon claims the Wolman automobile labor board had been a "dismal failure."

Although the board had been organized under the most auspicious circumstances, he declared no board had ever done "more to perpetuate the exploitation of the workers" and to "hold the workers in bondage" than this same board. He said labor had never been consulted by the board in planning an industrial relations policy for the auto industry. He accused the dominating groups in the industry with studied refusal to cooperate in the administration's recovery program and with having wantonly violating Section 7-A of the recovery act.

Henry Ford was described by Mr. Dillon as the largest employer in the United States and the "most unscrupulous."

TWO SLAIN AS OFFICERS CLASH WITH UNEMPLOYED

Gallup, N. M.—Two men were killed and five persons wounded in a battle between officers and unemployed when trouble started over eviction of tenants.

Sheriff M. R. Carmichael and Ignacio Velarde, one of the unemployed, were shot to death.

A crowd of about 100 men and women charged the officers. A few were armed. Others swung clubs and wielded knives and ice picks.

SUNDAY RADIO ADS BANNED.

Ottawa, Can.—Sales talks or sport advertising on Sundays were prohibited over Canadian stations by the Canadian radio commission. The regulation, it was pointed out, will not only ban sales talks on Sunday which originate in Canada but will also ban similar talks over outlets in Canada of the National Broadcasting company and the Columbia Broadcasting system. Officials of the commission explained that the new rule will not prevent the mere sponsoring of the program by an advertiser, but all mention of specific products will be barred.

TOWING WORKERS' AGREEMENT

Cleveland.—An agreement between tug firemen and linemen in the towing industry and the Great Lakes Towing company was signed after two days of negotiations.

Under the settlement, employes of the company will be guaranteed at least 210 days of work a year—a 10-day increase over last year. Wage scales are not changed.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by L. John Miller (widower), March 11, 1927, recorded March 30, 1927, in Book N, Vol. 21, pages 526 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness), I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder and owner of the note evidencing the indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and homestead, and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1935,

within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, located in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, vis:

Lot No. 13, Carey's Addition to Ridgedale, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 1, page 38, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the east line of Dodds Avenue, and extends back eastwardly, of uniform width, to a 12-foot alley.

The title to said property is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only, and subject to any unpaid taxes.

This March 28, 1935.
C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.
Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys 4-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51165
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Vervin Hawkins vs. Obera Hawkins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Obera Hawkins is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 28th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
J. W. Lee, Atty. 4-19

Gorman Urges Probe Of Textile Industry

Hours, Wages, Labor Representation on Code Boards, and Union Recognition Stressed as Subjects for Inquiry.

Washington, April 12.—Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Texitle Workers of America, urged a congressional investigation of the textile industry in a letter to President Roosevelt and members of congress. He outlined the following eight points for the probe:

1. A thorough and merciless investigation of this industry, its capital structure and its methods of operation and selling.

2. Compulsory elimination of obsolete machinery.

3. A 30-hour week.

4. Drastically increased rates of pay, elimination of the north-south differential and a restoration of the differentials between minimum rates and skilled rates to their pre-code ratio.

5. Imposition of a new code, with labor sitting in equal numbers with employers on the code authority and all subordinate boards.

6. A joint government-labor-management study of marketing and market extension.

7. Mandatory recognition of the union wherever the union can show a majority in membership by secret ballot or by union books.

8. Immediate action by the department of justice to punish those who violate textile labor relations board orders or national labor relations board orders.

While not conveying any threat of a strike, Mr. Gorman said that "one must come unless the evils of the industry are corrected quickly."

Father—You take accounting at school, don't you, son?

Son—Yes, sure, father.

Father—Well, how can you account for the brassiere and panties you sent home in your last laundry?

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51166
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Marie Magnola vs. Pat (Patsy) Magnola

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Pat (Patsy) Magnola is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
B. M. Fogo, Atty. 4-12

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed on the 5th day of January, 1931, by C. W. Jones and wife, Anna Mae Jones, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust was registered on the 19th day of January, 1931, at 2:10 p.m. and recorded in Book No. 80, Page 593, and recorded in Book P., Vol. 25, Page 228 et seq.; conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness, which still remains due and unpaid, and the holder having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder of same, I, F. L. Dixon, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, homestead and all other rights and or exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Courthouse of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on Saturday, May 4th, 1935, the following described real estate situated in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and State of Tennessee, to wit:

A lot beginning at a point one hundred and twenty-five feet South of Thirty-seventh street on the East line of Frederick Street; thence Southwardly along the East line of Frederick Street, One Hundred (100) feet; thence Eastwardly at right angles Eighty (80) feet; thence Northwardly and parallel with Frederick Street One Hundred (100) feet; thence Westwardly at right angles Eighty (80) feet to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title to said property is believed to be good, but the trustee will sell and convey as trustee only.

This the 30th day of March, 1935.
F. L. DIXON, JR.,
Trustee.
4-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51168
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Julia Smith vs. John Smith

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John Smith is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of April, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Robert C. Hunt, Atty. 4-

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51171
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Marjory Lee vs. John Lee

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John Lee is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 20th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. M. Hargrave, Atty. 4-

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51191
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

W. L. McIntosh vs. Gladys McIntosh

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Gladys McIntosh is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This third day of April, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.
J. D. Pope, Atty. 4-

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51145
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Drevia Smith vs. Carl Smith

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Carl Smith is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 26th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
W. T. Thrasher, Atty. 4-

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 51144
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Robert E. Lockett vs. Elizabeth Louise Lockett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elizabeth Louise Lockett is a resident of California, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 26th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 4-

REPAIR SERVICE on all makes of FURNACES
Union Stove & Range Repair Service
Parts for All Makes of Stoves
1513 Rossville Ave. Phone 6-9570
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LYLE STOVALL
INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS
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Associated:
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Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers

NOTICE!

APRIL 26 is the LAST DAY on Which City Taxes May Be Paid, Less All Interest and Penalties!

CITY TAXPAYERS

On 1931 Tax You Save 43%
On 1932 Tax You Save 31%
On 1933 Tax You Save 19%
On 1934 Tax You Save 2%

By paying now you help your City Government to function and at the same time save yourself all this accrued interest. Taxes for the above years are payable at the City Treasurer's office.

ALVIN SHIPP, Treasurer

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XIX — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 19, 1935 — Number 52

McCANN PLANS BUYERS' CLUBS FOR TFL DRIVE

Calls Attention to Union Buying Power.

UNION LABEL DEMAND LABOR'S BEST DEFENSE

Sees Women as Ones Who Spend Union-Earned Wages.

R. S. McCANN

President R. S. McCann, filling out unexpired term left vacant by resignation of J. Cohen, of Memphis, announces part of his program to be presented to the convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor to be held in Knoxville on May 13, 14 and 15. Mr. McCann, who will in all likelihood succeed himself for the coming term of office, has extensive ideas for injecting new life in the labor movement of Tennessee. Formation of union buyers' clubs throughout the volunteer state will be suggested at the coming convention.

Definite plans for organizing these clubs to boost the union label were outlined to President McCann recently by L. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Department of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Ornburn conferred with the state president in Memphis recently.

Following Mr. Ornburn's suggestion, Mr. McCann will suggest the organization of ladies' auxiliaries and union buyers' clubs to stimulate interest in union-labeled merchandise.

The state federation will gather in Knoxville on Monday, May 13, for a two-day session.

"It is generally known that wives and mothers of union men spend 90 per cent of the union-earned dollars. If these ladies can be induced to demand the union label when they do the family shopping merchants will soon stock their stores with union-labeled goods.

"Many campaigns to make the public 'union-label conscious' have been carried on in the past and great benefits have been derived. At the present time, many merchants are telling the buying public that the Blue Eagle has taken the place of the union label. This is untrue. Central labor unions and local unions should do all in their power to halt the circulation of this propoganda, which is being used to mislead the buying public.

"Every dollar earned by a union man should be spent for union-labeled goods. In buying an article carrying the union label, you are showing the manufacturer that he made a good investment when he signed a working agreement with his employes.

"In demanding the union label you will also help organized labor in its fight to obtain decent wages, reasonable hours of labor and better working conditions. And you will be assured that the article purchased was not manufactured in a sweat-shop, where men and women toil for starvation wages. In buying union-labeled merchandise, you are certain that the article was not manufactured in prison institutions. Organized labor has vigorously fought the competition of prison-made goods with free labor. You may be assured that a union-labeled article was not made in a non-union shop where the exploitation of labor is practiced. Organized labor will make every move to free the children from this outrageous and inhuman industrial system.

(Continued on Last Page)

Nation Dare Not Scrap NRA, Says Union President

Emil Rieve Cites Gains Under Recovery Act and Declares People Demand Its Preservation and Strengthening.

Washington.—The NRA dare not be abandoned, declared Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and labor member of the hosiery code authority, before the senate finance committee here.

It must be continued, and strengthened, and the Wagner labor disputes bill must be passed, he testified, declaring that real code enforcement such as in the hosiery industry under the NRA resulted in decreased unemployment, raised wages and spread purchasing power.

"The adoption of a code of fair competition in the hosiery industry," he declared, "has been of great benefit to the employes and has also saved many manufacturers from extinction. We do not claim that the adoption of a code of fair competition in the hosiery industry worked miracles; but it did double the weekly wage of a number of our workers and put an end to the practice of forcing employes to labor as many as seventy and ninety hours per week.

"More than 21 per cent more persons have found employment in the hosiery industry after the first year's experience with the NRA," he cited from statistics published by the hosiery code authority.

"There have been two labor union representatives on the hosiery code authority of twelve members. We attach much importance to that fact. There has been an exceptional degdee of compliance and this we attribute mainly to the fact that there has been an effective union and the union representatives on the authority were able to secure co-operation from the manufacturers' representatives," Rieve said.

"Widespread extension of labor unionism is a fundamental requisite for the rebuilding of our economic order and the new NRA should be drafted with that objective in mind," he declared. "The American Federation of Hosiery Workers would object to the renewal of the present act unless the Wagner-Connery disputes bill becomes law at the same time. Section 7-A as now written in the bill has become worthless and merely defrauds the workers.

"Self-regulation of industry in the true sense of the term is impossible unless labor—the most important element in industry—has an equal vote and a free voice in this set-up Equal representation for labor representatives should be obligatory on all code authorities."

He cited as gains under NRA, halting of "sweat shops" and decentralization of industry, though he blasted certain regional differentials set up under the codes. "When small town factory workers are assured standard wages we shall witness a tremendous economic advance in the now 'backward' sections of this country. We shall be able to develop genuine regional planning and avoid the evils of haphazard development which brought ruin to invesors.

"The NRA must be improved and strengthened, not abandoned. It has been the most significant and important economic and social experiment in our whole history and it would be treachery and folly to drop it." He declared that clear-sighted observers expected courts, "committed to an outworn system of special privilege," would fight the new legislation, but that "the people of this country demand the preservation of the NRA.

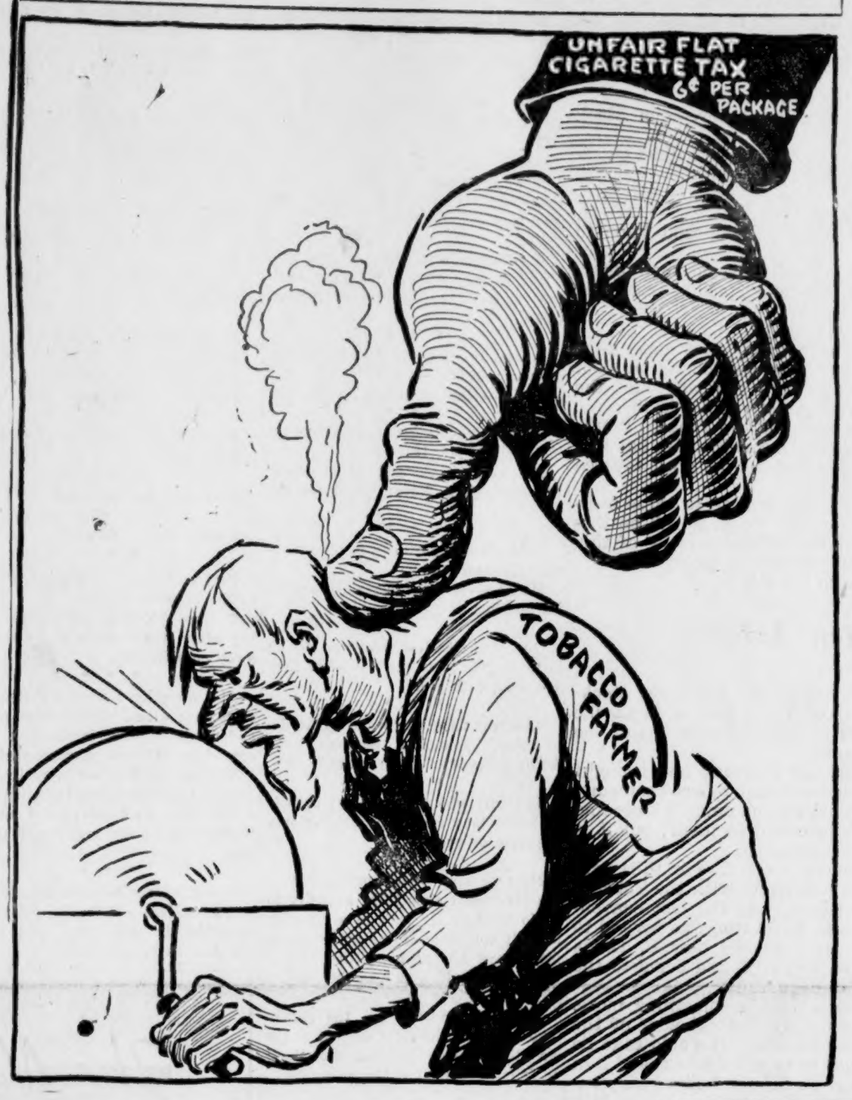
"We strongly urge the re-enactment of the NRA along with the labor disputes bill and recommend that the terms of the law be so modified as to provide for a much greater measure of genuine social control in the interest of all employers, employes and the public at large," he said.

Bramley Starts Home For Short Vacation

Walter Bramley, district manager for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, left Chattanooga Thursday for a short vacation of a few weeks to his home and family in Philadelphia. Mr. Bramley stated that Frank ("Hap") Ward, well known to hosiery workers here, will take his place during the time he is gone.

Mr. Bramley hopes to be able to bring his family to Chattanooga and establish a permanent residence here.

Keeping His Nose To the Grindstone!



CONGRESS TO LOWER TAXATION ON DIME CIGARETTE IF GIVEN CHANCE TO VOTE ON PROPOSAL

Poll Indicates Strong Congressional Sentiment for Fair Tax on 10-Cent Cigarettes, Which Are Product of Union Labor and Are Threatened With Extinction Under Present Rates.

Washington, April 18.—A poll of congress indicates there is enough sentiment in favor of lowering the tax on 10-cent cigarettes to pass a bill providing for this, if the proposal can be brought to a vote at this session.

A flood of letters from all parts of the United States supporting labor's effort to keep these union-made products on the market has greatly helped in the development of this sentiment. The Allied Tobacco Workers' council has asked that this expression of sentiment be continued, even though senators and representatives may be getting too many of them to answer them promptly.

Some attention must be given by congress to tax matters at this session. Whether the tobacco tax matter receives final action has not been ascertained positively. It will undoubtedly come to a hearing, for it has been introduced into the house by three members of the ways and means committee. The individual bills, identically worded, are H. R. 5450, H. R. 6124 and H. R. 6368.

At present, all cigarettes pay the same tax, $3 per 1,000, no matter what the selling price. Under the proposed law, there will be a graduated tax according to price. Ten-cent cigarettes will pay a tax of $2.70 per 1,000; 15-cent cigarettes will pay as now, $3 per 1,000; and higher priced cigarettes will pay $3.30 per 1,000.

Clearly, the new rates would be much fairer than the old. At present, the flat tax of $3 per 1,000 works out as a levy of 252 per cent on the wholesale value of the dime cigarettes, and a levy of 126 per cent on the wholesale value of 15-cent cigarettes.

Ten-cent cigarettes are all union made.

Fifteen-cent cigarettes are made in overwhelming proportion by the Big Four tobacco companies, which are bitterly anti-union.

The present law puts a penalizing tax on labor's friends, and in substance gives a bonus to its enemies.

That contrast alone should rally all union labor to fight for fair play for union tobacco workers.

Under the present schedule, ten-cent cigarettes will be taxed to death. They made their first appearance on a large scale in 1932, when tobacco prices dropped so that the independent tobacco companies saw that they could pay the existing tax, sell packages at 10 cents, and still come out ahead. They cut a big swath out of the Big Four business, and their competition raised the price of tobacco to the growers. The secretary of the treasury of the United States has testified to that.

But now that tobacco prices are up to a decent level again—thanks in part to the bidding of the independents, it is impossible to pay the present tax on cigarettes, sell them to retail at 10 cents a package, and still come out even.

The two chief firms making dime cigarettes, Axton-Fisher and Brown and Williamson, are 100 per cent union. They pay union wages and deal with the representatives of the workers. They sent telegrams to the White House calling for a cigarette code that would be fairer to workers than the present one. W. F. Axton, president of Axton-Fisher, who died recently, was a staunch friend of the unions for thirty-five years.

Organized labor is making a concentrated drive to pass a tax law which is fair in itself, which will give the only friends of labor in tobacco manufacturing a chance to stay in business, which will maintain the competition by which the 10-cent cigarette manufacturers boosted the farmer's price.

Typos' Pride Breaks Out and Resolution Results

Whereas, organized labor in petitioning R. M. (Bob) Cooke, widely known and successful editor of The Labor World, to seek election on the board of commissioners of the city of Chattanooga selected a man thoroughly qualified; and,

Whereas, in his election the trades union movement in Chattanooga will be capably represented, and its prestige catapulted to a new level; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89, a subordinate of International Typographical Union of North America, feels a sense of just pride in the honor and distinction of having a fellow-member on the board of commissioners of the city government; and further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 89, in regular monthly session, extend to Brother Cooke our most affectionate congratulations on his recent election by unionists and sympathetic friends, and wish for him success and happiness in his every effort to serve faithfully our people; and further,

Resolved, That a copy be sent Brother Cooke, one to The Labor World, two daily papers and one entered on the minutes.

L. M. WORTHINGTON,
I. T. U., Local 89.

March 16, 1935.

Death Angel Visits Home of Printer

A. J. Parker, Jr., member of Typographical union, employed in the composing room of the Chattanooga News, is receiving the sympathy of the labor movement in the loss of his father, Adam J. Parker.

Mr. Parker, Sr., was a well-known engineer on the N., C. & St. L. railroad, and he passed away at his residence in Chickamauga, Ga., at 10 o'clock Monday evening.

Mr. Parker is survived by his widow; three sons, Lewis J., A. J., Jr., and Woodrow W. Parker, all of Chickamauga; one daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Frederick, of Chattanooga; one grandson, A. J. Parker III; one sister, Mrs. I. L. Dunn; two brothers, John J. Parker, of Chickamauga, and Henry R. Parker, of High Point, Ga.

Roosevelt Starts Pushing Fight on Work Relief Plan

Expects to Spend Most of $4,880,000,000 by July 1, 1936, in Providing Jobs for 3,500,000 Now on the Dole.

Washington. — President Roosevelt began the serious business of administering the $4,880,000,00 work relief program by holding a series of conferences with the heads of various governmental agencies to draft a tentative division of funds among the various types of work to which the 3,500,000 now on the dole will be ultimately allocated.

By the terms of the law the president has been given almost unrestricted authority to spend the big appropriation by June 30, 1937, to "provide relief, work relief, and to increase employment by providing for useful projects." Mr. Roosevelt stated, however, that it is the intention of the administration to spend all that is possible of the fund by July 1, 1936, probably reaching the peak of the operation by next November.

Earmarked Appropriations.

Definite sums are specified for eight divisions of projects, with authority given the president to shift $800,000,000 to various projects under a flexible provision. The allocations follow:

1. Highways, roads, streets and grade crossings, $800,000,000.
2. Rural rehabilitation and relief in stricken agricultural areas, and water conservation, transmountain water diversion, irrigation and reclamation, $500,000,000.
3. Rural electrification, $100,000,000.
4. Housing, $450,000,000.
5. Assistance for educational, professional and clerical persons, $300,000,000.
6. Civilian conservation corps, $600,000,000.
7. Loans and grants for non-federal projects, $900,000,000.
8. Sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, reforestation, forestation, flood control, rivers and harbors and miscellaneous projects, $350,000,000.

Prevailing Wage Rate.

Payment of prevailing wage rates on all federal buildings constructed is required, but on all other work the wage rates will be fixed by the president with the stipulation that they shall not lower the rates in private industry.

It is also prescribed that not less than 25 per cent of the cost of state, municipal and other political subdivisions projects, for which $900,000,000 is allomated, shall be spent for labor, with the power to determine the factors that comprise labor cost vested in the president.

To relieve certain forms of distress in agricultural communities the law authorizes loans to finance purchase of farm lands by farmers, sharecroppers, tenants and farm laborers.

Woolen Workers Plan Box Supper to Benefit Richmond Employes

Textile Workers Local 1751, of Peerless Woolen mill, announce a box supper to be given on Saturday, April 27, to be held in their regular meeting hall at 7:30 o'clock. There will be music and good singing, besides other attractions for the amusement of the unionists. Proceeds from the affair will go to the relief of former strikers in the Richmond Hosiery mills who are now out of employment.

All are invited to attend and bring a box lunch with them.

Government Sells 26,403 Seal Skins or $616,990

St. Louis, Mo.—The auction here of 26,403 Alaska fur seal skins by the United States government brought a total of $16,990 for the federal treasury. The auctions take place semi-annually. The sale attracted seventy-seven buyers from the large cities. Some of the purchases were made for London and Paris dealers.

PIER WORKERS JOIN STRIKE FOR RECOGNIZING OF UNION

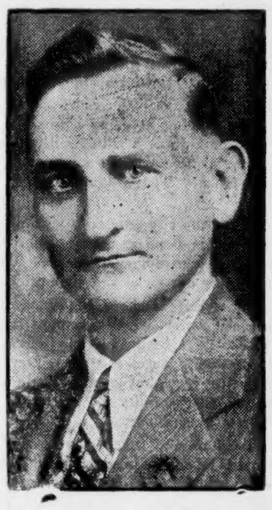
New York.—Construction work on two piers here was almost suspended by a sympathetic strike of about 100 workers who walked out to assist members of two locals of the International Association of Bridge and Iron Workers who were demanding union recognition and the union wage scale of $13.20 a day. The work is a PWA project.

FAILURE OF NRA LAID TO BOSSES BY SECY. CHEEK

Manufacturers' Obstructionist Policy Blocks Benefits.

TFL TO ASSIST NEW UNIONIS TO SOLIDIFY

Sees Prosperity for Country Only When Workers Receive Good Wages.



W. E. CHEEK

Declaring that the Tennessee Federation of Labor will exhaust every resource at its command to assist the organized workers of the state in securing their rights under the national recovery act, and blaming not so much the NRA, as the employers who have failed to comply with the codes that they themselves formulated, W. E. Cheek, secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, today stated that the forthcoming convention of this organization will give special consideration to the organization of the workers of Tennessee, with the ultimate aim of securing for them collectively what they cannot gain by individual efforts.

Mr. Cheek stated "the intent and purpose of President Roosevelt and the members of congress when the national industrial recovery act was made into law was to relieve the deplorable situation then existing in all parts of the country," but he said, "in my many years of dealing with employers as a representative of labor, I have been confronted with problems of unfair competition, and even with the assurance of our national government that such competition would be removed, and with the NRA as that assurance, some unfair and selfish employers have banded together and defeated the intents and purposes of the first piece of legislation that would have benefited both employe and employer alike.

"Prior to the enactment of the NRA," Mr. Cheek declared, "organized workers were enjoying fair working conditions and a wage whereby they could live in decency; on the other hand the unorganized workers had no protection, and received very poor wages and were forced to work long hours. With the enactment of the NRA and the much-discussed Section 7-A, which gives the workers the right to organize into legitimate trade unions, there seemed some hope for better conditions, yet the workers were again met with strong and determined opposition from employers and in many instances company unions were instituted, not for the benefit of the workers, but for the benefit of the employers, in fact, most of the company unions are company controlled and are nothing more than a 'dodge' to prevent the organization of workers into legitimate trade unions.

"The only method by which the workers of Tennessee and the nation can hope to secure better living standards, shorter hours and a decent wage is by affiliation with a bona fide trade union, affiliated with the great American Federation of Labor."

"During the past year," states Mr. Cheek, "John E. Edgerton, president of the Southern States Industrial council, has had much to say regarding conditions in the southern states. He has attacked the wages paid work-

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD
810 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor

Entered as Second-Class Matter April 29, 1916, at the Postoffice at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 19, 1921.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1935

Teacher's Salary Bill

By T. R. CUTHBERT

Listening intently to echoes from the state capitol, and noticing with disgust activities by certain political powers of Chattanooga regarding the proposed bill to provide an almost living wage for our school teachers, one wonders if teachers are commodities, luxuries, or flesh-and-blood human beings like the rest of us.

Undoubtedly the proposed wage scale for teachers will increase the amount of money that must be appropriated to fill the need. Possibly, but not at all probably, a tax rate increase will follow. So what?

If we desired to declare war on a country to protect an oil well in China or Mexico, money would be hilariously appropriated — our jewelry would be hocked to foot the bill. That's patriotism.

If an epidemic of smallpox broke out in our community, no cost would be too great to eradicate it. That's sanitation and essential to continuation of human life.

If a gangster holds up a bank and escapes, or kidnaps a child, millions will be appropriated without a tremor to run him down. That's administering justice.

When the city entertains visiting veterans, there is no argument against voting money to defray expenses. That's upholding our social and civic pride.

But when teachers go crazy from financial worry, when they must actually keep up a good front on less than a day laborer's wage, and when they ask, not a just wage, but merely a little more money, that's raising the tax rate! It's ungrateful and unsound.

Teachers and other members of organized labor should note well the many trips made to Nashville by high political powers to defeat their bill. They should also take note of the fine action and support given thus far by most of the legislative delegation. If the bill is defeated it will be because some legislator killed it. That name should be engraved in the memory of these teachers who must be turned out to graze during the summer months, who cannot afford sufficient nourishment to keep themselves well and happy, who must teach our children to be confident, independent, efficient citizens, and all the while have a black cloud of despair hanging over their heads.

Wisdom

Not gold but only men can make
A people great and strong;
Men who for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.

—Emerson.

Lady Says She Took CARDUI for Cramps; Was Soon Relieved

Women who suffer as she did will be interested in the experience of Mrs. Maude Crafton, of Belleville, Ill., who writes: "For several years, I suffered from irregular trouble and cramping. There would be days when I would have to stay in bed. I would get so nervous, I was miserable. My aunt told me to try Cardui. She believed it would build me up, regulate me and help the nervous trouble. I knew after taking half a bottle of Cardui that I was better. I kept on taking Cardui and found it was doing me a world of good. I am in good health, which means a lot to me." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician. . . . Price $1.

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Opposite Central Market

Union Men Ought to Smoke Union-Made Cigarettes

There's a big battle on in Washington to save the union 10-cent cigarette.

The unionized portion of the tobacco and cigarette industry which turns out dime cigarettes needs the support of every wage-earner in its fight to bring about a tax equalization that will permit the 10-cent cigarette to live.

If the dime cigarette is killed by failure to equalize the tax, then the wage-earners who smoke the dime brands will either have to pay more money for cigarettes or go to the roll-your-owns.

Today the federal tax on every pack of twenty cigarettes is 6 cents.

For the makers of the dime brands there are just 4 cents left after the tax is paid and that has to cover every cost, from farm to customer.

When the same tax is taken from dime cigarettes that is taken from the 15-cent cigarette, that's unfair.

Weeks ago the Tobacco Workers' International union asked the labor press of America to join in the battle to equalize the tax and thus save the dime cigarette.

The labor press has responded nobly, but the battle isn't won yet.

Remember: Every dime cigarette is union made.

The "Big Four," whose profits are so huge they almost look unreal, does not make dime cigarettes.

Identical bills, now before congress, to save the dime cigarettes are H. R. 5450, H. R. 6124 and H. R. 6368.

Build sentiment for these bills.

Write to senators and congressmen.

Introduce resolutions, get them adopted and send them to senators and congressmen.

Send copies to the Tobacco Workers' International union, Louisville, or to the Allied Tobacco Trades council, Carpenters' building, Washington, D. C.

This fight is in every sense a labor fight.

The two big companies, 100 per cent union, that make dime cigarettes, and every other kind of cigarette and tobacco product except cigars, are the Axton-Fisher Tobacco company and the Brown & Williamson Tobacco corporation, both of Louisville.

Not only back these union companies and the Tobacco Workers' International union in the fight for tax equalization, but buy their union-made products, all as pure and fine as good tobacco and good union members can make them.

For myself, I think it would be a fine tribute to these companies and to the memory of Col. Wood F. Axton to roll up this support now. It would be a fine tribute to the memory of this man who lived a lifetime in harmony with union labor.

This bill can pass if labor rallies to the call.

Woodword Fitch Axton

Woodford Fitch Axton, founder, president and chief stockholder of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco company, died in Louisville recently at the age of 63 years; and with him passes one of the very remarkable men of his generation.

Mr. Axton founded the Axton-Fisher company and brought it to a point where it is the largest independent tobacco company of America, employing nearly 5,000 workers and doing a large and prosperous business. That is an achievement in itself; but it is the least of Mr. Axton's titles to remembrance.

He ran a union factory from the very start. For thirty-six years the Axton-Fisher firm has had a contract with the Tobacco Workers' International Union of America. At the last convention of the A. F. of L. in San Francisco, Mr. Axton was invited to speak by President William Green, and recalled how E. Lewis Evans, now president of the Tobacco Workers, had come to the newly opened Axton-Fisher factory to organize it.

That is a record worth studying. Here is something more. Axton, as said, was president and controlling stockholder of the company. His salary was $10,000 a year—and he would take no more, even when his directors and other stockholders asked him to do. That was enough, he said, and he did not believe corporation officials had any right to take fantastic salaries. Meanwhile, George Washington Hill, head of the American Tobacco company, bulkiest of the Big Four, was making over a million dollars a year in salary and bonus—and other sums in stock deals on the side.

Perhaps the best idea of Axton's life can be gained from bits of the speech he made at the A. F. of L. convention. Saying that men are producing fully ten times as much as they did fifty years ago, he went on:

"If men are producing ten times as much as they did fifty years ago, they must have ten times as much purchasing power, for if labor produces ten times as much and can buy back only five times as much, we are going to have so-called overproduction, and unemployment is sure.

"If we are ever to have a return of prosperity in this country, the producer must have enough to buy back the product of his labor.

"If I am unable to manage a factory without taking our profits out of the pay envelopes of the workers or chiseling the consumer, the sooner I get out of business, the better. That's what brought on this depression. There has been too much 'take out' in business."

The man who, in Axton's position, can talk like that, and who has backed all his words with deeds, is a man for labor to remember.

A Welcome Change

Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, calls the Wagner labor disputes bill "most unfair and one-sided," and a law that will put all power in the hands of "professional labor leaders." Not true; but if it were true, what of it?

Auto workers now are in the hands of professional labor exploiters. The auto industry, which Mr. Sloan represents, is the world's worst social criminal in the matter of irregular employment, and is charged by a government board with maintaining a speed-up system which wrecks men, and a spy system that will not let them call their souls their own.

"Professional labor leaders" would be a welcome change.

LABOR BOARD RULES RADIO COMPANY VIOLATED SECTION 7-A

Washington.—The Atlanta, Ga., local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers won its charge before the national labor relations board that Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc., of Atlanta, which operate station WGST, had violated Section 7-A of the national recovery act by refusing to bargain collectively with the authorized representatives of its employes. The board's ruling reversed the decision of the regional board of the Sixth district.

Supported by the fact that all eligible employes of station WGST were members of the Electrical Workers' local union, a representative of the union in December, 1934, presented an agreement covering wages, hours and working conditions and the closed shop to the manager of the company. The manager refused to consider the proposed agreement on the grounds that he would not accept the closed shop. Later the company without consulting representatives of the employes sent individual letters to all of its employes summarizing the wage and hour provisions that would apply in the plant.

Pointing out that the presence of a closed shop provision in a proposed agreement "does not justify a refusal to discuss other terms or to suggest other proposals," the board declared: "In our opinion the company has failed to bargain collectively with the authorized representative of all its employes." The ruling added that unless within seven days the company notified the board that it would enter into negotiations with Local 647 and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement covering terms of employment the case would be referred to the compliance division of the NRA and to other enforcement agencies of the federal government for appropriate action.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Son—Papa, vot is de deefrance between prosperity and depression?

Papa—Vell, my boy, in prosperity ve had vine, vimmen and song, but in depression all ve got is beer, momma and the radio.

* * *

First Business Man—Was the conference a success? What did you decide?

Second Business Man—It was great. We decided to have another conference next week.

* * *

Take care of the pennies and the government will take care of the dollars.

* * *

After a woman has displayed her temper, a man wonders why he ever imagined she was frail.

* * *

Read where a politician states he is about to take office. Why not, they are accused of taking everything else?

* * *

Professor—How old would a person be who was born in 1895?

Junior—Man or woman?

* * *

Prospective Buyer—Is that a real bloodhound, Mr. Hunter?

Mr. Hunter—A real bloodhound? I'll say. Here, Rover, bleed for the lady.

* * *

Gold—Has opportunity ever knocked on your door?

Medal—No, but I certainly am on its mailing list.

* * *

One of the easiest things people do is to forgive their enemies after they get even with them.

* * *

"Ah won't feel Ah'm out of de depression," contended Sambo, "until Ah'm relieved of de pressure."

* * *

The girl who hopes to get bushels of kisses may end up by getting only a couple of pecks.

* * *

Now we read where some fellow in the far west claims to be sensitive to radio waves. He isn't in a class by himself for some of the programs at least have always given the rest of us in the world a pain in the neck.

* * *

Nine times out of ten the citizen who registers the most disgust at the way the local government is conducted fails to register at the primaries.

* * *

Visitor (to little girl)—And was your grandpa covered with insurance when he died?

Little Girl—No'm; just a nightshirt.

* * *

Good judgment must be acquired through experience.

* * *

Boss—Why did you leave your last job?

Applicant—I didn't leave it; it left me.

Boss—How could that be?

Applicant—I worked in an ammunition factory and it went up in the night.

* * *

"I been a-readin' where some contortionists are getting government relief. Things must be gettin' pretty bad when them fellows can't make both ends meet."

* * *

Judge—You say you have known the defendant all your life. Now tell the jury whether you think he would be guilty of stealing this money?

* * *

* * *

Employer—Jackson, I wish you wouldn't whistle at your work.

Jackson—I wasn't working, sir.

* * *

There is an old saying that is still worthwhile: "You had better watch the person who told you to watch someone else."

A Call!

Spring to the city comes clamorously in—
"Paint your houses! Clean your yards"—
Campaigning with a din.
Spring to the hillsides comes without a word,
The miracles of growth are wrought, and not a sound is heard.
Yet, to the city, where the noise is great,
The silence calls to spring-flushed hills before it is too late!

* * *

A woman is opposed to prohibition because many years ago water killed off everybody except an old gentleman named Noah and his family.

* * *

King Arthur—Lancelot, old bean, how much'll you take for your suit of armor?

Lancelot—Three cents an ounce—it's first-class mail, boss.

* * *

Jones—Poor old Smothers! His wife threw his clothes out of the bedroom window this morning.

Jenkins—Well, I don't think that's very serious.

Jones—But poor old Smothers followed suit.

* * *

A woman has amended the Lord's Prayer to read: "Give us this day our daily bread—sliced."

* * *

Professor—Now this plant belongs to the begonia family.

Visitor—Ah, yes, and you're looking after it for them while they're away on a holiday.

* * *

At a reception a woman chatted for some time with a distinguished guest, and displayed such intelligence that one of the listeners complimented her.

Woman (smiling)—Oh, really, I've merely been concealing my ignorance.

Celebrity (gallantly)—Not at all, madam! Quite the contrary, I assure you.

* * *

The difference between a roughneck and a gentleman is that in a domestic squabble the gentleman just slams the door as he goes out.

Montgomery Ward & Co. Loses Blue Eagle Right

Washington.—The national recovery administration announced that Montgomery Ward & Co., nation-wide operators in the mail order and department store field with headquarters at Chicago, had been deprived of its right to use the Blue Eagle because of its "failure to pay its equitable contribution to the costs of administering the code for the retail trade."

The order emphasized the importance of the withdrawal by the declaration that "this administration and the code authority will no longer certify to agencies disbursing federal funds that you are in compliance with the above named code."

Chicago.—Sewell Avery, president of Montgomery Ward & Co., declared that the machinery established for the administration of the NRA retail code was "illegal and unfair" and that the company would continue to refuse to pay assessments demanded by the local and national code authorities.

Some people are not particular. Others look for the Union Label.

ANTI-FASCIST CHEST EXPANDS ACTIVITIES

New York City.—The activities of the "chest for the liberation of workers of Europe" are continually expanding, reports Dr. Harry Lee Franklin, executive secretary. Answers of labor organizations to the calls sent out by the office, William Green, and other officials of the chest have been extremely satisfactory. Labor chest committees are being organized in many places.

Considerable impetus to the labor chest drive, under the chairmanship of Matthew Woll, had been given by the $5,000 contribution of the United Mine Workers of America. John L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W. a member of the chest committee has been conspicuous in furthering organized labor's fight agaist fas

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Are You Undecided

PERHAPS you and your family have given serious thought to having a telephone in your home, but are not quite sure you really need it.

It is a matter which concerns everyone in the family. Think how much a telephone would help Mother with her shopping and household duties, and how Father would find it handy in many ways. The young folks too, would use it frequently in arranging social activities with their friends.

In addition, a telephone assures you prompt assistance in emergencies and quick personal touch with friends and relatives both in and out-of-town.

When you sum up the many advantages of telephone service, compared with the small cost of only a few cents a day, you will probably decide it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

Order your telephone today. Your friends will be glad to know you have one and every member of your family will enjoy it. Just call the telephone business office.

L. LAMAR BILLUPS, District Manager

SOUTHERN BELL Telephone and Telegraph Co. INCORPORATED

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★ Cape Dresses
★ Dressy Styles
★ Sizes 14 to 52

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- Tailored styles
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LOVEMANS *Basement*

SSOURI HOUSE PASSES OLD-AGE PENSION BILL

Jefferson City, Mo.—The passage the house of representatives of the ate old-age pension bill insures measure becoming the statute of the state. Because of a num- of amendments adopted by the e, parliamentary observers said bill would probably be whipped final shape by a conference com- ee of both houses.

"I shall, however, not go into the ails of the bill at this time except to say that if there is a scarcity of labor in any line of business, there is scarcity in very few lines; and if there ould be a scarcity of labor it would somewhat of a repetition of the rs when labor received a fair wage d the country was moving for- d."

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Talmadge Goes A-Panhandling But Comes Home Empty-Handed

Eugene Talmadge, governor of Georgia, has joined ranks with Gov. Martin L. Davie, of Ohio, in demanding that federal Relief Administrator Hopkins resign. Talmadge is irked at Hopkins. Just the other day Davie, too, demanded that Hopkins resign, after Hopkins had said the Ohio relief situation was being run as a political shake-down.

Talmadge's ire was aroused when Hopkins said that Talmadge's state "should think of its own school children a little bit." Just what Hopkins meant wasn't altogether clear, but anyway Talmadge was peeved.

In a state run largely at the point of a bayonet, it seems there is a shortage of state funds for school purposes. Some of the schools are in danger of closing down.

Talmadge has been using a lot of Georgia taxpayers' money to chase state troops around to strike areas and bullyrag the workers on behalf of some of Georgia's chiseling mill owners. That has been costing a lot of money—thousands and thousands a day. At the same time it appears there is a shortage of funds for school purposes.

Talmadge hit on the happy idea of coming over to Washington and panhandling Hopkins for a large slice of federal relief funds to go into that school fund hole in the state of Georgia's pocketbook. In other words, Talmadge wanted Uncle Sam, through his relief funds, to replace the costs and expenses of Talmadge chasing his troops round to act as strikebreakers and do missionary work for his "god-given right to work."

Hopkins made short-shift of the request; he curtly said, in substance, that Georgia should stop wasting its funds in strikebreaking efforts. Talmadge—hot under the collar—came right back and said that Hopkins should resign—which Hopkins has shown no inclination to do.

Even while Talmadge was engaged in panhandling Hopkins for some money, his troops were in La Grange, Ga., to help the owners of the Callaway mills win a strike and force the Bedeaux "stretch-out" system on its employes. It is estimated that, in total expenses, the cost to Georgia in maining state troops in these strike areas is from $20 to $25 daily for each man under arms. At this rate the cost per day of keeping 200 troops in a strike area is from $4,000 to $5,000.

Feels a Lot Better When Black-Draught Relieves Constipation

From many states come reports like the following from Mr. W. M. Henderson, of Jasper, Fla: "I have been taking Thedford's Black-Draught twenty years. I take it for constipation that gives me a dull, tired, aching feeling, and I have headache, too. Black-Draught relieves me of this trouble. After a few doses, I feel as good as new. I keep it in my home. I have a big family. When one of us is ailing (from constipation), we take Black-Draught and almost always feel a lot better. It has been worth its weight in gold to my family." . . . Sold in 25¢ packages. "Children like the Syrup."

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Firestone's Scheme For Injunction Hit

Green Flays Company For Seeking Order Prohibiting Board from Enforcing Section 7-A.

Claims Company Defies Government Tribunals and "Has Forfeited All Claim for Governmental Protection."

(Reprinted from April 6, 1935, issue of American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service Supplement.)

Washington.—District Supreme Court Justice James M. Proctor issued a temporary injunction here prohibiting the national labor relations board from withdrawing the Blue Eagle insignia from the Firestone Tire and Rubber company, Akron, Ohio, as a penalty for the company's order to hold an election, supervised by representatives of the board, to select a collective bargaining agency for the employes, and to withhold, until such election, the company's contributions to pay the expenses of the company controlled union.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement relative to the Firestone company's injunction application:

"The Firestone Tire and Rubber company defied the ruling of one court created by the congress of the United States, the national labor relations board, but is endeavoring to secure the help of another court created by congress, the supreme court of the district of Columbia, to continue its flagrant and rebellious opposition to duly constituted authority.

Unclean Hands.

"The Firestone company does not come into the supreme court of the District of Columbia with clean hands.

"Because of its defiance of duly constituted governmental tribunals it has forfeited all claim for governmental protection.

"Those who seek the protection of the law and of government should be first required to obey the law and respect the instrumentalities of government.

"The Firestone Tire and Rubber company in seeking a temporary restraining order and an injunction against the execution of the decision of the national labor relations board ordering an election, is determined that its employes shall not exercise the rights and privileges conferred upon them by Section 7-A of the national recovery act.

Opposed to Secret Ballot.

"They are determined that their employes shall not through a secret ballot decide by a majority vote as to whether they want the company union or their own independent union as their bargaining agency.

"Why are they afraid to risk a vote of their employes if as they allege their workers want to maintain the company union fostered and financed by the company?

"The action of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company in this particular case offers the strongest possible argument in support of the early enactment of the Wagner labor disputes act ito law.

"The American Federation of Labor will resist the efforts of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company to defy the national labor relations board, and will oppose its application for an injunction.

"Labor will concentrate all its efforts in an endeavor to secure complete and full compliance on the part of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company with the decisions rendered by the national labor relations board."

TWO KILLED IN JOBLESS RIOT.

Gallup, N. M.—Eviction proceedings in the case of an unemployed worker resulted in a disturbance here which caused the death of the sheriff, a jobless miner and the injury of seven bystanders, including a woman.

The outbreak occurred at the conclusion of a court hearing for three jobless persons, including the evicted man, who were charged with forcibly restoring his household goods to the dwelling. When officers removed the prisoners from the hearing before the justice of the peace, the melee in the street began. Each group charged the other with opening the attack.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts swore in 125 World war veterans and others as special deputies and called members of the American Legion to the city hall as a precautionary measure. He attributed the outbreak to the communists and was reported to have said that he and his deputies would round up every person suspected of being a member of the communist party or the Unemployed union, which he cliamed is an affiliate of the party.

Puerto Rican Is Jailed For Slur at Legislature

San Juan, P. R.—Antonio Soto de Jesus, deputy sergeant-at-arms of the Puerto Rican senate, arrested James R. Bourne, federal relief administrator, on the charge of slandering the insular legislature. In the language of the warrant Bourne said: "There are more criminals in the legislature than in this organization." By "organization" he presumably meant the relief administration.

13,000 Dressmakers Stop Work; Wage Rate Dispute

New York.—Over 13,000 dressmakers in 400 shops of the metropolitan area here halted work without leaving places in a stoppage to influence readjustment of work prices. The "stay-in" strike was ordered by the joint board of the Dressmakers' union after negotiations with the employers had failed.

The 400 shops are in New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut and New Jersey. The concerns operating these shops are engaged in manufacturing what is termed "the $4.75 dress line." A similar "stay-in" strike took place in shops manufacturing dresses selling for $3.75. The workers included operators and finishers.

Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dressmakers' joint board, said the work stoppage was ordered "when it became evident that chiseling on piecework rates fixed in the union's agreement with the National Dress Manufacturers' association was increasing and no agreement could be reached." He stated the agreement calls for payment to operators of 90 cents an hour, but that "little by little there has been chiseling until now operators in some shops receive as little as 50 cents an hour." He stressed the fact that close to $250,000 had been collected from employers as penalties for violations of collective agreements in the last year.

STRIKE FOR PAY INCREASE.

New Philadelphia, O.—About 350 employes of the Belmont Stamping and Enameling company went on strike following refusal of officials to grant a general wage increase.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Is labor represented on the board of directrs of the national committee on prisons and prison labor?

A.—Edward J. Volz, president of the International Photo-Engravers' union, is a member of the board.

* * *

Q.—When and where was the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters organized?

A.—Oct. 11, 1889, in Washington, D. C.

* * *

Q.—Who is Coleman Claherty?

A.—President of the Rubber Workers union, Okron, O.

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Go to Your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Roy McDonald
President of the
"Home Stores"
Said Wages Should Be
Cut in Half!

22,200,000 JOBLESS.

Geneva, Switzerland.—Quarterly report of the international labor organization on unemployment in twenty-nine principal countries warrants the estimate that the total is now 22,200,000, which is 2,200,000 more than the organization's figures showed on Jan. 1. The report said that owing to methods of compiling and estimating, the figures reveal only tendencies.

MORE ABOUT SECY. CHEEK

(Continued from First Page)

ers in the south, has declared for a larger wage differential for this section of the country, stating that southern workers are slow, inefficient and illiterate. He fails to recognize, however, that southern manufacturers have depended upon the labor of these men and women to harvest for them enormous profits, or rather he would ignore this in an effort to secure even longer hours and lower wages for the southern workers. If the above statement of Mr. Edgerton is true, why is his mill located in the south?

"Labor insists that the workers of the south are are intelligent, as capable and efficient as are the workers in other parts of the nation, and notwithstanding that thousands of these workers have demonstrated their intelligence by affiliation with units of the American Federation of Labor, there are yet thousands to be enlisted under the banner of this great organization; many of these having been frustrated in their desires by unfair and unscrupulous employers.

"Edgerton further states that wages of textile workers in the south since 1933 have increased 82 per cent. According to my information the minimum wage in this industry is $12.00 per week. According to Edgerton's own statement, if correct, what were the poor textile workers getting at that time? The handsome sum of $2.16 per week. You figure it out for yourselves. Then, why shouldn't the textile workers organize into organizations that would permit them to meet their employers around the conference table and work out problems that arise on a fair, just and equitable basis."

Concluding, Mr. Cheek stated "that the forthcoming convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor will devote much time to the problem of organizing the workers of the state solidly into units of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, with the sole purpose in mind of putting the underprivileged in a position where they can speak to the employers in terms of trades unionism and collective bargaining, instead of through puppet organizations, owned, controlled and dictated by the bosses.

"The organized labor movement is dedicated to this purpose," says Mr. Cheek, "and the forthcoming convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor will not fail of its purpose."

Secretary Cheek urges a full representation of delegates at the Knoxville convention on May 13, 14 and 15, and insists that if every man and woman in the trade union movement will do their part, that the time is not far distant when the workers of the state will be receiving a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

POLICE VICTIMIZATION OF STRIKERS BLOCKED

St. Louis, Mo.—Police court judges here promptly discharged fifty-two striking employes of the Laclede Gas Light company who had been arrested on the charge of disturbing the peace in connection with workmen who were trying to clear gas mains of water. When the cases came before the court witnesses marooned by the police were unable to identify any of the defendants as having committed an overt act to support the peace disturbance charges.

The strike was called by the Gas House Workers' union to compel the company to bargain collectively with the union in accordance with a decision of the national labor relations board. After Mayor Dickman's conciliatory efforts had been unable to iron out the disagreement between the union and the company officials, the company turned its installation work over to Louis J. Cuneo, a gas fitting contractor, who unsuccessfully sought to hire union men. He then resorted to scab labor and was still greatly handicapped in restoring service.

Meanwhile customers piled up their complaints about interrupted service and threatened to call the attention of the state public service commission to the refusal of the company to render adequate service even though it was necessary to reach an agreement with the union to do so.

Municipal Light and Power Plants Are "Regimented"

Albany, N. Y.—"Regimented accounting was imposed upon all municipal electric light and power plants in New York state by the public service commission. Privately-owned electric corporations have been regimented in this way for a number of years with respect to operating property, income and expense accounts, but this is the first time the commission has prescribed a uniform accounting system for municipally-owned plants, of which there are fifty-two in the state.

UNION STRIKER SHOT.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Juan Duran, a striking member of the Ship Scalers' and Painters' union, was shot through the right lung during a mix-up between pickets and strikebreakers near the gate of the Bethlehem shipyards at Terminal Island in Los Angeles harbor.

Lumber Companies Cut Wages and Lengthen Hours

Arkansas and Tennessee Firms Impose 56 and 60-Hour Week in Place of Code 40 Hours and Reduce Pay from 28 Cents to 14 Cents Per Hour.

Little Rock, Ark.—An order was issued by Max H. Haden, manager of the Bruce Lumber company here, lengthening the work week to fifty-six hours. As supreme dictator of labor relations in the plant, he notified employes that their hourly wage rates would be reduced so that their weekly earnings would not be slashed under the new rule. Robert G. Bruce, of Memphis, president of the company, said the concern was not abandoning the NRA code.

The notice of the wage rate cut and longer work week followed a strike of the employes of the Chicago Mill and Lumber company, at West Helena, Ark., where over 1,500 men walked out when the mill owners decreed the 60-hour week instead of 40 hours and cut hourly wage rates from 28 cents to 14 and 16 cents. The order also included the company's mill at Greenville, Miss.

At Memphis the Anderson-Tully company boosted the work week of its 600 employes to sixty hours, with the promise that the reduced wage rates per hour would not decrease their weekly pay. Two other Memphis mills followed the wage cutting and hours boosting policy of the Anderson-Tully concern.

Nickey Brothers added eight hours to the work week of its seventy-five employes and cut the hourly wage rate. Longer hours and lower wage rates were also imposed upon 500 employes of the C. M. Gooch Lumber company.

PRISON LABOR REFORM URGED

Nashville, Tenn., April 13.—A bill now under consideration in congress and referred to the house committee on labor will have a vital effect upon Tennessee labor and Tennessee industry, if and when it becomes law, according to word around the Capitol here today.

The bill will prohibit the transportation and importation of prison-made goods, wares, or merchandise into any state or territory which prohibits the sale of prison-made goods within its borders.

Enactment of this federal law puts teeth in the Hawes-Cooper act which became law in 1934 as an enabling act to permit all states to make their own laws prohibiting and regulating the sale of prison-made goods in competition with private industry and paid workers.

To date twenty-seven states have already passed laws excluding prison products from the open market, with similar legislation pending in thirteen other state assemblies. In Michigan, Texas and West Virginia proponents of the measure report favorable passage of the bill through these respective legislatures.

Similar bills were recently introduced in both houses of the Tennessee legislature, sponsored by the Tennessee committee on prison competition.

The Tennessee measure embraces the cotton garment, hosiery, foundry and mining interests of the state, with the full indorsement of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, the American Legion and the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs.

Enactment of the Tennessee bill will prohibit any prison-made or prison mined products being sold on the open markets of the state which has become a dumping ground for prison products of other states. This condition has paralyzed certain industries within the state and precipitated great unemployment among its workers, according to A. P. Frierson, chairman of the Tennessee committee on prison competition.

A remedy for this unhealthy economic condition is provided by the bill now before congress. However, this bill will be of no aid to Tennessee unless the present legislature passes the necessary enabling acts now before it, Mr. Frierson stated.

The bills sponsored by the Tennessee committee on prison competition provide for a state's use plan supplying tax-supported institutions with prison products, as a solution for the time-old convict labor problem.

L. P. Marquardt, Atlanta Labor Board Official, Is Dead

Atlanta, Ga.—Louie P. Marquardt, Sr., former president of the Georgia Federation of Trades and former secretary of the Georgia State Federation of Labor, died here of a paralytic stroke at the age of 60. Mr. Marquardt became interested in the labor movement while working as a tailor in a clothing factory. At the time of his death he was assistant solicitor-general of Fulton county in charge of drawing indictments. He was born in Havannah, Ill., and spent much of his youth in Asheville, N. C. He came to Atlanta in 1902.

MORE ABOUT PRES. M'CANN

(Continued from First Page)

"The buying public should be informed by trade unionists that prison-made goods as well as imported commodities are allowed to bear the Blue Eagle."

In closing his interview, Mr. McCann called attention to a remark made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who declared in a recent radio address:

"I believe in the union label with all my heart. It is typical and emblematic of organized labor and all that organized labor stands for and I sincerely hope that the purchasing power of labor and its friends will be so mobilized that we will extend the use of the union label and the sale of union-made goods and products."

Commenting on Mr. Green's statement, Mr. McCann said that "this should be not only the desire of every trade unionist but also of friends of organized labor."

Ry. Carmen Deplore Deaths of Brothers

"It is with deep regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death of our friend and fraternal brother, J. E. Darr.

"Brother Darr was a consistent, loyal and useful member of Lookout Lodge No. 211, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. We knew him as a brother, a fellow-worker and a friend, and we consider it a privilege to pay this tribute to his memory.

"We shall no more be greeted in our lodge by his smile; no more shall we receive his handclasp and look upon his face, but let us hope that in the Great Beyond whither we are all traveling we may meet our comrade and friend who has preceded us.

"Brother Darr was a man of sterling character, and loved by everyone who knew him. He was loyal to all principles of truth and righteousness. He was kind and sympathetic to everyone. He was a model husband and father.

"In the going of this man our lodge has lost a member who was an honor to his lodge, his church and his community, but we find comfort in the good influence which he has left and which will continue to live, and we shall look forward with confident faith to a happy reunion with him in heaven. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That as a fellow-worker and an esteemed member of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, we shall ever hold in loving memory his services and counsel in behalf of this organization.

"Resolved, That we, his brothers, strive to emulate his virtues and cherish his examples as embodying the principles upon which our order is founded.

"Resolved, That with deep sympathy for the bereavel family and relatives of our brother, we express the hope that this, our common loss, may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this assembly; that a copy be furnished the family of Brother Darr with the sincere sympathy and respect of every member of this brotherhood, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

"J. W. FULLER,
"J. H. WOOD,
"Committee on Resolutions."

"Whereas, the hand of death has snatched from our presence our beloved friend, Brother J. T. Burk; and,

"Whereas, the loss caused by the going of one so well liked and respected and with such a good character is felt very sharply; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That an expression of our sympathy be sent to the members of the family of our deceased brother.

"We realize that our words may sound cold in this hour of deep grief and heart-suffering, yet our expression is one of deepest sincerity.

"Our loss cannot for a moment compare with that sustained by those of immediate kinship, yet the ties of friendship that bound close together have been severed and we are conscious of a distinct loss.

"Memory of long association will not fade. Our minds will carry the recollections of one who was held in highest esteem, and whose life was an inspiration to many. Whatever principle of moral, business or social life was preached was most rigidly adhered to in personal example.

"Character such as this cannot be removed without being aware of the going. The community can ill-spare those who by their daily living make the sphere in which they move the better for having their lives placed there.

"Our friend died in the firm conviction that the parting would be but for a short time. He would not have us grieve but live in the expectation of a greater day.

"J. W. FULLER,
"J. H. WOOD,
"Committee on Resolutions."

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

What Next!

Russian inventors are working on the problem of producing a mechanical cotton picker and are reported to have made considerable progress. They have already invented and manufactured "shuttle cotton harvesting machines" which have been used for picking cotton for several years in Central Asia, taking the place of hand labor.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 51248

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Mary Alvares vs. D. F. Alvares.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that D. F. Alvares is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June, 1935, next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 16th day of April, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Crystal Alge, D. C.

Troutt & Melton, Attys. 4-18

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by L. John Miller (widower), March 11, 1927, recorded March 30, 1927, in Book N, Vol. 21, pages 526 et seq., in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness), I, C. W. K. Meacham, Trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder and owner of the note evidencing the indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and homestead, and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1935,

within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, located in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, vis:

Lot No. 13, Carey's Addition to Ridgedale, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 1, page 88, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the east line of Dodds Avenue, and extends back eastwardly, of uniform width, to a 12-foot alley.

The title to said property is believed to be good, but the sale will be made as Trustee only, and subject to any unpaid taxes.

This March 28, 1935.
C. W. K. MEACHAM, Trustee.
Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys 4-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 51165

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Vervin Hawkins vs. Obera Hawkins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Obera Hawkins is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 28th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.

J. W. Lee, Atty. 4-19

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UNION LABELED $2.95
REGAL HAT SHOP
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TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority ve... in the undersigned trustee by deed of t... executed on the 5th day of January, 1931, ... C. W. Jones and wife, Anna Mae Jones ... secure a certain indebtedness, which said ... of trust was registered on the 19th day ... January, 1931, at 2:10 p.m. and recorded ... Book No. 30, Page 298, and recorded in B... F., Vol. 25, Page 223 et seq.; conveying ... property hereinafter described, to which ... of trust specific reference is hereby made ... the powers and provisions contained ther... and default having been made in the payme... of the indebtedness, which still remains ... and unpaid, and the holder having decla... the whole debt due and payable, at the ... quest of the holder of same, I, F. L. Dix... Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale to the hi... est and best bidder, for cash, and in bar ... the equities of redemption, dower, homest... and all other rights and or exemptions ... every kind, at the west door of the Co... house of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, T... nessee, within the legal hours of sale on T... urday, May 4th, 1935, the following descri... real estate situated in the City of Cha... nooga, County of Hamilton, and State of T... nessee, to wit:

A lot beginning at a point one hundred ... twenty-five feet South of Thirty-seventh st... on the East line of Frederick Street; the... Southwardly along the East line of Freder... Street, One Hundred (100) feet; thence E... wardly at right angles Eighty (80) fe... thence Northwardly and parallel with Fr... erick Street One Hundred (100) feet; the... Westwardly at right angles Eighty (80) f... to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to all unp... taxes.

Title to said property is believed to ... good, but the trustee will sell and convey ... trustee only.

This the 30th day of March, 1935.
F. L. DIXON, JR.,
Trustee.
4-26

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 51106

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Bessie McKenzie vs. Kenneth McKenzie

It appearing from allegations in complai... ant's bill, which is sworn to, that Kenn... McKenzie is a non-resident of the state ... Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of l... cannot be served upon him, it is ordered th... publication be made for four successive we... in The Labor World, a newspaper publis... in Hamilton county, notifying said non-re... dent to appear at the next May rules of s... court, to be held at the Courthouse in Ch... tanooga on the first Monday in May next, ... same being a rule day of said court, and ma... defense to said bill or the same will be tak... for confessed, and the cause set for hearin... ex parte as to him.

This 22nd day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.

Bean & Bean, Attys.
Bean & Bean, Attys. 4-

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 51188

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Julia Smith vs. John Smith

It appearing from allegations in compla... ant's bill, which is sworn to, that John Sm... is a non-resident of the State of Tennesse... so that the ordinary process of law cannot ... served upon him, it is ordered that publi... tion be made for four successive weeks ... The Labor World, a newspaper published ... Hamilton county, notifying said non-resid... to appear at the next May rules of said cou... to be held at the courthouse in Chattanoo... on the first Monday in May next, the sa... being a rule day of said court, and make ... fense to said bill or the same will be tak... for confessed, and the cause set for hearin... ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of April, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
Robert C. Hunt, Atty. 4-

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 51171

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Marjory Lee vs. John Lee

It appearing from allegations in compla... ant's bill, which is sworn to, that John L... is a non-resident of the State of Tennesse... so that the ordinary process of law cannot ... served upon him, it is ordered that publi... tion be made for four successive weeks ... The Labor World, a newspaper published ... Hamilton county, notifying said non-resid... to appear at the next May rules of said cou... to be held at the courthouse in Chattanoo... on the first Monday in May next, the sa... being a rule day of said court, and make ... fense to said bill or the same will be tak... for confessed, and the cause set for hearin... ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
J. M. Hargraves, Atty. 4-

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 51191

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

W. L. McIntosh vs. Gladys McIntosh

It appearing from allegations in compla... ant's bill, which is sworn to, that Gladys M... Intosh is a non-resident of the state of Te... nessee so that the ordinary process of l... cannot be served upon her, it is ordered th... publication be made for four successive we... in The Labor World, a newspaper publis... in Hamilton county, notifying said non-re... ident to appear at the next May rules of s... court, to be held at the court house in Ch... tanooga on the first Monday in May next, ... same being a rule day of said court, and ma... defense to said bill or the same will be tak... for confessed, and the cause set for hearin... ex parte as to her.

This third day of April, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
CRYSTAL ALGE, D. C.

J. D. Pope, Atty. 4-

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 51145

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Drevia Smith vs. Carl Smith

It appearing from allegations in complai... ant's bill, which is sworn to, that Carl Smi... is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, ... that the ordinary process of law cannot ... served upon him, it is ordered that publicati... be made for four successive weeks in The L... bor World, a newspaper published in Ham... ton county, notifying said non-resident to a... pear at the next May rules of said court, ... be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga ... the first Monday in May next, the same bei... a rule day of said court, and make defens... said bill or the same will be taken for co... fessed, and the cause set for hearing ex par... as to him.

This 26th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
W. T. Thrasher, Atty. 4-

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 51144

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Robert E. Lockett vs. Elizabeth Louise Lockett

It appearing from allegations in complai... ant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elizabe... Louise Lockett is a resident of California, ... that the ordinary process of law cannot ... served upon her, it is ordered that publicati... be made for four successive weeks in The L... bor World, a newspaper published in Ham... ton county, notifying said non-resident to a... pear at the next May rules of said court, ... be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga ... the first Monday in May next, the same bei... a rule day of said court, and make defense ... said bill or the same will be taken for co... fessed, and the cause set for hearing ex par... as to her.

This 26th day of March, 1935.
ZELMA F. SHERRILL, Clerk.
E. A. Bachman, Atty. 4-

NOTICE!
APRIL 26 is the LAST DAY on Which City Taxes May Be Paid, Less All Interest and Penalties!
CITY TAXPAYERS
On 1931 Tax You Save 43%
On 1932 Tax You Save 31%
On 1933 Tax You Save 19%
On 1934 Tax You Save 2%
By paying now you help your City Government to function and at the same time save yourself all this accrued interest. Taxes for the above years are payable at the City Treasurer's office.
ALVIN SHIPP, Treasurer